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HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF PRINCETON, Mass.

IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER

AND

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

1759–1915

By

FRANCIS EVERETT BLAKE

Vol. 1

VOLUME I

NARRATIVE

PRINCETON

PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN

1915

563

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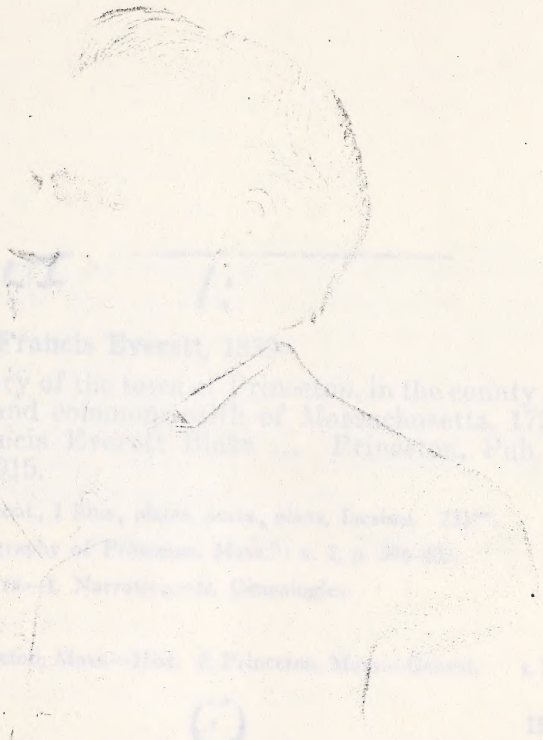

Francis Everett Blake

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March 4, 1912.—Art. 20. Voted to accept the Act of the present Legislature authorizing the town to use the funds obtained from the sale of the Meeting House Hill Land for the preparation of History of the Town, and if there is any remainder it shall be devoted to the Town Library. Committee appointed, J. D. Gregory, M. C. Goodnow, J. C. F. Mirick, Rev. C. E. Reeves.

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" I have gon, and rid, and wrote, and sought and search'd with my own and friends' Eyes, to make what Discoveries I could therein. * * * I stand ready with a *pencel* in one hand and a *Spunge* in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and delete, according to better information. And if these my pains shall be found worthy to passe a *second Impression*, my faults I will confess with *shame*, and amend with *thankfulnesse*, to such as will contribute clearer Intelligence unto me."

Fuller's " Worthies of England," 1662.

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PREFACE

In planning the publication of some historical sketches of the town of Princeton twenty-five years ago, it was found that, unfortunately, the town papers had shared the fate of those of many other towns, a large proportion having been lost in the past. There are no papers preserved of any kind bearing an earlier date than 1766. Of that date there is but one, and only twenty of a date earlier than 1770. The loss of these papers, and of the records of a few of the earliest town meetings, deprives us of much valuable information. As sources of information regarding the first settlement had evidently not been exhausted by the historians of the town a search was begun for items especially relating to the incorporation of the district and town, and for the names of the first residents, with the date of their settlement. The many references also to the "Farms" adjoining the East Wing of Rutland led to an investigation into their history and the origin of their titles.

These items have been gathered only after diligent search in the Archives of the State, the Journals of the General Court, the Worcester Registry of Deeds and of Probate, the Records of the County Courts, newspapers of the eighteenth century, and various other storehouses of historical treasures.

Although a few of the papers relating to the incorporation of the district have been elsewhere published, it is deemed best to print all of the papers together, making a continuous narrative comprising all that can be obtained from public records.

Two histories of the town have been published, one by Charles Theodore Russell (1838), and one by Rev. J. L. Hanaford (1852), which, however, are largely taken up with an account of the ecclesiastical dissensions arising

from the relation established by law between town and church. The lapse of time, however, since the publication of these histories and the larger scope of the present volume may fully justify its publication.

The preparation of this history, long delayed on account of the illness of the author, is due to his affectionate interest in his native town. This interest he has already exhibited by preparing for the New England Historic Genealogical Society a copy of the first Record Book of births, marriages and deaths in the town, and by repairing, arranging and classifying the town papers for the past one hundred years, making six large volumes which are now in the Goodnow Library, and also by preparing a Subject Index for the first book of Town Records.

The author's acknowledgements are due to his friend, Mr. Franklin P. Rice, for invaluable aid in arranging material for the press, and also to his friend, Mr. William A. Emerson, for similar aid in collecting and arranging matter for the genealogical record, thus enabling him to carry out his original intention of presenting the genealogy of every family of both past and present residents. Without the aid of these gentlemen it would have been impossible to bring this work to completion. It gives him pleasure to express his appreciation of all that has been done for him by various persons in the way of help and encouragement in this enterprise, and he also admits his indebtedness to the curators of public records, whose uniform courtesy has been extremely helpful.

It is hoped that, while the older people may find much of interest in the perusal of these volumes, the younger people also may take pleasure in becoming acquainted with the early history of their town, and with the men who have been prominent in its affairs.

Francis Everett Blake

BOSTON, MASS., *June* 15, 1915.

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	iii
Contents	v
List of Illustrations	ix

CHAPTER I

The Town in 1915. Situation and area. Surface. Wachusett Mountain. Ponds and Streams. Climate. Soil. Land and Agricultural Products. Natural Productions. Wild Animals. Population. Health. Manufactures. Other Occupations. Religious Organizations. Schools. Public Library. Newspaper. Telephone. Electric Lights. Communication. Geology. Name. Town Appropriations 1914. Table of Aggregates. Town Assets. 1–7

CHAPTER II

The Early Period. District of Prince Town. The first settlement. Nipnet or Nipmug County. Indians. Exploration. A new way. Land Purchases. Nipmuck Territory. Purchasers. Indian Deed. Delay in Occupation. Queen Anne's War. Return of the settlers. Title Worthless. Name of Rutland. Name of Associates. The New Township. Proprietors. First Birth. Sales and Transfers. East Wing. Father Ralle's War. Massacre in Rutland. Renewal of Settlement. New Survey. Gift to Rev. Mr. Prince. Proprietors' Records. French War 8–33

CHAPTER III

The Farms Adjoining. Province Grants. Watertown Farms. Gardner's Farms. Edward Wilson. John Frost. Benjamin Houghton. Blagrove's Farm. Muzzy's Farm. Potash Farm. Mayhew's Farm. Allen's Farms. Willard's Farm. Kneeland's Farm. Stevens' Farm. Johnson's or Hartwell's Farm. Joshua Wilder's Farm 34–73

CHAPTER IV

Early Inhabitants. The Early Settlers. Identity. Dates of Occupation. First Settlers. Doctor Harvey. A Protest. List of Settlers, 1761–1771. Census of 1790, valuation list U. S. Direct Tax, 1798 74–91

CHAPTER V

INCORPORATION. The District and Town. Petition of "The Farms" Protest. Rejoinder. Report. The Town. Boundaries No Town. Change of line between Westminster and Princeton..... PAGE 92–108

CHAPTER VI

THE REVEREND THOMAS PRINCE. Town Name. Birth. The Old South Church. Ordination. Salary. Residences in Boston. Plan for the Day. Quality as a Minister. One Notable Incident. Literary Ability. Publications. Earthquakes and Lightning Rods. Psalms. Rutland Lands. Gift for Services. Death. Preamble to Will. Prince Library. Life's Work 109–121

CHAPTER VII

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. First Difficulties, Meetings at Private Houses. Mr. Harrington's Sermon. The First Meeting House. Location. The Raising. Description. Dignifying the Pew Ground. Protest. First Stove. Choir. Town Meetings. Horse Sheds. Church Organization. The Covenant, Princetown. Candidates for Preaching. Rev. Timothy Fuller. Ordination. New Covenant. Gifts. Bible. Political Differences. Mr. Fuller's Reply. Action of The Town. Suit against the Town. Supplies. Ineffectual Efforts. Stocks. Rev. Thomas Crafts. Rev. Joseph Russell. New Meeting House. The Raising. Decoration. Stove. New Meeting House Committee's Report. Rev. James Murdock. Rev. Samuel Clarke. Presbyterian Church. Rev. John P. Cowles. Union Congregational Church. First Parish. Rev. Elijah Demond. Third Edifice. Succeeding ministers to 1915. The Baptists. The Baptist Church. Methodist Church. The Universalists.... 122–178

CHAPTER VIII

TOWN GOVERNMENT. First Town Meeting. Lost Records. A Protest. Subsequent Town Meetings. Protest. List of Selectmen, 1760 to 1915. Town Clerks. Treasurers. Representatives. Assessors. Moderators. Constables..... 179–199

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION. Requirement. First Schoolmaster. School Districts. Families of Early Settlers by Districts. Schools in Private Houses. Centre District. School Houses. Stoves. Centre District Divided. Care of the Schools. Instructions to School Committees. Expenses. Distinguishing Terms. Teachers. Boarding of Teachers. English and Classical Schools. High School. School Superintendents. School Committee..... 200–217

CHAPTER X

PAGE

MILITARY HISTORY. French and Indian War. Revolutionary War. Minute Men. Training Band. Records of the Military Company in Princeton. Capt. Boaz Moore's Company. List of "Lexington Alarm" Men from Princeton. List of soldiers buried in Princeton. Pensions. Act of 1818. Town Military records 1774–1814. Letter of Capt. John Jones to his Wife Mary in Princeton. Petition of former British Soldiers to be Naturalized. Muster Roll of Capt. Andrew Whitney's Company. How I found Oliver Mosman. The Shays Rebellion. Capt. Abraham Gale. Capt. Henry Gale; his Arrest, Trial, Conviction and Sentence to Death. Reprieved and Pardoned. List of Rebels taking the Oath of Allegiance. Treating. Mexican War. Civil War. List of Soldiers in the Civil War. John D. Mirick Post, G.A.R. List of Princetown Soldiers who Died in the Service, 1861–1865 218–269

CHAPTER XI

BIOGRAPHY. Hon. Moses Gill. Gill Mansion in Princeton. Robbery of Plate. Funeral. Inventory of Personal Estate. Ward Nicholas Boylston. David Everett. Edward Savage. Daniel Davis. Edward Augustus Goodnow..... 270–301

CHAPTER XII

DIARY KEPT BY ELIZABETH FULLER, DAUGHTER OF REV. TIMOTHY FULLER OF PRINCETON. Family of Rev. Timothy Fuller. Reunion at the Old Homestead in Princeton..... 302–323

CHAPTER XIII

WACHUSETT LEGENDS. Mount Wachusett. Lucy Keyes, the Lost Child of Wachusett. Robert Keyes. Loss of the Child. Disregarding Tradition. Petition for Relief. Rejection. The Letter of 1827. Variation in Name. Tilly Littlejohn. Chronology of Tilly Littlejohn. Analysis. Redemption Rock. Mt. Adams Celebration. Whittier's Poem: Monadnock from Wachusett..... 324–349

CHAPTER XIV

MISCELLANY. Princeton as a Summer Resort. Wachusett House. Prospect House, now the Princeton Inn. Mountain House. Grand View House. Mt. Pleasant House. Howard House. Harrington Farm. Pratt's Cottage. Woodland Cottage. Grimes House. Pine Hill House. Fernside. Summit House. Innholders and Taverns. Old Stores. Town Hay Scales. Market Wagons. Stage Lines through Princeton. Postmasters and Post Offices.

PAGE

List of Princeton Post Offices in the United States. Railroads. Telephone Service. Ice Business in Princeton. Street Lighting. Cemeteries. Distances from Princeton Centre. Chair Manufacturing in Princeton. Roper Lumber and Box Company..... 350–374

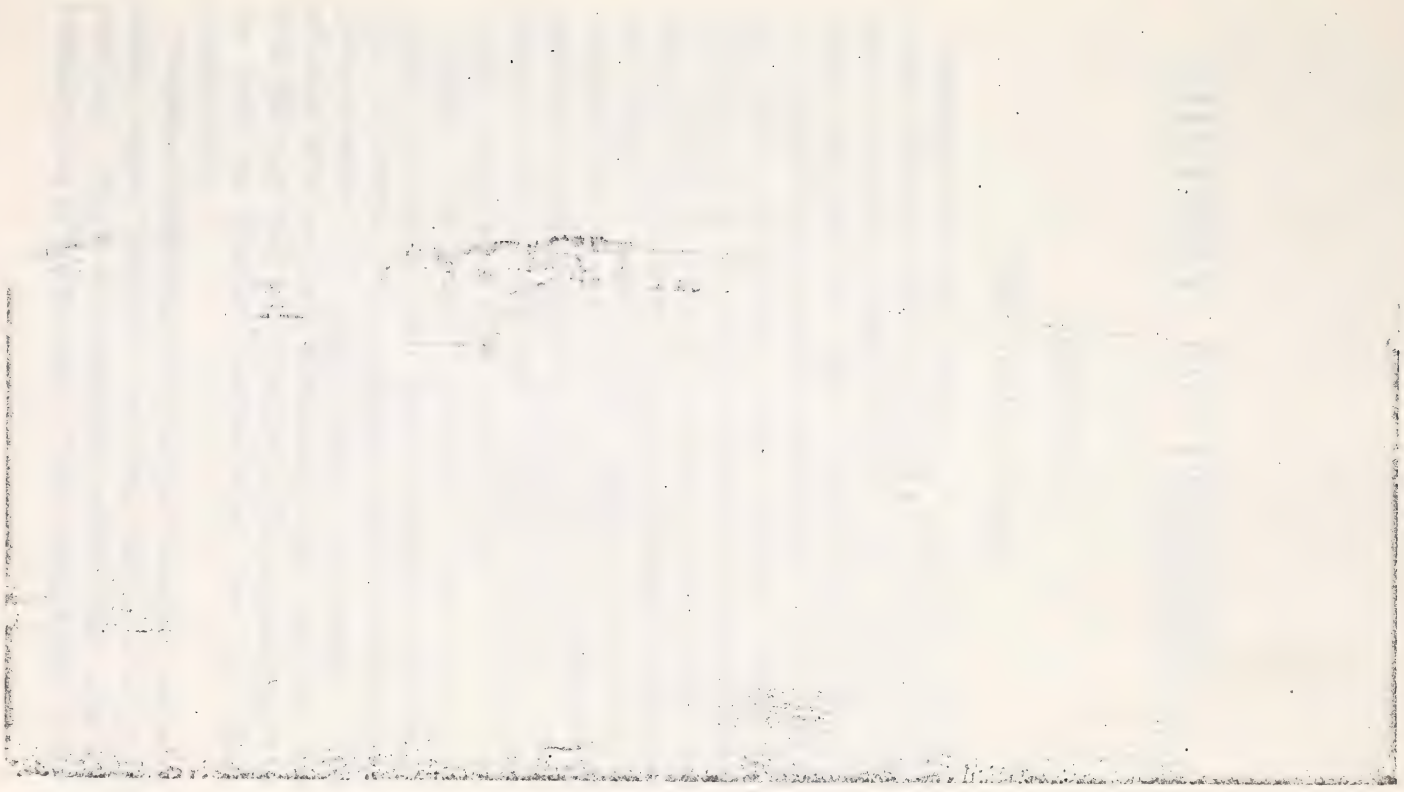
CHAPTER XV

GLEANINGS. Freemasonry. Good Templars. Ancient Order of United Workmen. The Washington Benevolent Society. The Princeton Dramatic Club. Lyceum. Princeton Club. Princeton Farmer's Club. Princeton Grange No. 74. Patrons of Husbandry. Sanatorium. Flora of Princeton. Birds of Princeton. Bibliography of Princeton. Letters relating to Early Records of Rutland. Goodnow Memorial Building. Bagg Hall. Historical Data..... 375–414

INDEX..... 415–428

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Francis Everett Blake	*Frontispiece*		
Princeton from East Jones Hill	*opposite page*		1
Princeton from the Old Wachusett House	"	"	5
Wachusett from near Residence of T. H. Skinner	"	"	54
Petition for Incorporation	"	"	96
Rev. Thomas Prince	"	"	109
Title-page of Discourse by Rev. Timothy Harrington	"	"	122
Princeton Center from Wachusett House	"	"	170
Signatures of Town Clerks	"	"	191
Princeton School Houses — 1797–8–1906	"	"	216
Signatures of Townsmen in 1776	"	"	221
Lieut.-Gov. Moses Gill	"	"	270
Residence of Moses Gill	"	"	271
Sarah (Prince) Gill	"	"	272
Rebecca (Boylston) Gill	"	"	273
Ward Nicholas Boylston	"	"	278
Edward Savage	"	"	294
Sarah (Seaver) Savage and Edward Savage	"	"	296
Edward A. Goodnow	"	"	299
Princeton Center and Wachusett	"	"	325
The Nine O'Clock Mail	"	"	362
Princeton Village from the East	"	"	369
Cemetery and the Old Pound	"	"	369
Town Hall and Goodnow Memorial Buildings	"	"	403



PRINCETON FROM EAST JONES HILL

HISTORY OF PRINCETON

CHAPTER I

THE TOWN IN 1915

Situation and Area. Princeton, a town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, is situated about forty-eight miles north of west from Boston, fourteen miles north of Worcester, and about ten miles southwest from Fitchburg. It is bounded on the north by Westminster, on the east by Leominster and Sterling, on the south by Holden and Rutland, and on the west by Rutland and Hubbardston. The township is north of the center of the County, and about equi-distant from its eastern and western boundaries, and occupies a nearly central position in the State as measured from Cape Cod to New York. Its geographical position is (at Wachusett Mountain) 42° 29′ 21–21″ north latitude, 71° 53′ 33–885″ west longitude. Its present area is about 23,000 acres or 36.5 square miles.

Surface. The general formation of this locality is rugged and uneven, with abrupt elevations and depressions in general, and exceptional plains and meadows, giving diversity and natural beauty to the scenery. The principal hills are Little Wachusett, about 1560 feet, and Pine Hill 1440 feet, both situated in the northerly part of the town, the southern portion being lower with more meadow land.

Wachusett Mountain, the principal elevation and most striking natural feature in the town, rises to a height of 2018 feet. This is in the extreme northerly part, near the boundary line of Westminster. With the exception of the

range in the westerly part of the State, of which Mt. Greylock is the main eminence, Wachusett is the highest elevation within its boundaries, and its isolation affords from the summit an unobstructed view over a large part of Massachusetts and some portions of adjoining states. The ocean at Boston, the Green Mountains in Vermont, and elevations in New Hampshire are visible in clear weather, while the surrounding country within a radius of seventy-five miles is spread before the observer. The ascent to the summit is easy, both by carriage road and paths, and the mountain top is visited by large numbers during the summer season. A good hotel is maintained here during the warmer months of the year. The mountain, including a tract of 3000 acres, was made a State Reservation April 17, 1900, by Act of the Legislature.

Ponds and Streams. On account of the elevation of the township there are no streams of considerable volume in Princeton. The waters have their origin on the height of the land near the mountain, and flow east and west. South Wachusett Brook is perhaps the most important stream, and with Cobb Brook flows into Quinapoxet Pond at the southeast corner of the town. This pond is the largest body of water wholly within the town limits. Wachusett Pond at the north lies mostly in Westminster. East Wachusett Brook is joined with Babcock Brook and flows into Still River, which runs on the boundary line between Princeton and Sterling for about 600 rods. Other small streams flow into Ware River at the southwest, and this continues to the Connecticut. Woodward, Wachusett, Jones, Turkey Swamp, Baker's, Sawin and Gardner meadows are the principal marshy tracts. The area of the meadow land in the town is estimated at 822 acres.

Climate. The climate of Princeton, while not varying in great degree from that of the average of central Massachusetts, is, perhaps, from the elevated situation, more pronounced in alternation of heat and cold and in the extreme degrees of its temperature. The winters are bleak, with high winds, while the extreme heat in summer of the

lower townships is here tempered with refreshing breezes. Although trying to some constitutions, in general it can be said that the atmosphere is pure and bracing, and conducive to good health and longevity. The yearly rainfall is about forty inches; the temperature is about 45° average for the year; 22° in the winter, 65° in the summer.

Soil. A large portion of the surface of the town is to-day uncultivated, and some of the original tillage land has been abandoned to nature or the mere raising of grass or to grazing. The causes which have affected the farming interests throughout New England have operated here with effects in strong contrast to those of fifty and one hundred years ago. The elevated situation of much of the land, as well as intractable soil, together with sharp alternations of temperature, made the cultivation of the more susceptible products difficult, and called forth the energies of a former generation, representatives of an element rare at the present time. Half a century ago many fine farms were tilled in the more favorable locations, and a few are maintained at present. Many of the abandoned farmsteads are now occupied by summer residents, and fine buildings have been erected for occupation during the warmer season.

Land and Agricultural Products. The last state census (1905) gives the valuation of farm and agricultural products as follows: land, $327,943; buildings, $223,139; machinery and implements, $35,674; domestic animals, $114,770; fruit trees and vines, $22,553; mines, quarries, etc., $880 = $724,943.

Agricultural Products: dairy, $72,433; poultry, $9,892; meats, $1688; animal products, $14,612; cereals, $300; fruits, berries and nuts, $7,804; hay, straw and fodder, $85,690; vegetables, $7,540; wood products, $22,368; food products, $1,773 = $224,543.

Natural Productions. These do not vary in great degree from those of the larger tract of central Massachusetts, except that perhaps in the generally elevated situation of this town some of the flora and less hardy vegetable productions are not found. The pine, chestnut, maple, oak,

walnut, birch, ash and beech are among the trees growing here. Most of the common wild flowers are found in great profusion, the mayflower and the mountain laurel being abundant.

Wild Animals. The larger wild animals of the earlier period have been exterminated, but the smaller common pests exist — the catamount, skunk, woodchuck, fox and the smaller rodents. Rattlesnakes are rare, but black snakes and the common striped snake are found. The ponds and streams are so few that fish are not abundant. The common birds are in evidence and are migratory as in other parts of Massachusetts.

Population. The number of inhabitants in Princeton has in general declined since 1840, from 1,347 in that year to 904 at the last census. Of this, 238 males and 203 females are single, and 206 males and 193 females married. There are 246 families in the town. The legal voters number 241.

Health. The statistics compare favorably with those of other towns in Massachusetts.

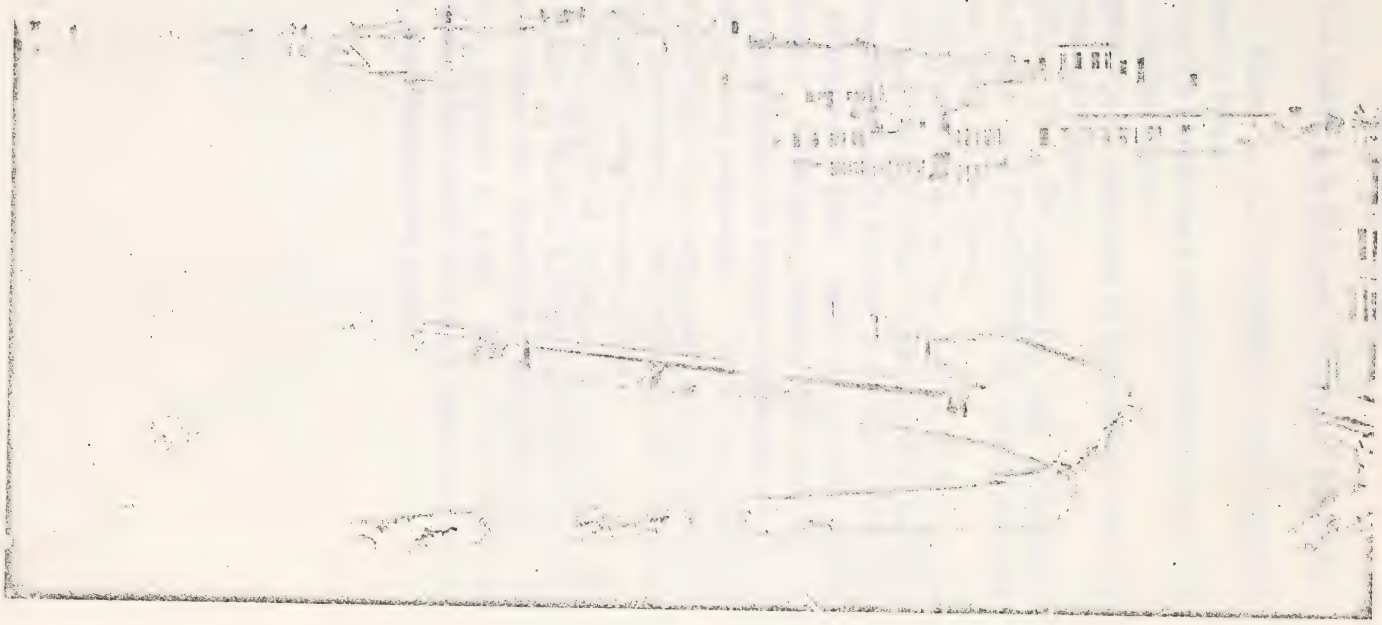
Manufactures. There are five manufacturing establishments in the town — four private, and one incorporated. The amount of capital invested is $90,150; value of stock used, $37,372; value of goods produced, $113,097; persons employed, 76; wages paid, $26,023; salaries, $2,580.

Other Occupations. There are 99 persons engaged in agriculture; 30 in transportation; 91 laborers; 18 in trade; 10 in government employ; 277 in domestic service; and 22 in professional occupations.

Religious Organizations. Only one church, the Congregational, is now in existence.

Schools. There are six schools maintained, at an expense of $4,722. The Superintendent is paid $300 for services in the Town. Number of school children, 135; number of teachers, 11.

The Public Library contains 6,201 volumes; value, $4,000. The endowment is $7,000, and the income $360.



VIEW OF PRINCETON CENTER FROM THE OLD WACHUSETT HOUSE

The value of the building is $25,000. Salary of Librarian, $115.

Newspaper. There is one newspaper *The Laborer's Friend* published in town.

Telephone service places the town in possession of local and outside communications.

Electric Lights are in operation in the streets, and are supplied to private residences.

Communication. The Peterborough and Worcester Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the southwestern part of the town.

Geology. The foundation of the soil in Princeton is gneiss, one of the primary rocks of the earth's surface. This rock is composed mostly of quartz, mica and feldspar, with a lesser admixture of iron, which presents in places a rusty appearance. Otherwise stated, the formation is a coarse or uneven granite, the main constituents of which are silica, alumina and potassium. There are some evidences of slate formation in places, sand and other debris of alluvial action are evident in the lowlands, while boulders and relics of the drift period are abundant.

Name. The town received its name in 1759 from the Rev. Thomas Prince of Boston, a distinguished divine and writer who was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1687 and died in Boston in 1758. Mr. Prince was one of the proprietors of the tract, and was interested in the formation and settlement of the town.

TOWN APPROPRIATIONS, 1914

Highways and bridges	$6,450.00
State road	1,150.00
State road extension	700.00
Schools	5,525.00
Salary of Superintendent	300.00
Transportation	600.00
Medical inspection	75.00
Salaries of Town officers	1,000.00
Fire department	500.00
Support of poor	700.00
Care of cemeteries	150.00
State aid	350.00
Interest on debts and loans	900.00
Salary of Librarian	115.00
Observance of Memorial Day	100.00
Gypsy and brown tail moth extermination	300.00
Street lights	750.00
Board of health	200.00
Total, including other expenses	$21,639.00

TABLE OF AGGREGATES

1. Number of residents assessed on property, individuals 221, all others, 45, Total 266.

2. Number of non-residents assessed on property, individuals 107, all others 47, Total 154.

3. Number of persons assessed on property 420, poll tax only, 133, Total 553.

4. Number of male polls assessed, 284.

5. Tax on each male poll, $2.00.

6. Value of assessed personal estate, excluding resident bank stock, $583,042. Resident bank stock, none. Total $583,042.

7. Value of assessed real estate buildings, excluding land, $534,525. Land, excluding buildings, $367,561. Total, $902,086.

8. Total valuation of assessed estate April 1, 1914, $1,485,128.

9. Tax for State, County and Town purposes, including overlaying:

On personal estate	$9,620.19
On real estate	14,884.42
On polls	568.00
Total	$25,072.61

TABLE OF AGGREGATES, *Continued*

10. Rate of total tax on $1000, $16.50.
11. Number of horses assessed, 272.
12. Number of cows assessed, 599.
13. Number of sheep assessed, 19.
14. Number of neat cattle other than cows assessed, 274.
15. Number of swine assessed, 47.
16. Number of dwelling houses assessed, 250.
17. Number of acres of land assessed, 21,423.
18. Number and value of fowls assessed, No. 4,027, value, $2,416.

TOWN ASSETS

Amount remaining in General Fund....	$3,092.25
Deducted from appropriations.....	18,546.75
County tax.....	1,974.00
State tax.....	4,287.50
State highway tax.....	157.96
Overlay.....	106.40
Total.....	$25,072.61
Moth tax.....	673.43

CHAPTER II

THE EARLY PERIOD

District of Prince Town. On October, 1759, certain tracts of land known as Rutland East Wing, and Watertown Farms, as well as others in Worcester County, Massachusetts, comprising about fifteen thousand acres, were, by Act of the General Court, made a District, to which the name of Prince Town was given. This allotment, with several additions made at later times, formed the present town of Princeton. At the time this Act was passed the storm and stress period of the early settlement of New England had passed. The fierce conflicts with the aborigines had ended in the triumph of the white man, and in the fierce struggles with the forces of nature the powers of sturdy humanity and of civilization had prevailed. The territory now included within the boundaries of this town was one of the few tracts in the State which was unoccupied at that time.

Princeton, in its early history, can present little to distinguish it among the groups of older townships by which it is surrounded, its existence as a municipality covering a period only of a little more than one hundred and fifty years. The stories so often repeated in the histories of the older towns of the State, of the methods and habits of colonial life, the struggles for existence against the forces of nature and the attacks of a savage foe, with provisions for the security of property and rights against the encroachments of power, have little place in the annals of Princeton, which attained its corporate existence after the greater part of Massachusetts had been alloted and secured, and after the period of Indian warfare had passed.

The settlement of this and other places at this time was

the natural outcome of the earlier New England energy and enterprise, which was now quieting down to the contemplation of possession and improvement, the spirit of unrest and the propensity to acquirement proving as strong motives as some of the higher elements with which we are perhaps too much inclined to invest the acts of our ancestors. Some of the qualities seem to stand out in marked contrast to the characteristics of the present age, but it is probable that the emergencies of the time developed them into prominence and activity, and that a stress of circumstances would again bring forth these or similar powers to meet the necessities. There is a strain in every generation which comes to the front when the alarm of danger or the call for assistance is sounded.

The first settlement of Europeans within the limits of the present State of Massachusetts was at Plymouth in 1620, and nine years later that of Salem was made. Boston was founded in 1630, and various other places in the surrounding country were established within the next twenty-five years. Soon the course of expansion extended into the region to the westward, though in several directions. On the northerly line Lancaster, now comprising several towns, was purchased of the Indians in 1643. Mendon, at the south, was founded in 1659. In the central line Worcester and Oxford followed, and further to the west Brookfield, and so on to Springfield and Deerfield, and into Connecticut.

Nipnet or Nipmug Country. To the inhabitants of the first settlements of the colony of the Massachusetts Bay all of the territory to the westward was known by the general name of the Nipnet or Nipmug country, the authorities having but little definite understanding of the extent of the tribe of Indians bearing that name. Governor Winthrop, in his journal, under date of January 27, 1631, gives the same characterization of this country when he describes a trip made into the interior by himself and others. Going up the Charles River above Watertown at a point at or near the present Waltham " they went up

a very high rock from whence they might see all over Neipnett." From this rock they espied "a very high hill due west about forty miles off," which hill was Wachusett Mountain, doubtless then, at least, unknown by that name to the colonists.[1]

Indians. Although it seems probable that the Nipnets, once a large and powerful tribe, ruled over this whole territory, yet the Nipmuck country, later described by Gookin and other reliable authorities, was practically confined to what is now the southern half of Worcester County, extending into Connecticut. Nipnet signifies "fresh water country," and one writer says that the various tribes of Indians in that vicinity have often been classed together under the general name of Nipnets, i.e., all fresh water Indians. And there is not wanting evidence that the Quabaugs, the Washakums, Nashaways, Wachusetts and others, were more or less nearly allied either by blood or by marriage, or by both, but it is certain that they never acknowledged allegiance to one local head chieftain.

The Quabaugs made their headquarters near Brookfield and the Nashaways lived north of the Nipnets near Lancaster. These were sometimes called Waschakums, from a large settlement of the tribe near the ponds of that name in Sterling, and sometimes called Wachusetts from the stronghold in the mountain of that name in Princeton.

Exploration. As the spirit of adventure developed among the colonists, and their desire to explore the country increased, or the wish to remove from the growing towns on the coast led them to seek new locations, their knowledge of the abode of the various Indian tribes and the territory which they claimed as their own became clearer.

In 1631 John Winthrop and his associates first heard from some visiting Indians of the great river — Connecticut — to the westward with its fertile valleys. Almost immediately not only adventurers but some of the best of the settlers directed their feet along the then unfamiliar paths, or followed the well-defined Indian trails, with the

[1] This rock now known as Boston Rock.

hope of finding more promising surroundings than were presented on the coast. New settlements were projected and developed in a surprisingly short time, considering the many obstacles which had to be encountered. In 1633 John Oldham and others journeyed over the wild and undeveloped country into Connecticut by paths probably never before trodden by the white man, and subject to the unknown perils of an unknown land. Other groups followed very soon to explore this western country. Large companies from Watertown, Cambridge and Dorchester journeyed to Connecticut and there began new settlements. In 1635 William Pynchon and associates went from Roxbury to the Connecticut River and soon laid the foundation of what is now the flourishing city of Springfield. The "Old Connecticut Path," of which the colonists had some knowledge as early as 1630, passed through Cambridge, Waltham, thence through South Framingham, Hopkinton, Grafton, Dudley, Sturbridge to Woodstock and on to Hartford. It was a branch of this path which passed westward through Brookfield to Springfield.

A new way became known as early as 1648, as Winthrop records in his Journal, in that year: "This year a new way was found out to Connecticut by Nashaway which avoids much of the hilly way." Whether this path branched off, as is thought by some, from the earlier Connecticut path perhaps near Sudbury, and passed through what is now Lancaster, Rutland, and New Braintree to Springfield, it is difficult to decide, but the inference is drawn from this statement of Winthrop that this northern way had not been in use to any extent by the English previous to the year 1648.

Lancaster, which was settled in 1653, had been obliged to build roads, or more properly speaking, paths, to bring the settlement into closer touch with Sudbury and other towns, and these paths would naturally be utilized and form a portion of the long road from the coast. It is possible that instead of passing through Princeton it may have gone south of that line and passed through Holden

and thence to Quabaug Pond in West Brookfield, or this Holden route may have been established at a later date. The Bay Path, so often referred to, was laid out in 1670, and passed through Marlborough and Worcester to Brookfield, and on to the River. By means, therefore, of these travelled paths the general character of this part of the colony became somewhat known, but there was no attempt at making a settlement in the region about the mountain. There was no town settled for many years between Sudbury or Lancaster and Brookfield.

Land Purchases. By the year 1680 settlements had been commenced, and as the desire of the colonists for extending their domains increased, the General Court of the Colony, acknowledging the inherent rights of the Indian tribes as owners of the soil, had purchased many tracts of land in the different localities, some of them embracing many square miles in area. Individuals had little difficulty in obtaining grants of the land thus purchased, and in cases where they had traded directly with the Indians, the Colony very freely confirmed the title.

Nipmuck Territory. In pursuance of this general policy the General Court in 1681 appointed William Stoughton and Joseph Dudley, Esquires, a committee to negotiate, in behalf of the Colony, with the Nipmugs (Nipmucks) for their territory, the name Nipmuck still being applied to this neighborhood. In the first report of progress which these gentlemen rendered they stated that " the northern part near Wachusett is still unpurchased, and persons yet scarcely to be found meet to be treated with thereabouts." In other words they had not been able to find the true owners of this northern part, which suggests a long dispersion of the tribes once identified with its occupancy and ownership. A report made by this committee a few months later indicates decided progress in the search for those who were thought to hold title to the lands. After referring to the vicinity of Marlborough and Sherburne they say, " The northerne part, adjoyning to Nashaway is

found the best land, most meadowed and capable of setlement, which land, except a small tract that Hananamesit desired to be kept by the Natick Indians, may, wee suppose, vpon reasonable termes, be so farr as respects the Indian Clayme, taken into the Countreys lands, which wee offer our advise as best to be donne, least the matter grow more difficult by delays." [1]

One tract, perhaps not now clearly identified, of large extent, was purchased for the sum of £30 and a coat, while another tract 50 miles long and 20 miles broad was bought for the snug sum of £50, delivered in cash to the supposed owners, or at least to the representatives of the Nipmucks, who appeared to have some claims upon proprietorship.

But notwithstanding the advice of the excellent committee the Colony made no move towards purchasing this "northern part adjoining to Nashaway," and it remained for individuals to take the first steps toward the purchase of a portion of it. Whether the prominent men identified with this purchase were restless in the confines of their own town and anxious to expand and enlarge those borders, or whether they were actuated by the same spirit of speculation which in every age prevails, may not be determined, but it is true that Lancaster men, with a few associates, reached out their hands for a bit of this territory and secured a tract, reported to be twelve miles square, for the sum of £23! — about 10 cents for 100 acres.

There are many deeds upon record showing conveyances of land by representatives of various Indian tribes, for which valuable compensation was made. The valuation of these lands as indicated by the deeds may seem ridiculously small to the present reader, but the value of the dollar in that day was far greater than that of the dollar of to-day. One historian asserts that the price paid the Indians for the land in a certain town was fully up to the price set upon the individual lots sold to the settlers by the proprietors.

[1] Mass. Bay Records, Vol. V, page 242.

Purchasers. The majority of the purchasers of the tract referred to above were of Lancaster; the two Willard Brothers, their brother-in-law, Cyprian Stevens, and Joseph Rowlandson, the minister of the town, with others of less prominence; and these purchasers in a general way explored their purchase, noted its streams and ponds, its hills and valleys, following, it may be, the trails of the Indians as well as the " path " now somewhat worn and well-defined by the travel between the Bay settlement and the interior. And is it not probable that in some of their expeditions they stepped aside from the beaten path and ascended the mountain to view the country? Perhaps they were the first, or among the first white men to climb its rugged sides, now so easily travelled by means of well-known paths and well-made roads.

Indian Deed. The first step showing concerted action looking towards the occupation of the territory under consideration appears in a deed dated December 22nd, 1686, recorded in Middlesex Registry, Vol. XVI, page 511, under date of April 14th, 1714.

By this deed Joseph Trask alias Puagastion of Pennicook, Job alias Pompomamay of Natick, and Simon Pitacum alias Wananacompan of Wamasick, Sosowonow of Natick, and James Wiser alias Qualapunit of Natick for the sum of twenty-three pounds, conveyed to Henry Willard, Joseph Rowlandson, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Willard and Cyprian Stevens, " a Certain Tract of Lands, medows, swamps, Timbers, Entervailes, containing Twelve mile square, according to the buts and bounds, as followeth, viz: — The name in General being Naguag, The South Corner butting upon Muscopaug Pond, and running North to Quenibeck and to Wonketopick, and so running upon Gte Wachusett which is the North Corner, so running nor west to Walamanumpscook, and so to quaquanunawick a little pond and so to 'Asnaconcomick' pond which is the nor west corner. And so running South and so to Musshauge a great swamp, so to Sasaketasick which is the South corner. And so running East to Pascatickquage

and so to Ahampatunshauge a little Pond, and so to Sumpauge Pond and so to Muscopauge pond which is the East Corner." [1]

Delay in Occupation. The condition of political affairs in the colonies at the time of this purchase and for several subsequent years appears to have been a sufficient reason for delay in carrying out any plans formed by the proprietors for the settlement or sale of the land. The abrogation of the first charter of the colony by King James II in 1686 was soon followed by the appointment of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor of New England, his arrival occurring in December of that year. This appointment, which possibly at first promised favorably to the colonies, proved exceedingly embarrassing and unsatisfactory. Restless under the new administration, smarting under the blow of the dissolution of the charter, the people gladly availed themselves of the confusion existing in England, anticipated the accession to the throne of William of Orange, and violently deposed Andros from his position in April, 1688. It was not until 1692 that the second charter was secured, and in the meantime hostilities between France and England had been declared, and for seven or eight years the colonies were in the midst of the excitement, anxiety and uneasiness appertaining to war, giving of their means, their men and their energy to help forward the cause of England.

Queen Anne's War. After the close of the war in 1698 comparative quiet reigned in the country for a few years, but in 1702 the lull in the strife was succeeded by another war known as Queen Anne's, which for ten or more years left its disturbing influence upon the country, embarrassing its progress in every direction, and hindering the growth of the new as well as of the older settlements.

Lands in the regions beyond the bounds of civilization

[1] The original deed is not in existence, and the above copy and that on the Proprietors books do not agree in the spelling of the Indian names. The latter has Wananapan, Quanitick, etc. Simon Pitacum apparently did not sign the deed.

were practically of no value while these disturbances prevailed. The events of that period of New England history between the years 1675 and 1713 were sufficient to cripple all business activity and to strike a blow at all progressive movements. Lancaster, Worcester, Northfield, Brookfield and other towns had suffered severely from depredation of the Indians during King Philip's and the subsequent wars. New settlements begun with a good degree of energy were almost depopulated or entirely abandoned.

Return of the Settlers. But upon the close of Queen Anne's War in 1713 confidence was somewhat restored. The dangers which had threatened public and private enterprise were seemingly arrested if not removed, and the towns over which had hung the clouds of sorrow, fear and desolation began to assume new life and activity. The former residents turned once more to the cultivation of their abandoned or neglected farms, and new adventurers cast their lot with the old. However, with the experience of the past years and the uncertainty of the future, it was not strange that the growth of these settlements was comparatively slow. It was at this time — perhaps the only opportune time since the purchase in 1686 — that the proprietors of Naquag and their heirs considered the subject of opening the land for settlement and making the property a better paying investment than it hitherto had proved. Although the original purchasers had secured a deed from the Indians who claimed that "they only had power to convey and alienate the same," they had not acquired any confirmatory title from the authorities of the Colony, who held possession by virtue of a charter granted by the King. It is also true that the whole territory known as the Nipmug Country of which this tract doubtless formed a part was sold by Sholan, the Sagamore.

Title Worthless. The title, therefore, was practically worthless, and the heirs of the original purchasers sought relief from the General Court, which passed an Act on the 23rd of February, 1714, confirming to the sons and grand-

sons of Major Simon Willard and their associates, the original tract, with the exception of 1000 acres belonging to the Honorable Samuel Sewall. It does not clearly appear why these lands were confirmed to all the children and representatives of the deceased children of Major Willard, embracing as it did some persons not included in the original purchase. This act provided " that within seven years there then be sixty families settle thereon and sufficient Land reserved for a Gospel Ministry and Schooling. And that the Grant shall encrouch upon no former Grant or Grants, nor exceed the Quantity of Twelve Miles Square. The town to be called Rutland, & to ly to the County of Middlesex."

Name of Rutland. In reference to the naming of the township Judge Sewall says in his Diary under date of Feb. 23–24, 1713–14: " This Court a large township, of 12 miles square, is granted near Wadchuset; out of which my 1,000 Acres are excepted. I was surpris'd, not having seen it, till 'twas pass'd by the Deputies. Govr is uneasy till the word *Associats* be inserted. Will have it call'd Rutland: I objected because that was the name of a Shire. The Chief Justice said 'twas not convenient except the Land was Red. But the Govr would not be diverted. I suppose the quantity might be one thing inclin'd his Excellency to this Name." [1]

Judge Sewall's special interest in this arose from his ownership of the 1,000 acres excepted in the Act of the General Court. This plot was originally granted by the Colony in 1681 to the six youngest children of Major Simon Willard, in consideration of the distinguished and unremunerated services of the father, lately deceased. This tract, called Sewall's Farms, was in the northerly part of the present town of Rutland, and embraced much excellent farming land. In March 1684–85 the Willards obtained from Thomas Dublett and wife, Sarah, Indians, a release of all their (presumed) right in the premises, upon the payment of £2.10, and in 1693 the elder brother,

[1] Vol. II, page 425.

Henry Willard, purchased it. After his decease it was sold in 1692 to the Hon. Samuel Sewall to cancel a debt of £84. Soon after the confirmation of the township to the Willards and their Associates, Judge Sewall obtained from the General Court an Act confirming the title of his little lot of 1,000 acres, the boundaries of which cannot be traced today. It seems singular that in the deed of the twelve miles square, no mention is made of this 1,000 acres which lay within its limits, but perhaps the matter of a paltry 1,000 acres out of 93,000 may not have been thought worth considering. Thus it appears that both tracts (one within the other) were now held by indisputable title acquired by purchase of the Indians claiming right therein and by Act of confirmation of the General Court of the Province.

Names of Associates. It is noticeable that the Indians conveying the smaller tract in 1684–85 did not join in the deed of the larger tract in 1686. The grantees of Rutland township and their Associates executed a deed of Association under date of April 14–17 which was recorded August 17, 1718 in Middlesex Registry, Vol. 19, page 293. The property was divided into 33 shares of which Joseph Foster had two and the others one each. The names of the Associates are as follows:

Joseph Foster of Billerica.
'Cyprian Stevens of Lancaster for self and for children by wife Mary.
Thomas How of Marlborough, Att'y & Assign of heirs of Jos. Rowlandson.
Simon Willard of Salem.
John Willard of Concord.
Benjamin Willard, Framingham.
Joseph Willard, London.
Josiah Willard's heirs.
Samuel Willard's heirs.
Henry Willard's heirs.
Daniel Willard's heirs.
Jonathan Willard's heirs.

Thomas ——— of Sudbury and Hannah, his wife, a daughter of Simon Willard.

Nathaniel Howard of Chelmsford, children by Sarah Willard.

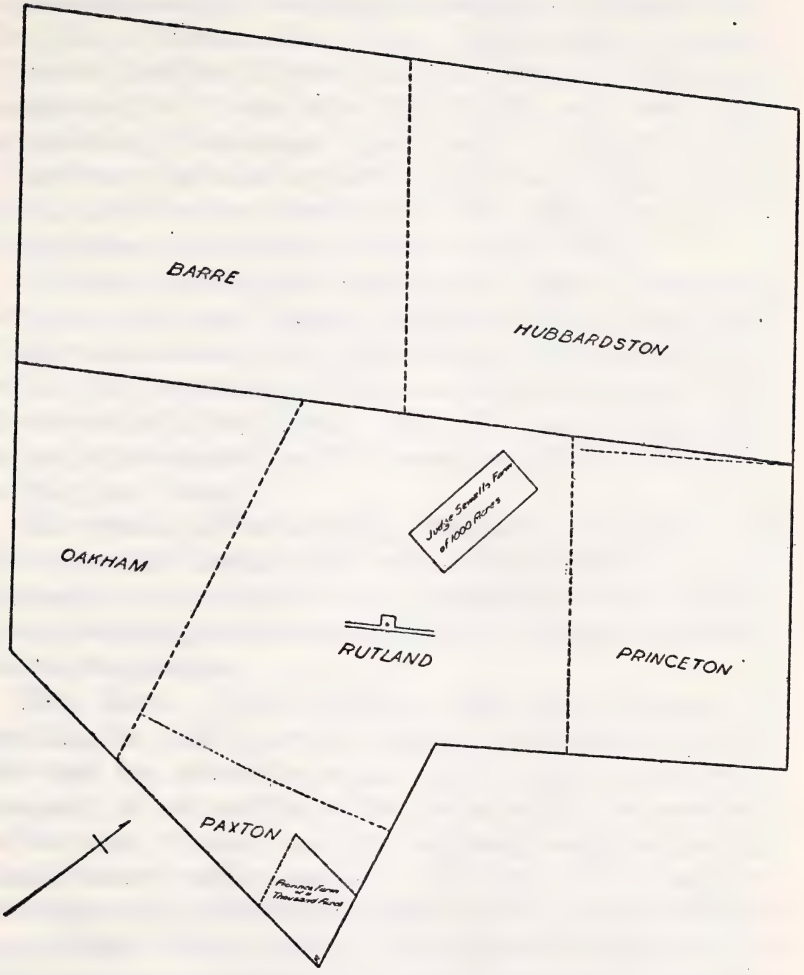
Robert Blood, late of Concord, children by Elizabeth Willard.

Joshua Edwards, late of Charlestown, children by Mary Willard.

Hon. Wm. Taylor of Dorchester.
Peter Townsend.
Paul Dudley.
Addington Davenport.
Adam Winthrop.
Thomas Hutchinson.
Thomas Fitch.
John White of Boston.
Thomas How of Marlborough.
John Chandler of Woodstock.
William Dudley of Roxbury.
John Farnsworth of Groton.
Children and heirs of Peter Bulkley, late of Concord.
Moses Parker of Chelmsford.
Jacob Stevens of Stow.

The New Township embraced in area nearly one-tenth of the County of Worcester, and was considered a very large grant even for the days when the authorities were lavish with their gifts of land. Grants of a few hundred acres were apparently freely made for all sorts of reasons, as will be noted hereafter in connection with some Princeton land. But in this case the character of the petitioners, and the services of Major Willard to the Colony, would naturally debar any serious objections to the confirmation of a purchase, which wisely included in its provisions lands for new settlements of advantage to the Province.

The accompanying plan indicates plainly the extent of the township of Rutland as originally granted, and the towns then included within its limits.



PLAN OF RUTLAND TOWNSHIP. FROM THE ORIGINAL.

Proprietors. At the first meeting of the Proprietors held in Boston on the 14th of April, 1714, of which Paul Dudley, Esq., of Boston was Moderator and Mr. Samuel Wright of Sudbury, Clerk, the establishment of a town was considered and the Committee consisting of William Dudley, Esq., Thomas How, Esq., Captain Jacob Stevens, Captain Jonathan Prescott and Mr. Samuel Wright, was appointed to "Look after the Plating said town, and establishing Inhabitants there, and to Report to the Proprietors the most convenient place for settling a township, and the best method in their Judgment for the Incorageing Inhabitants to settle in said Town."

The next meeting was held on the 24th of December, 1715, at the Green Dragon in Boston, when it was voted "that the contents of Six Miles Square be Surveyed & set off for the Settlement of Sixty-two families in order to the performance of the Grant. — That the place for the settlement be determined by the Committee already chosen for settling the Town."

The details of the surveys, settlements, distribution of lots and the thousand and one matters necessary to be attended to, were left to the Committee above named, thus obviating the necessity of holding frequent meetings of the Proprietors.

First Birth. The Settlement soon gave evidence of gradual but solid growth, though it is probable that for the first few years the winter months were passed by a majority of the settlers in the towns where the comforts of life were greater, and the necessary supplies for the family more readily secured. The event of the birth of the first male child there occurred in 1719 (a son of Moses and Eunice How), and was appropriately recognized by the Proprietors in the gift of one hundred acres of land to the young man. Some fifty families were now on the spot, comprising representatives from Boston, Concord, Sudbury, Marlborough and other towns, and also emigrants of respectability from Ireland. A meeting house was erected, and provision made for the support of the ministry

and school, in compliance with the conditions imposed by the General Court in the Act confirming the lands to the Proprietors, and on the 30th of May, 1722, the town of Rutland was incorporated. Thereafter the Proprietors of the township (the " Grand Proprietors " as they have been styled) had no authority over the " Six Mile Square " or " Settlers " part. The individual lands within the town limits were distributed among the Settlers at various times or sold for the benefit of the whole, — until the entire area had been disposed of, the records finally closing in the year 1797. These records are now in the care of the Town of Princeton, and deposited in the Town Library.

Sales and Transfers. During the years of preparatory work culminating in the organization of a separate town within the bounds of the proprietorship, there had been many changes among the Associates by reason of death and transfer of shares. These transfers do not appear to have assumed, at any time, any degree of speculative tendency, although as early as 1714 we find record of a sale by Captain Samuel Wright of a share for forty pounds, which he had purchased for thirty-five pounds only a month before. The original price, twenty-three pounds, paid the Indians for the whole tract was doubtless satisfactory to them, possibly foreseeing as they might that the lands could be of but little value to them with the advancing march of the white man. During the long period of thirty years before any attempt was made to improve or realize upon the investment, it is quite certain that the value was not eaten up by taxes, as these were not assessed by the colony, whatever might be counted as loss of interest upon the sum advanced. But in reading the records of the meetings of the Proprietors one can but notice the uneasiness caused by delays of projected settlements, the apparent lack of interest, and the meetings for financial questions to be solved. To meet the oft-repeated calls for money required by the maintenance of the few highways and bridges which the increasing travel from the seaboard to the interior demanded, resort was sometimes had to sale of lots, and quite

often to assessments upon the share holders. And there is evidence of unwillingness on the part of some of the share holders to meet the collection of these assessments, dodging the payment of the tax. There is no doubt that the financial embarrassment induced some to sell their shares to others having more faith in the enterprise. And it is reasonable to infer that the later purchasers, at least, realized a fair return for their investment, especially when they held corner lots with meadows and uplands of corresponding value. In 1724 a share was sold for £200. With the establishment of the town well underway, the Proprietors considered plans for the future, anticipating the movements of the progressive New Englander in pushing out over the frontiers "beyond the confines of settlement and civilization." The remaining land of the Township was divided into sections known as the Northwest Quarter, now Barre, the Northeast Quarter, now Hubbardston, the East Wing, now Princeton, and the West Wing.

East Wing. The first reference upon the Proprietors' records to the *East Wing*, which eventually formed one-half of Princeton, is under date March 26, 1718, when it was voted "that the Two Large Tracts or parcels of land belonging to the Proprietors of Rutland on the East and on the West of the township of the Settlers' part be divided each into three and thirty or sixty-six farmes for the three and thirty Proprietors, or whole shares, as Equally as may be per Quantity and Quality any Large Tracts of meadow to be Reserved as Common for the whole and each share to have its proportion." The following June the Committee having charge of the survey was urged to "take care" that these tracts "forthwith and with all possible Expedition be Laid out — with all suitable accommodations of ways for or to Each farme or lott." The survey of the Wing was completed during the following summer and plans prepared. The original is probably not in existence, but among some papers found in Rutland a few years since was a small copy. There are evidences of errors of the

copyist both in names and descriptions of the lots, but it is sufficiently accurate to show the method of division and to enable one to determine the present locations. The Wing was divided into 48 lots of about 237 acres each, 33 being numbered consecutively 1 to 33, twelve "*lettered*" lots A to M, and three meadow lots, "*Poutwater*," "*Wachusett*" and "*Deadmare*." There were also six "*Gores*" on the northwesterly end, containing in all about 237 acres. Many of the lines forming the boundaries of these lots are still to be seen in the town, and all of them can be readily traced. The easterly line of Lot B is a few rods in the rear of the present Town Hall, and in the spring or autumn standing on the hill one can trace the sectional lines by the walls through valleys and over hills almost to Rutland.

Father Ralle's War. With these plans before them the Proprietors held a meeting November 5, 1718, at which 25 of the 33 share holders were represented. An assessment was ordered to cover a balance of £133, 18.4 for expenditures incurred in surveys and for other necessary charges. Before, however, the consummation of any plans for settlement could be effected, new perplexities arose, occasioned by the commencement of hostilities by the Indians in the war known as Lovewell's or the Father Ralle's war, in 1722. Discontent had arisen among the Abenakis or Eastern Indians, resulting from real or fancied wrongs in the taking of their lands, and this was fostered and fomented by the machinations of the French officials in Canada. The terrible scenes of King Philip's war were renewed, villages were burned, men, women and children massacred or carried into captivity. Great fear was felt in the interior settlements, and many villages were almost deserted.

Massacre in Rutland. In Rutland the exposure and consequent danger appeared so great that a large proportion of the families, perhaps two-thirds, left the town, seeking security in the settlements on the coast and elsewhere. On the 14th of August, 1723, five Indians entered

the town, waylaid and killed the minister, Rev. Joseph Willard, and two children of Deacon Joseph Stevens, taking captive two others of the Deacon's children. The inhabitants promptly called upon the Province for soldiers, and although a small guard was sent there, great difficulty was experienced in securing a number that could be in any degree efficient. Other towns all along the border were demanding similar protection, and the authorities were unprepared to cope successfully with the emergency. Though quiet prevailed during the following winter, the enemy were on the alert in the spring, and notwithstanding the watchfulness of the guard and the inhabitants, another raid was made upon the town on the third of August, when three men were killed. All through the summer the people of Groton, Dunstable, Lancaster, Rutland and other exposed towns were calling for soldiers to protect their houses and to guard the men in the fields making their hay and gathering their crops. In July of that year the military guard about Rutland numbered but 38 men. But the second attack upon Rutland not only aroused the inhabitants and quickened the vigilance of the soldiers but stimulated the government to active measures, resulting in a very material increase of the military force in this vicinity as well as in other places of anticipated danger. The incidents connected with this war belong more properly to the history of Rutland. A treaty of peace was signed in December, 1725, and hostilities ceased. Some of the absent families returned to the town, but many others sold or abandoned their farms and made homes elsewhere. In December, 1727, there were but about 25 families there, and for some years thereafter the progress was slow. Still there was a growth, and as gradually the fear of Indian invasion was lessened, matters resumed the ordinary aspect of a rural settlement.

Renewal of Settlement. The disturbances of these years of war between 1722 and 1726 were a serious embarrassment to the Proprietors of the township. The establishment of new towns was not only retarded but

rendered impossible and all of the operations of the Proprietors practically ceased. In October, 1733, Adam Winthrop, Esq., Rev. Thomas Prince and others took the necessary legal steps for calling a meeting of the share holders, which was held at the Royal Exchange Tavern in Boston on the 7th of November following, there being present thirteen gentlemen representing 11½ shares. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Adam Winthrop, Samuel Willard, Estes Hatch, Richard Bill and Francis Brinley was appointed for the general management of the affairs, and it was ordered that a new survey or renewal of bounds of the East and West Wings, and the northern half of Rutland be made. To meet the anticipated cost of this with other necessary expenses, a tax of £10 per share was laid. A full list of the fortunate owners of the shares at that time with their respective tax appears on the records.

New Survey. Two surveyors, Samuel Willard and Henry Lee, appeared willing to undertake the survey at the same price, but Mr. Willard offered some small inducement and the contract was given to him. Subsequently he made an arrangement with Mr. Lee and the latter surveyed the East and West Wings, doubtless commencing the work as early in the year of 1734 as the season permitted. For this work Mr. Lee received £100 with £7 additional for the division of the three meadow lots. The distribution of the unassigned land in the East Wing soon followed as appears by the following record:

"The Division of the unappropriated Lettered Lots, Gores and Gussets in the East and West Wings in the Southern half part of ye Township of Rutland in ye County of Worcester, being after ye Rate of One hundred & fifty-eight acres to Each of the Thirty three whole Shares according as the said Divisions are described in a plat of each wing laid by the Committee before ye Proprietors of ye s^d^ Township (Exclusive of ye Settlers part) at their meeting by adjournment ye 24th day of Septemb^r^ 1734, at the Royall Exchange Tavern in Boston.

The East Wing Cont^a^ 237 Acres in Each Lot.

Letter

M 79 acres in ye Southerly part to heirs of Peter Boulkey.
Claimed by Capt. John Boulkey & Rev. Mr. Benj. Prescot.
138 ac in North y to Adam Winthrop.

A 7 ac in South y to John Willard claimed by Thos. Prince.
72 very Rocky adjoining Northerly on the 2^d^ seven acres
Sixty three acres to Thos. Prince.
Nine acres to Wm. Allen.
158 Joseph Rowlandson now Wm. Allen.

B 79 in West y Joseph Willard now Mrs. Hannah Fayerweather.
79 adj. East Simon Willard now Wm. Salter.
79 Eastermost Henry Willard now John Dolbear $\frac{5}{6}$ S.
Samuel Willard's sister Leland $\frac{1}{6}$.

C 79 South y Simon Willard — Richd Bill.
158 North y Daniel Willard — heirs.

D 79 West y Moses Parker — Saml Hatch.
158 Josiah Willard — heirs.

E 79 Jacob Stevens T.P.
158 Paul Dudley T.P.

F 79 John Willard T.P.
158 Thos. How T.P.
P.S. Claiming John W's whole right in y^e^ East Wing autg to 86 ac in this Division 79 ac are laid out in this lot & the other 7 in lot H.

G 79 Joshua Edmunds
112 Joseph Foster
20 Robert Blood heirs
26 Moses Parker
} Saml Waldo

H 158 in West y Wm. Taylor Francis Brinley.
79 East Cyprian Stevens Sec^y^ Willard.

I 7 West y & Gore Cyp. Stevens by his wife Mary Willard.

&c	39 Adj[d] Joseph Foster 138 Adj[d].		Saml Waldo
	East y Joseph Foster		Jona Oulton, Cornelius Waldo
	112 Eastermost & Gore	Thos. Fitch.	Fitch
	Gore 59 acres.		
K	Granted to first Minister of Rutland.		
L	79 Cyp. Stevens 79 Joseph Willard 79 Penn. Townsend		Estes Hatch

Gores

a	7 ac.	Jos. Foster	Saml Waldo.
b	20	Thos. Brintnal	Widow Hannah formerly Willard.
c	33	John Chandler	heirs Eben[r] Allen.
d	46	Thos. Fitch	Fitch
e	59	Divided with I.	
f	72	Cyp. Stevens	heirs by wife, Saml Waldo.

Gift to Rev. Mr. Prince. Plans of these lots were made and ordered to be put upon record, but unfortunately do not appear thereon. The Proprietors granted to Rev. Mr. Prince "In consideration of the great care & labour he has taken in calculating & Computing y[e] Divisions above mentioned & other good Services perform'd to the proprietors," 72 acres of land in lot A "Not having been set off to any of the proprietors by reason of the brokenness of it." Mr. Prince prepared many of the plans of the Rutland lands, some of which are still in existence, and show excellent workmanship.

November 26, 1735. *Division of Meadow Lots*

"The Northerly" Southerly End lines of the Three Lots in y[e] s[d] East Wing are supposed to be 191⅔ poles in length & their Easterly & Westerly side lines to be 200 poles in length, whether they be really longer or shorter: These lots are here Divided: & the several Divisions

Numbered, including both the medow & the Upland contained in ye s^d^ medow lots, as the plat Describes them: with the express intention, y^t^ s^d^ medow lots are exactly as larg & broad as the plat Describes them, then the s^d^ Divisions must be exactly for Length and Breadth as they are therein described; but if the s^d^ medow Lots are really larger or lesser, than their s^d^ Division must be answerbly larger or lesser; & the particular owners of the Divisions in the several medow Lots must take care by agreement, or otherwise to state the Bounds of their Respective Divisions among themselves."

"One acre of medow valued as three acres of upland."

Wachusett

I.	21	medow	86 Upland	Paul Dudley, Thos. How, John Willard) ½ Jacob Stevens) Thos. Prince.
II.	2^{130}	"	10^{50} "	Samuel Willard's heirs.
III.	3^{60}	"	60 rods "	Moses Parker = Oulton & Waldo.
IV.	$6\frac{1}{4}$	"	$27\frac{1}{8}$ "	T. Hutchinson.
V.	2	"	41	heirs Jos. Rowlandson =
			9	Wm. Allen (formerly granted Allen).
VI.	4	"	23	Thos. Prince, Dec. 26, 1734.

Dead Mare[1]

I.		$22\frac{1}{2}$	Upland	Cyprian Stevens = to Sect^y^ Willard.
II.		45	"	Col. Taylor = F. Brinley.
III.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	"	Jos. Willard = Hannah Fayrweather.

[1] In a report by Capt. Wright of Rutland, July 10, 1725, the following reference is made to this locality, which indicates the origin of the name by which it was for many years known. "Our people are now beginning to mow their out meadows we shall want a Strong guard, one Scout Came in Last night discovered no Indians; tho the watch at one of the garisons Discovered an Indian as they say 2 nights agoe by a Garison as they lay at some distance, this morning we found a mare as we Sopose Shot & Dead & Sopose the Indians shot her."

IV.	3	$14\frac{3}{4}$ "	Penn Townsend = Anthony Stoddard.
V.	6	100	Joseph Foster, Joshua Edmunds, Moses Parker, Cyprian Stevens, Robert Blood = Saml Waldo.
VI.	8	22 Upland	Cyprian Stevens, Joseph Willard, Penn Townsend = E. Hatch.

Poutwater

I.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	34^{130}	Adam Winthrop.
II.	90 rods	30^{100}	Adam Winthrop, Dec. 26, 1734.
III.	$15\frac{3}{4}$		Peter Boulkey's heirs = Capt. John Bulkly & Benj. Prescot.
IV.	$7\frac{1}{2}$	23^{90}	John White = $\frac{1}{2}$ heirs, $\frac{1}{4}$ James Pemberton, $\frac{1}{4}$ Saml Sewall.
V.	10	14^{120}	Wm. Dudley = Col. Isaac Winslow.
VI.	$6\frac{3}{4}$	25^{70}	Josiah Willard's heirs.
VII.	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	John Farnsworth = $\frac{1}{2}$ Benj. Brown, $\frac{1}{4}$ B. Dyer, $\frac{1}{4}$ John Buttolph.
VIII.	$5\frac{3}{4}$	27^{100}	Simon Willard = $\frac{1}{2}$ Wm. Salter, $\frac{1}{2}$ Richd Bill.

Thus the whole area of the East Wing was equitably divided among the proprietors. Similar divisions were made of the other lands, settlements projected, and eventually towns incorporated. The Northwest quarter of the district was incorporated as a district in 1753, and as the town of Hutchinson in 1774, the name being changed in 1776 to Barre. The West Wing became a precinct in 1759 and the town of Oakham in 1762. The Northeast quarter was incorporated as Hubbardston in 1767. The remainder with a portion of Leicester formed the district of Paxton incorporated in 1765.

Proprietors' Records. The Records of the General Proprietors abruptly closed in 1770, the lands had all been disposed of, and the plans, papers and books were ordered to be committed to the keeping of the Hon. Moses Gill.

Unfortunately the plans and papers are missing, but copies of the original surveys of their respective lands are on record in some of the towns above named.

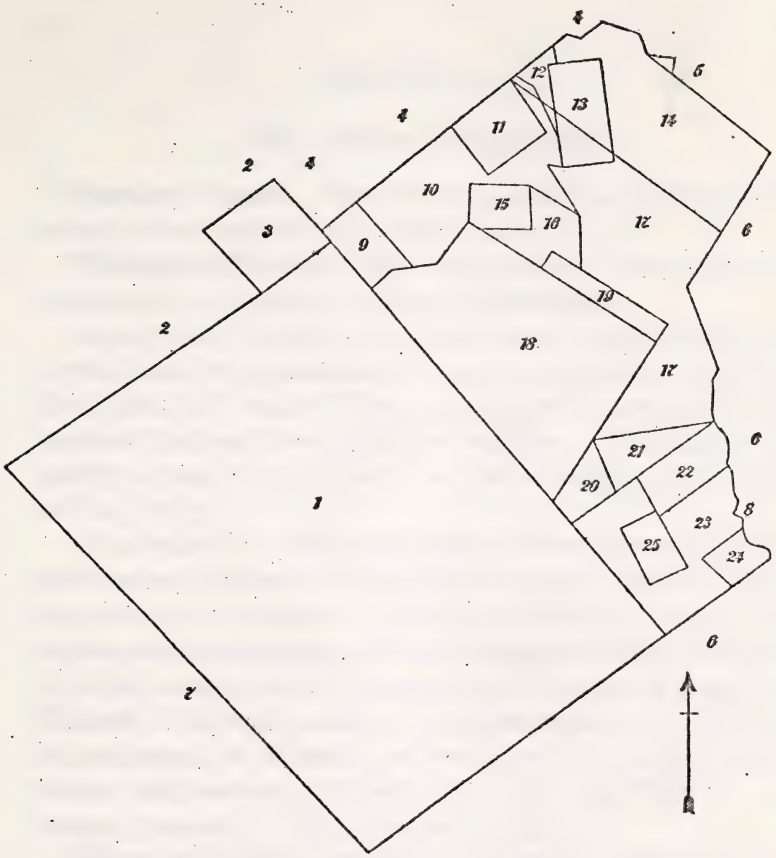
The settlement of the East Wing, so often contemplated but not yet accomplished, was again discussed by the proprietors in June, 1742, when a committee was requested to "Project a Method for Bringing forward settlements in the East Wing in concert with the neighboring farmes on the East Side thereof," but no report of the Committee appears on record or of any action relative thereto. There is some evidence tending to show that a few families were living in the East Wing near to Rutland line at this period. It is undoubtedly true that some of the lots, especially those owned by Rutland men, were under cultivation long before any dwellings were erected. These lands were reasonably accessible, although the roads must have been at certain seasons in a deplorable condition, even worse than when subsequently attacked by those calling themselves highway surveyors.

French War. The war declared by the French against Great Britain in 1744, known as the Old French War, continuing for four years, doubtless had its effect in retarding the settlement, as did also the French and Indian War in 1754. This last was a heavy burden upon the Province in men and means.

But while the East Wing was still "on the market," awaiting the courageous settler or the removal of whatever obstacle was preventing the beginning and growth of a settlement, developments were taking place upon the North and East of this tract which indicated an early advance of the tiller of the soil. A large area of land lay between Lunenburg, Westminster, Leominster and Rutland, much of it unappropriated, and none of it included within the bounds of any town.[1] The survey and location

[1] In 1714–15 the Committee for laying out the township of Rutland, were instructed to do so "as near as may be in a Square Figure, but withal contiguous to the Line of the Towns of Lancaster, Worcester and Leominster if it reached so far," but this was found impossible, as it would not cover the tract purchased of the natives. They were, therefore, obliged to locate the town and "leave a slip of land too small for a township."

of quite a number of large tracts within this area granted by the Province tended towards early settlements thereon, and it appears that for a few years the new comers preferred locating near Lancaster, probably on account of the greater facility for travelling and the procuring of Supplies. The action of the Rutland proprietors in 1742, referred to above, was doubtless occasioned particularly by the proposed movement of Mr. Wilder hereafter described, and by the frequent grants made by the General Court of Province Land. Leaving for the present the East Wing, let us look at the history of some of the " Farmes contiguous to the East Wing," which contains much of interest and value and a record of the first settlers within the present limits of Princeton. A reference to the accompanying plan will make clear to the reader the location of the " Farmes " and the several grants hereafter described.



PLAN OF THE FARMS AS TRACED OUT BY MR. BLAKE.

1. Rutland East Wing.
2. Hubbardston.
3. Hubbardston Annex.
4. Westminster.
5. Leominster.
6. Sterling.
7. Rutland.
8. Stillriver.
9. Allen's.
10. Wachusett Mountain.
11. Kneeland's.
12. Drury's.
13. Willard's.
14. Notown.
15. Muzzey's.
16. Stevens'.
17. Potash.
18. Watertown Farms.
19. Mayhew.
20. Allen's.
21. Wilder's.
22. Brattle Farm.
23. Blagrove.
24. Loring Farm.
25. Hartwell's Meadow.

CHAPTER III

THE FARMS ADJOINING

Province Grants. First in importance as to extent and value is the tract of 2000 acres known as, —

Watertown Farms. The origin of the name and the occasion of the grant are clearly established.

In 1637 the General Court granted to the town of Watertown " land to accommodate 50 or 60 families at the River that runs to Concord," but a controversy arose with the town of Sudbury concerning its location. The dispute was finally settled by the Court and the following order passed in May, 1651.

" Its ordred by this Court that Watertowne shall haue two thousand accors of land layd out neere Assabeth River, joyninge to the bound of Sudbury, in respect of such land as was wantinge to them, which was graunted them formerly by this Court, to be the bound of their towne, & that Capt. Willard & Lieut. Goodenow are appoynted to se this done & performed, & to make returne there of to this Court at theire next session, p'vided it be not p'judiciall to any former graunts." (Col. Record 3 : 235.)

No return of this Committee appears on the records of the Court, and the location of the grant was evidently neglected for many years.

The next mention of the subject on these records is in 1726, although it is probable that some previous attempts to secure the land were made by the town. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Watertown on the 14th of March 1725–6, it was " put to vote whether the Town will choose a Committee to Adress the great and General Court for a Sutable Track of Land to settle their young people on, and to endeavour the obtaining the former Grants which were made to Watertown that have not yett been Obtained, and the Vote past in ye Affirmative."

In December following a petition to the Court was presented by the towns of Watertown and Weston (the latter having been originally within the bounds of the former town) reciting in substance the above facts and stating that "the grants have not yet been taken up or satisfied." "And forasmuch as the Inhabitants are much straightened as to land so that many of them have been obliged to remove out and settle in other places," they prayed that a grant of Province Land might be made for their relief.

Not accomplishing their desire at this time another attempt was made in 1727, the Committee stating in their petition that "your petitioners have for many years past solicited your Honours even before the time of Limitation for settling Grants was expired, but have never yet been favored so far as to be allowed to survey the said additional Grant" and they "are once more Emboldened to lay their Case before your Honrs for your Wise and Just Consideration."

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The only result of this appeal was a reference to the next session. Not to be baffled, however, the towns in June, 1728, repeated their request and this time it was favorably considered and a grant of two thousand acres of Province Land was made to them. This appears to have been satisfactory to the towns and in October following a survey was made of a tract "joining to the Great Watchusett Hill," which was Confirmed by the General Court, Sept. 25, 1729.

The bounds of this tract are given on the plan on file in the State Archives as follows: —

"South Westerly by Rutland line, every other way by Province Land, beginning at Rutland line N. 39 W. 840 perch on Rutland line, East 39 North 86 perch East 4 North 140 perch under great Watchusett, North 40 East 160 perch, East 35 South 654 perch and South 35 West 600 perch to Rutland line."

As Russell says the westerly line is "daintily deflected to exclude the mountain, and at the same time include all the valuable land at its base." This was not the only time

the mountain was "left out in the cold" by Surveyors, and it was only when the first minister of the district secured it by gift from the Province that it was considered worth much of anything.

The accompanying plan[1] will give a general idea of the bound and location of this extensive tract, the western boundary of which extended more than two miles and a half.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made by Watertown to find a purchaser for it. In 1756 the three towns Watertown, Weston and Waltham, each then having an interest in the tract, voted to sell it, and although no record of the sale appears on the Watertown records, among the town files,[1] however, is a report of a Committee dated the 12th of March, 1758, showing that they had been successful in disposing of it for £2005. (£802. Lawful money.) This sum was equally divided between the towns of Watertown, Weston and Waltham.

This conveyance was made to Josiah Coolidge by deed, dated the 27th of October, 1756 (recorded Worcester deeds, Vol. 38, page 207), and signed by Jonathan Bemis and others acting doubtless as agents for the towns, although not so stated in the deed. Very likely Mr. Coolidge the purchaser was acting in behalf of what would now be called a syndicate, but whether so or not, he, within a very few years, conveyed the whole tract, or what appears to be the whole area, to nine individuals as follows:

To John Samson.....	180 acres.
Henry Spring, Jr.....	100 acres.
Jeremiah Whittemore.....	264 acres.
Benj. Brown.....	343 acres.
Henry Gale.....	150 acres.
John Bullard.....	190 acres.
John Mirick.....	193 acres.
Lemuel Jones.....	153 acres.
Amos Spring.....	391 acres.

[1] See page 33.

making a total of 1964 acres. These parcels were afterwards in many cases subdivided among the first settlers of the district of Princeton. The whole tract appears to have been at some time surveyed and divided into lots, probably by direction of the above-named grantees, but we are not aware of any plans now in existence.

After prolonged and persistent search through volumes of deeds recorded in Worcester Registry sufficient information was gained to enable the writer with the courteous suggestions of Albert C. Howe, Esq. (whose ancestor was early settled on lot number 14 still retained in the family), to determine the location of the "squadron lines" and make a plan of the whole which may be considered substantially correct.

The story of how the "Farms" became a part of Princeton is told elsewhere.

Gardner's Farms. In endeavoring to trace the origin of the name of "Gardner's Farms" more time and labor have been expended than upon any other portion of this work and the results have been far less satisfactory.

A careful examination of the public records proved fruitless, and the search was several times abandoned, only to be again renewed, as some possible clue to the mystery presented itself. Finally a plan bearing date of 1733 was found in Worcester Registry of Deeds (Vol. 32, page 116) describing a tract of 900 acres unappropriated land situated in what is now Leominster, and upon this plan "Willard's Farm" heretofore described was designated as "Gardner's Farm." This farm as has been stated was granted to the heirs of Rev. Joseph Willard, upon petition of *Rev. Andrew Gardner*, and in this way appears to have acquired the name of "Gardner's Farm." The title, however, appears not to have been confined to that farm of 200 acres alone, but embraced tracts on the west and north, probably without any well-defined limits. A portion of this territory with lands adjoining acquired subsequently the name of *No Town*, as it was for many years unappropriated land.

The Rev. Andrew Gardner, a graduate of Harvard

University 1712, was in 1719 settled as the first minister of the town of Worcester. He was a very eccentric man and his habits occasioned great complaints among his parishioners; his " too ardent love for the chase of the deer and the sports of the hunter," combined with other objectionable characteristics, finally leading to a separation, from his church, not without a lawsuit to recover his salary which he considered due.

As elsewhere stated he married the widow of Rev. Joseph Willard of Rutland, and subsequently settled at Turkey Hills (Lunenburg) where complaints similar to those at Worcester were made against him. Again taking up his staff he removed with his family to Number " 4 " (Charlestown, N. H.) and during the French and Indian war he was in the service of the Province as chaplain at Fort Dummer.

It is possible that while at Worcester or Lunenburg he acquired by grant or purchase lands in Princeton, other than the Willard farm, but no record of such has been found. There was in this vicinity a large tract of "unappropriated " land of the Province and it is quite probable that some of it was quietly *appropriated* by settlers and a title acquired only by long occupancy, which may account for the absence of record evidence of their title. Without any attempt to locate exactly the several farms or estates in this section, which is probably impossible, it will suffice to mention some of the more prominent owners.

In 1750 *Daniel Drury* of Shrewsbury purchased of the Province for £14.5, 76 acres of land west of and adjoining the Willard farm of which he then owned a part (for plan see Mass. Archives, Vol. 46, pages 199–201). The next year the Willard and Drury farms were conveyed to *Benjamin Wilson*, who sold a portion to *Daniel Gardner, Jr.*, as before stated. This latter portion is described as " Lying near a place called Crows Hill," (now in Westminster), and an island near the northerly end of Willard's is named, both of which references may serve to locate the tract or farm to those familiar with that region.

In 1757 Mr. Wilson with *Moses Garfield* built a saw

mill, probably on or near the spot so long occupied for that purpose, now occupied by Osgood's Mill.

In 1795 there was a grist or a saw mill there. There is evidence also of there being two houses in that vicinity in 1754.

This was doubtless the first mill in the easterly part of the town.

In a conveyance of a small lot of land with one-half of the saw mill, Oct. 21, 1757, by Mr. Wilson " of Gardner's farm near Watchusett Hill " to Mr. Garfield of the same place, it is provided that Mr. Wilson shall "have the priveledge of Laying Boards on a Little Knole or Ridge Hill Easterly from the place where said Wilson and Garfield are now Building a Saw Mill " and also the privilege of building a dam, etc. (Worcester Deeds, Vol. 39, page 536.)

One of the brooks in this vicinity was designated as " Gardner's Brook."

Among other owners of land in this vicinity were: Edward Wilson, Edward Joyner, William Joyner, Gardner Chandler, Abel Ray, Joshua Mosman, John Bowen, John Frost, some of them acquiring their titles subsequent to 1759.

Edward Wilson (brother of Benjamin Wilson, above named) as early as 1760 owned a part of Kneeland and the Willard farms. In 1763 he, with Benjamin Houghton, petitioned the Court for indemnity on account of their bounds interfering and the land " falling short 45 acres," for which Mr. Houghton was allowed £24. Mr. Wilson also purchased of the State in 1781 for £20. in silver, 80 acres west of Drury's, extending to Westminster line, which was probably the 80 acre lot which the Province attempted to sell in 1762. His petition to the General Court in relation to this land is of some interest.

Commonwelth of The Massachusetts

To the Honble Sennitt and Honble House of Representatives in General Court assembled att Boston April ye 10th 1781.

The petition of Edward Willson of Princeton Humbly Sheweth, — That there is about Eighty acres of unimproved Land Lieing partly in Princeton, and is unapropriated Land; & the property of the Commonwelth and your petitioner being under Verry Low Circumstances unable to purchase a farme to Live on haue Entered upon and made Some Improuement on said premises in hopes of Receiuing some proffit from the same: but have not as yet receieued any and your petitioner being Sensible that he is Lieable to be Considered as a Trespasser; yet However Relieth on the indulgence of the Honble General Court and most Humbly Moues that he may be Indulged with Liberty of purchaseing the same att the full value considered as in a State of Nature and as the Land can be of no possable seruice as it Lies to the publick: but if sold may mak Considerable Returns to the Commonwealth but if the Honble House should judge it in Expedient to Indulge your petitioner with the Land att priuet Saile: prays the Land may be sold att a publick vendue.

With Reserue that your petitioner may have a Just and Reasonable allowance for his Labour out of the proceades theirof.

And your petitioner as in Duty Bound shall Ever pray &c.

Edward Wilson."

In House May 8, 1781 — ordered a Committee to apprize and Sell to E. W. "In the condition in which it was before said Willison made any Improvements thereon."[1]

In 1765 he with Timothy Mossman (whose connection with the Potash farm is elsewhere noted) petitioned the General Court reciting that Wilson "bought 5 years since a tract called Willards farm of 250 acres, that the curveyor in laying it out took in 11 acres of Province land as part of that tract, being part of 105 acres lying between Nolands (Kneelands) farm & Gardners farm "that he, Wilson, has built his house on the said 11 acres — that Mossman was at charge of surveying the said 250 acres & both of them were in the last war. They therefore prayed for a grant of the 105 acre tract."[2]

The House granted Wilson the eleven acres "where his house was built," but the Council nonconcurred and a second attempt resulted in a second denial.

[1] State Archives, Vol. 233, pages 30, 31.
[2] Court Records, 25, 423.

John Frost subsequently took the eleven acre lot and *John Bowen* the 105 acres.

Mr. Bowen desired to buy this of the Province in 1771 and Asa Whitcomb was instructed in 1773 to sell it — the eleven acres originally included in Kneelands farm " to be prized & if John Frost who lives on it does not want it " it was to be sold at auction. Mr. Whitcomb declared the land of no value and declined to put it up, but the next year it was sold, 103 acres to John Bowen, £1519, and 10 acres to John Frost for *forty shillings*.

A plan of this land is found in Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 4, page 81.

During the war of the Revolution Mr. Bowen was a sympathizer with the mother country, and with other Loyalists was obliged to leave the country and seek safety elsewhere. His land in Princeton was confiscated and sold, and the net proceeds, £258, turned in to the Province treasury.

Benjamin Houghton was one of the largest real estate owners in the Province. In addition to the Wilder and Allen farms previously referred to, he purchased of the Province, in 1752, 329 acres on the northerly side of the Mountain, extending to and easterly of Kneeland's farm. The price paid for this was £42.6.

To this he added by purchase of a portion of Kneeland's Farm and the conveyances to him on record are very many as are also the sales made by him.

The land northeast of the Mountain he sold in small farm lots to various parties, Abel Ray, Jr., Tilly Littlejohn, and others (Littlejohn sold his house in 1790 to Ephraim Woolson).

Blagrove's Farm. This farm (sometimes erroneously called Blackgrove's or Blagrow's) comprising one thousand or more acres, was situated in the southeasterly part of the town, extending from the northerly bound of the East Wing to Still River or Sterling bound.

It derived its name from Nathaniel Blagrove of Bristol, R. I., and its history was discovered by me only after a long

and persistent search. For this history we must go back to the early days of the Colony.

Capt. John Allen was a resident of Charlestown as early as the year 1639. He was a man of some prominence in that town, at one time a Deputy to the General Court, and his name frequently appears in the public records, especially in connection with his occupation as a ship-master. In the Records of Massachusetts Bay, Vol. V, page 427, appears the following under date of Nov. 7, 1668.

" The Court, Understanding that Capt: John Allin hath Severall times been imployed by order ffrom this Court, viz tenn dayes, to look after a French ship upon the coast. as also a voyage to Mounsieur De Aulnay, both himself and ship, for the space of neere twenty dayes besides a second voyage to the a foresaid D Aulnay wherein he was about sixe weekes, to wch may be added his lending Mr Winslow, for the countrys vse, one hundred pounds in England wch was not payd in seven yeares after, & then but in country pay: all wch considered the Court judgeth it meete, as a manifestation of their acceptance of such his good services, which hitherto hath not been tooke notice of, so as to render him any answerable recompense, to grant him a thousand acres of land where he cann finde it, according to law, so as to take it not vp in aboue two places."

This was a rather tardy settlement of obligations incurred some twenty to twenty-five years previously, but the poverty of the Colony may have been sufficient excuse for the delay. The possession of a boundless country afforded an easy method of cancelling its debts, in cases where the creditors were willing to take their pay in land.

In reference to these services of Capt. Allen the Court records give several interesting items.

In May 1645, Major Gibbons was ordered to send " two shallops furnished with men to goe for ye discouy of what he shipp y^{t} lyeth houring about these Coasts is, & whence," &c. and a committee was authorized to draw up

a commission to Mr. Allen who doubtless had charge of the undertaking.

In the same year appears this record (referring to a passport for a certain Capt. Bridge) " Capt. Robt Bridge is imployed by this Courte to negotiate wth Monsieur De Aulnay, Knight, left genne^{r} all for ye King of Fraunce, in ye prince of Acadye, on ye Speciall affaires of ye comission^{rs} of ye Vnited Collonyes of New England, in a vessell of ——— whereof Mr. Allen is M^{r} ", &c. There were two vessels besides Capt. Allen's employed in this expedition.

In relation to the loan of money referred to by the Court in 1668 we have an interesting item.

In a letter to Edward Winslow who was then (1649) in England, the Court acknowledges the receipt of a letter by the hands of Capt. Allen, regrets its inability to provide suitable allowance for him (Mr. Winslow) and adds " yett Shall wee hope by Gods assistance, faithfully dischardge and satisfy Mr. Allen or any other from whom you have receaved any moneyes in our behalf." And on the 18th of October, 1649 " Itt is ordered, that the Treasurer doe forthwth pay and satisfy M^{r}. John Allen one hundred and thirty pounds, in the best and current pay that comes into the treasury out of this levye for his hundred pounds he paid Mr Winslow."

As the treasurer of the Colony received for the " Country levy " or taxes all kinds of grain and produce (the price of which was regulated by the Court, this year being " wheate, at fiue shillings, barely at fiue shillings six pense; pease & rye, four shillings; Indian corne three shillings ") we can easily surmise that Capt. Allen would gladly have discounted his claim at a large percentage for *coin*.

However, the settlement of the account was made in " country pay " as ordered, and nineteen years later the Court endeavored to adjust the matter with him, together with his other unsettled claims, by the grant of land above named, and this was the origin of the farm within Princeton bounds, known as Blagrove's farm.

Capt. Allen lived but a few years after the grant of the land was made him, and by his will in 1672–3 he gave to his wife, with his other estate "one thousand Acres of Land given by the Contrye" which she was to hold for the benefit of their children. Mrs. Allen survived her husband but a short time, her death occurring in 1675.

One is inclined to think that Capt. Allen's right in the one thousand acres of Province Land, was forgotten by his heirs, for apparently nothing was done to secure it for more than fifty years after the Captain's decease.

It was in the year 1727 that Thomas Church in behalf of himself and other heirs of Capt. Allen petitioned the General Court for the location and survey of this tract granted in November, 1668.

This was ordered Dec. 9, 1727, and a plan presented the following June was accepted, and the grant confirmed. The bounds of this tract are so well defined on the plan in the Massachusetts archives (a copy of which is also in Worcester, Registry Deeds, Vol. 44, page 31) that there is now no difficulty in determining its location. Upon the same plan is a description of the "Hartwell farm" to which reference is elsewhere made in these pages.

The river forming the easterly boundary of the tract now Still River is described on the plan as "a Rocky Stream of water being the Westerly Bounds of Lancaster New Grant." (Now Leominster.)

The property thus confirmed to the heirs of Capt. Allen, appears to have passed into the possession of one of his daughters, Elizabeth, who married first Nathan Hayman, and second Nathaniel Blagrove. The latter was a man of some prominence in Bristol, R. I., where he was a judge of probate, and when he died in 1742, by his will he directed that the remains of his first wife, Elizabeth Allen, and those of her former husband, Nathan Hayman, be taken up "enclosed in one coffin and buried in one grave."

It is not evident why the name of Blagrove should have attached to the farm, but it was so designated as early as 1730. The title seems to have rested in the *heirs* of Eliza-

beth (Allen) Blagrove, from her death until 1760, when there was a division of the property among them (Worcester Registry, Vol. 44, page 31). The parties then entitled to share the estate were Rev. William Brattle of Cambridge one-fourth, Rev. Israel Loring of Sudbury one-eighth, Dr. Zachariah Harvey of Princeton one-third, widow Alice Eunice one-eighth and Thomas Green one-sixth. Mr. Brattle and Mr. Loring had married daughters of Mrs. (Allen) Hayman, but the relationship of the other heirs has not been ascertained. Dr. Harvey probably acquired his share by purchases.

Upon a resurvey of the farm it was found to contain 1150 acres "neat measure." To Mr. Brattle was assigned 250 acres on the northerly side, and to Mr. Loring 125 acres on the easterly side. A little north of Mr. Loring's lot, and some 200 rods north of the present easterly corner of the town on Sterling bounds, there is shown on the plan a bridge across the river, and this is identical with the location of the present bridge on the County road.

To Dr. Harvey was assigned the remainder of the tract, and having purchased the shares of Mr. Green and Mrs. Eunice, and being allowed 150 acres to make his proportion "as good in quality" as the others, he became the proprietor of 775 acres. The "Brattle farm" and "Loring farm" are often named on the early tax lists of the town.

The Brattle farm was confiscated by the Government and sold in 1781 for £281.10, silver money to William Putnam who the following year conveyed it to David Osgood.

Having traced the history of the Blagrove farm from the year 1645 to 1760 it may be well to leave the subsequent divisions and transfers for the investigation of the present owners.

Muzzy's Farm. Benjamin Muzzy of Sherborn in 1729 petitioned the General Court "stating that he was taken Prisoner by the Indians while he was a Soldier in service of the Province, and endured a long and cruel Captivity among them and narrowly escaped death, that the Wounds and other hard Usage he received from the Enemy has

occasioned much sickness since his Return and a charge to the Doctor, And therefore Praying for a Grant of Land or a Sum of money out of the Treasury in consideration of his Sufferings and Losses abouve mentioned."

The original petition of Mr. Muzzy cannot be found, neither have any other facts concerning him been learned.

For a number of years, at this period, the Court was very liberal in giving away the unappropriated lands of the Province, and this liberality only tended to increase the applications, which became very numerous and were based upon all sorts of real or imaginary claims.

It was easier to satisfy these demands by gifts of land than of money, and the result of Mr. Muzzy's request was a grant of 200 acres. A tract on the north of "great Wachusett" was selected surveyed and confirmed in May, 1730, but in December following, for reasons not appearing on record, another tract east of Wachusett was substituted.

Mr. Muzzy sold the farm on the 13th of June, 1749, for £400 Old Tenor to Robert Keyes of Shrewsbury who with his family settled there in May, 1751, and this was the farm where he was living when he lost his little child, to which event reference is made elsewhere.

Potash Farm. The history of this large tract of land of 1500 or more acres, dating back to the year 1735, is of no little interest.

For many years the subject of the manufacture of potash in this country had occupied the attention of merchants, and the General Court of this province had offered many inducements to accomplish the desired object, not only to meet the limited demand here, but also with the expectation of exporting to England in large quantities. The abundance of wood in the province seemed to offer encouragement for its manufacture, and some attempts were made, considerable quantities being produced in Ashburnham, Leominster, Rutland and other towns, but probably only a small amount was ever manufactured within the limits of Princeton.

The various petitions and papers relating to this industry,

on file in the Massachusetts Archives, are full of interest, but this sketch must be confined to one project only.

Thomas Plaisted, a merchant of Boston presented to the General Court, Dec. 29, 1735, a petition the substance of which is given in the Court records (the original is not to be found.)

" A petition of Thomas Plaisted late of London now of Boston Merch^t^ Showing that he is well acquainted with the Mystery of making Potash which he apprehends may be carried on to a good advantage in this Province. Proposing to treat with a Committee of this Court & Praying that some suitable Persons may be accordingly appointed to receive & consider what he has to offer on that head, & make report thereof to the Court.

In the House of Representatives Read & Ordered that Joseph Gerrish " John Choat Esqr, Mr. Prout, Coll Brown, Mr Thomas Cushing, John Alden & Nahum Ward Esqr, Mr. Milbury, & Mr. Ingersol with such as the Honble Board shall join be a Committee to take this Petition under consideration and report their Opinion what may be proper for the Court to do for the encouragement of the Petition^r^ in carrying on the Manufacture of Potash within this Province as within mentioned."

" In Council, Read & Concur'd And Edmund Quincy, Samuel Thaxter, William Dudley, Ebenezer Burrill & Isaac Lothrop Esqr are joined in the Affair." (Vol. XVI, page 248.)

The report of this Committee with the action thereon is of sufficient interest to give in full.

Jan. 12, 1735–6.

" Edmund Quincy Esqr from the Committee on the Petition of Thomas Plaisted gave in the following Report: viz.

" In obedience to the Order of this Court appointing a Committee to consider of the Petition of Mr. Thomas Plaisted &c. We having met & discoursed fully with the Petition^r^ & received from him more particulars and Proposals in writing, herewith exhibited, referring to the carrying on the Manufacture of Potash within this Province, Are

of Opinion that for Encouragement of the Petition[r] in an Undertaking so much for the service of Great Britian as well as advantage to this Countrey, There be granted Fifteen hundred acres of Land in some suitable place, within forty or fifty miles of the Town of Boston, unto some proper Person or Persons that this Court shall appoint to be holden by him or them in trust & for the use of the said Thomas Plaisted the Petioner, for the space of three years; & that there be also advanced & paid him out of the public Treasury the sum of Eight hundred Pounds to be by him repaid together with the value or price of the said fifteen hundred acres of Land at a moderate rate & apprizement at the expiration of the term of three years as aforesaid; For the payment of which sums the Petition[r] shall be obliged to find sufficient security as also for his the said Plaisteds making at least thirty Tuns of Potash & sending the same to London according to the proposals above mentioned; & that the said Manufacture shall be openly & publickly carried on so that whoever shall labor therein shall be made capable of manufacturing it themselves; & further that in order to his finding out a suitable Tract of Land as aforesaid some meet Person or Persons that are well acquainted with the unappropriated Lands, be appointed as soon as the season of the year will admit thereof, & at the charge of the Government to assist the Petition[r] in finding out & surveying the said fifteen hundred Acres in order to its being granted & confirmed in trust as aforesaid: and further we are humbly of opinion that if the Petition[r] effect his design of introducing & carrying on the said Manufacture to the advantage of the Province, as he hath proposed, It will be proper to make the said Grant of fifteen hundred Acres an absolute Estate, in the Petition[r] & his Heirs, & that he be further rewarded for such his good service to this country by an adequate generous Grant or Allowance of this Government. All which is humbly submitted.

By order of the Committee,
Edm[d] Quincy."

In the House of Representatives Read & Ordered that this Report be accepted:

In Council: Read & Concur'd: & Joseph Wilder is appointed to assist in finding one & surveying the Lands within mentioned: & in taking said survey, that he carefully view & consider the Quality of the Land, & return, with the Plat, his Opinion of the value thereof at the same time.

In the House of Represent^{ves} Read & Concur'd.

Consented to J. Belcher.

The restrictions placed upon the loan and the conditions of the grant proved to be judicious in the light of subsequent events.

One tract of land containing 1500 acres adjoining Watertown farms was selected and surveyed and on the first of July, 1736, was confirmed to Mr. Plaisted.

It would seem that the wooded lands in that vicinity must have been of more vigorous growth than in later years to induce Mr. Plaisted to accept this tract for his experiments in manufacturing potash.

No plan of this tract has been found, and it is now impossible to make one that is accurate, as the lines and courses are not well defined. This is immaterial however, as a subsequent survey proved that the original grant encroached upon one of earlier date. The location of the farm is indicated on the accompanying plan.

The most southerly portion was added to make up for that which was lost on the northerly side by interference with an earlier grant. If the recorded measurements are followed exactly, a portion of the farm would possibly lie in Leominster, but there is evidently an error in the length of the line, which perhaps should read 200 instead of 280 rods.

A few months later Mr. Plaisted desired an understanding about the payment of the proposed loan, and also asked that the limit of three years time, within which he was to

commence the manufacture of potash, be reckoned from his *receipt of the money* and not from the date of the grant. The latter was conceded, but it is probable that he never received any funds from the Province treasury, nor had occasion to call for them, on account of the successful operation of his venture.

If tradition may be relied upon, he commenced the manufacture of potash somewhere within the limits of the farm, but soon abandoned it, and the history of his experiments, the extent of his investment, and the cause of his failure to make a merchantable article are hidden in the past. He remained in the vicinity evidently for ten years at least, as in 1738 he purchased "Mayhew's Farm" adjoining, but nothing more is known of him or his movements in Boston or elsewhere, nor the time and place of his death.

It is only known that Mr. Plaisted failed to perform his agreements with the Government and in 1759 the Court ordered William Richardson, Esq., to take possession of the farm in the name of the Province, which was promptly done. Acting under direction of the Court, he reported in April, 1760, that he had leased the farm to Timothy Mossman, for one year, for the sum of six pounds. The lease was renewed the following year.

It may be surmised that but little, if any, of the land was under cultivation, yet this rental value (six pounds sterling) for fifteen hundred acres may be an interesting item for the present proprietors and residents of the village of East Princeton and its surrounding farms, formerly included within the bounds of "Old Potash." As early as 1754 there were two dwelling houses in the northerly part of this farm, but the occupants are unknown, although it is presumed that they were of the Mossman family.

Mr. Timothy Mossman, Senior, had been living on the farm previous to his lease from the Province, as appears by his petition to the Court in 1764, of which an abstract is given.

"Your petitioner Lived at Dorchester Canada (Ash-

burnham) and was drove off by the Indians, from that Town, and thereby I Lose'd my House, moveables, and Implements, and being impoverish'd sold my Lands there, I was put in possession of the Pottash farm by virtue of a Lease from Capt. Plaisted, where I did much Labour, in fencing improveing & makeing roads to the value of Two Hundred Pounds where also I met with Great sickness in my person & family and was further reduced by the Loss of the Possession of the Province Land as it became profitable." * He asked that his indebtedness of £12. to the Province might be " forgiven " and also for a grant of a small tract of Province land between Westminster and Leominster " that is useless to the Government " or for the sum of £200. The Court cancelled the debt but refused to give him either land or money.

This small indebtedness very likely represented two years unpaid rent of Potash farm.

Mr. Mossman had formerly lived at Sudbury, where he had brought up a large family.

As he was one of the early settlers of Princeton, it may not be out of place to insert here another petition of his, dated May 6, 1760.

" The petition of Timothy Mossman of Princetown So Called in the County of Worcester Humbley shewing

To your Honor: & Honours that his son Samuel Mossman was an Inlisted Soulger in the Seruis of the Gouernment in the Expedition against Canada in year 1759 under the Comand of Capt. Colt and in Collonel Abijah Willards Regement and so it was that my Said Son was a grate part of the Sumer So much Indisposed that it Cost him Eightie pounds of his wages to get Nesecareys for his Comfort and some short time before the army was Dismissed he being so Verey weke and Low obtained Leue to Come home and was brought in a wagon to Albaney and he much Dificultey got ouer to Grenbush and was put into a barn where he Lay in a most Dredful Condjton None aboute him Expecting his Life: one of his acquaintance Sending me word of my Said Sons Case I Imedetley send a man & horse vp to said Grenbush for his Relif and when he the Said man ariued at Grenbush he found my Son so Verry weke & Poor that he was obliged to tarey Some Days before he Dare Venture to Set out with him & after he set out they came but thre miles the first Day and with the Gratest Dificultey after be-

* Mass. Archives, Vol. XLVI, page 485.

ing done 19 Days got home for which time and horse and Expences of Said man I payed 29 Dollars as pr account here with Exhibeted may apper besides all winter after being sik which surcumstances I would Humbley besech your Hono[r] and Honours to take into your Compashonate Consideration and alow him said 29 Doolers which he actuley payed as aforesaid and make him shuch further allowance for his Loss of time and Sickness Since he Came home as you in your Grate wisdom and goodness Shall Judge proper as in Duty Bound Do Pray

Timothy Mossmann."[1]

The thought of a man as sick as the one Mr. Mossman describes brought from Greenbush, N. Y., to Princeton on horseback, over the rough roads of a century ago, appeals very strongly to our "Compashonate Consideration," and it doubtless had its effect upon the Magistrates for the sum of £3.s4 was ordered to be paid Wm. Richardson, Esq., for the petitioner.

Mr. Mossman and his sons subsequently owned land in Princeton, reference to which is made elsewhere in these pages.

In July, 1761, the authorities were notified of encroachments upon the farm as follows: —

"Since possession of said farm was taken by Wm. Richardson, Esq., appointed by the General Court in behalf of the Province, the proprietors of said Lancaster have laid out into Lots above two hundred & fifty acres of the Southerly part of said Tract of Province Land, and have cut and destroyed the Timber thereon, also the Timber on other parts of said Land whereby considerable part of said fifteen hundred acres of Land is likely to be lost unless speedily prevented." (Court Records, Vol. XXIV, page 92.)

An investigation was ordered and the following report made Feb. 9, 1762 (Mass. Archives, Vol. 46, page 452), through Ezra Taylor, one of the Committee.

"On the 29th day of Last September I Repaired to said Farm with a Surveyor and Chainman, and have run the Lines Search[d] up and Renewed the Bounds all Round said Farm And I find that in the originall Laying out of

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. LXXIX, page 151.

said Farm it was Run on upon a Prior Grant made to one Mr. Gardnier which will Take sixty four acres of said Farm. I allso find that the most valuable part of the Timber on said Farm is Cut of and appears to have been Cheifly Done within Two years Last past and I Cant find out any Person who has done it Except one Timothy Mossman, who was then in Possession of said Pottash farm (as he says) by Virtue of a Lease From William Richardson, Esq[r] as Agent for the Government and was allowed by him to Cut the Timber afore said, Supposeing it was on Land formerly called Mayhews Farms and not on Province Land.

And as to the Lotts which has been Laid out by the proprietors of Lancaster in said Province Land, it plainly appears To have been done without the Least Colour of Right for so doing:

But without Doubt have gone upon the supposition that the originall plans & bounds were Lost and that they might Hold the Land by Takeing Possession thereof." [1]

Mr. Taylor reported the expense of this survey

Expenses of Surveyor and Chainman, 3 days	23.9
Expense myself and horse, 3 days	18.0
	31.9

which sum was allowed by the Court.

What " Colour of Right " either Mr. Richardson or Mr. Mosman had to the timber on *Mayhew's* farm does not appear, although Mr. Plaisted who had purchased the latter farm in 1738 may possibly have leased or sold it to Mr. Mosman. (See Mayhews farm.)

The report of the Committee, as given above, resulted in an order Feb. 11, 1762, authorizing the sale of the farm with other Province land, all described as follows, —

" 1430 acres partly in Princetown called the Potash farm, 502 acres in Princetown commonly called Great Watchusett, 80 acres lying west of Potash farm."

The sale was to take place in Boston, the Potash farm

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. XLVI, page 452.

"to be set up at not less than £500." Wachusett "at not less than £50., and the 80 acre lot at not less than £10." the purchaser " to have 1 year to pay the purchase money upon good security without interest."

An advertisement appears in the Boston Evening Post, May 10th, 17th, 24th, 1762, announcing the sale of these lands on " Thursday the Third Day of June next, at Three o'Clock Afternoon, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King Street," and in February, 1763, the following report was presented to the General Court.

" The Committee appointed to make Sale of Certain Lands lying in the County of Worcester have Attended that Service, and made Sale of the same in the manner following viz[t]

The Potash Farm so-called sold to John Scott Merchant in Boston for	670.	
Watchusett Hill Sold to said Scott for	65.	
Also Eighty acres lying West of the Potash Farm sold to said Scott for	12.10	
"Received Earnest for the Potash Farm	10.	
Received d° for Watchusett Hill	5.	
Received d° for Eighty Acres above mentioned	3.	
	18.	
To Cash paid Cap Stone for Expenses for house room etc. at the time of sale	1.4	
		16.16

The ballance of the Cash received as Earnest for the above mentioned Lands being Sixteen pounds Sixteen Shillings your Committee have paid into the Province Treasury, and taken his Receipt for the same.

Your Committee beg leave further to report that no deed has as yet been given of said Lands or Bonds taken for the money; the reason is that the Bounds of said Lands were not properly Ascertained: Your Committee therefore pray the further direction of the Court in the Affair:

All of which is humbly submitted

pr order John Choate."[1]

[1] Court Records, Vol. XXIV, page 563.

VIEW OF WACHUSETT FROM NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF MR. THOMAS H. SKINNER

The Court ordered a new survey of the lands, but the sale to Mr. Scott amounted to nothing, no deed being given him, and nothing more is known of him in connection therewith, although in a few deeds the tract is referred to as "Mr. Scott's land." Mr. Scott was a Brazier of Boston, and had, subsequently, business transactions with Hon. Moses Gill.

The farm appears to have been an unprofitable and troublesome piece of property for the province, on account of the failure of Mr. Plaisted's schemes, the encroachments of Lancaster people and others, the loss of rental, and the unsuccessful bargain with Mr. Scott. If, however, the place could not be sold, it could be given away, which perhaps was the best plan to prevent further annoyance, and this method was adopted in 1764 by resolve of the General Court, as follows:

In the House of Representatives Jan'ry 26th, 1764. Resolved that the Tract of Land belonging to this Province Called the Potash farm Lying in Princetown District in the County of Worcester Bounded as followeth (vz) Easterly on Lancaster and Leominster, being at the South East Corner, being a Corner of a farm Called Britmans farm (written "Brightmores" in another record, but undoubtedly should be "Blagroves") at a Heap of Stones, thence East 10 Degrees north 20 Rods to a great Rock in the Brook, Thence vp the said Brook one Hundred and thirty Rods to a Birch Tree on the Bank of the Brook, Thence North 19 Degrees west 274 Rods to a Heap of Stones Called the Squaw Cap, thence North 33 Degrees East 280 Rods to a Heap of stones, thence West 34 Degrees north 360 Rods to a pine Tree, thence west 9 Degrees north 31 Rods to a Heap of Stones, at a Line of a farm Laid out to the Heirs of the Rev[d] Mr. Joseph Willard, thence South 5 Degrees East 69 Rods to a Heap of stones, a corner of said farm, thence west five Degrees south 170 Rods to a Heap of stones, Being the south west Corner of said farm, thence west 7 Degrees north 52 Rods to a Heap of Stones, thence south 27 Degrees East 102 Rods to a Chesnut Tree

Being a Corner of a farm Laid out to Capt. Joseph Stevens, thence South by said farm 170 Rods to a Heap of stones, at Meahews farm (so called) thence south 56 Degrees East by said Meahews farm 330 Rods to a Black oak Tree, thence south 34 Degrees west 94 Rods to a Heap of Stones, thence Eastwardly 4 Rods to a Heape of stones, thence south 34 Degrees west 322 Rods to a Heap of stones, vpon the Line of Watertown farm, thence East 3 Degrees north 350 Rods to the Corner first mentioned — be and is Hereby granted to the Honble Timothy Ruggles Esq[r] his Heirs and assigns, for Ever, in Testimony of the gr'eatfull sence this Court has of the Important services the grantee Rendered his Country Dureing the Late war more particularly while Commander in Chief of the Troops of this Province furnished for the Reduction of Canada.

Provided that the grantee or his Heirs pay their Proportion of a Tax of Two pence pr acre for Three years, Laid by the Generall Court at their Sessions in Janry 1760, vpon all the vnimproved Lands in the District of Princetown.

Sent vp for concurrence

Tim[o] Ruggles Spk[r].

In Council Jan. 26, 1764.

Read and Concurred

A. Oliver Sec.

Consented to

Fra Bernard [1]

Gen. Ruggles, long a resident of Hardwick was distinguished not only in military but in civil life. It is stated that he "possessed powers of mind of a very high order," that as a lawyer he was an impressive pleader and in debate able and ingenious."

He attained high positions of honor and influence was chosen president of the Council, and at the time of the passage of the above resolve was Speaker of the House.

[1] Court Records, Vol. 46, page 468.

His sympathies, however, were soon cast with the Loyalists, and at the evacuation of Boston in 1776, he accompanied the royal troops to Halifax. His large estate was confiscated by the Government in 1779 and sold. From an account rendered in 1780, it appears that the sales of his real estate in Hardwick and Princeton amounted to £31,890. "Lawful money" (£1292.1.6 "Hard money") of this sum £5460. was received for about 600 acres of the Potash farm conveyed by deed Jan. 3, 1780 to David Osgood.

Gen. Ruggles had disposed of the larger portion of the farm in 1772 — to Elisha Gale 176 acres, to John Bowen 42 acres, to Joshua Sponer 550 acres, and to Nathan Billings 150 acres. Mr. Osgood, within a few years of his purchase, disposed of a considerable portion of the land to Messrs. Raymore, Richardson, Gale, Geary and others.

The whole territory is now subdivided into many thrifty farms, with the enterprising village of East Princeton and its various industries, but the name of "Potash farm" "Old Potash" and "Ruggles farm" are unfamiliar to the great majority of the inhabitants.

This somewhat extended account, probably embraces all the important facts that can be obtained concerning this once well-known locality.

Since writing the above the following items have been found.

It appears from depositions recorded with Worcester deeds that in 1764 Mr. Ruggles desired to perfect his title to this property and these fortunately give us some idea of the success of Mr. Plaisted's scheme. John Snow made oath that he had lived for thirty years in Lancaster additional grant "and often laboured for one Francis Parker ye overseer or Pretended Artis for making Potash for one Capt. Thomas Plaisted. I never saw nor heard of but about three Quarters of a Hogshead of Potash that said Parker or any under him said Plaisted made on or about said Potash Farm so called, and said Parker Brought three Quarters of a Hogshead of Potash by my house it being the

main road from said Potash Farm to Boston for Transportation and said Parker shew it to me at my Door and that it appeared to me to be of a much Inferior Quality to what has been made in Lancaster and elsewhere since, that has taken a good market in England as I have been informed."

Reuben Rugg, who lived on "the *only cart road* from Plaisted's farm to Boston; said that it looked more like the Cinder from a Blacksmiths fire than Potash" and Phineas Willard gave similar testimony.

Wm. Richardson, Esq., declared that he understood from Capt. Plaisted's remarks that he never intended to fulfill his contract as to making Potash, but that he did intend to hold the lands.[1]

William Richardson, Esq., of Lancaster testified "20 odd years ago & after the Great & General Court had granted 1500 acres to Capt. T. Plaisted upon certain conditions, Since known as Potash farm and now in Princetown district — William Richardson kept a public house in Lancaster & ye ad Thomas Plaisted was often at his House & when speaking about ye Conditions of ad Grant & in particular about eight hundred Pounds that the Government was to lend him for some Time in Conversation ad Plaisted declared that he had been to ye Province Treasurer for ye money but at that Time ye Treasurer could not attend upon him & told him he must call again, & ye s'd Plaisted said he never went again & in so doing he had nicked ye Province, by which ye ad William ye Depot from ad Declaration of ye ad Plaisted understood that he intended to hold ad Lands without fulfilling the Conditions of the Grant, & Mr Richardson appointed to take possession of the land & did so & leased it for 2 years & received the rent.

Feb. 7, 1764, by request of Timothy Ruggles."[2]

Mayhew's Farm. This tract was on the northerly side of Watertown farm, adjoining Capt. Stevens' and the Potash farms.

[1] Worcester Deeds, Vol. XLIX, pages 256 and 484.

[2] Worcester Registry Deeds, Vol. XLIX, page 256.

A petition was presented to the General Court, Dec. 30, 1730, by " Mr. Experience Mahew of Marthas Vineyard Clerk Setting forth his great Labours, & Services in converting the Indians to Christianity, & the disadvantages accruing to his own private Estate in attending that work and praying from this Court a Grant of some of the unappropriated Lands of this Province in consideration of his said Services." (C. R., Vol. 15, page 110.)

Unfortunately the original petition of Mr. Mayhew is missing from among the State papers (as are many others referred to in these pages). But the substance of the petition as given in the records of the General Court explains the basis of Mr. Mayhew's claim upon the generosity of the Province. He was then a minister of the Gospel among the Indians at Martha's Vineyard, as were his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather before him, and his own son after him, making in all a service of one hundred and sixty years in preaching to the Indians by the " five venerable Mayhews."

Rev. Experience Mayhew himself was engaged in this work for sixty four years, being at the time of his death, in 1758, 85 years old.

He was specially fitted for this service, having been familiar with the Indian language from his infancy.

Rev. Thomas Prince said of him " he has been all along accounted one of the greatest masters of it (the language) that hath been known among us."

He made a version of the Psalms and of the Gospel of John, and published also an account of the religious work among the Indian tribes of the Vineyard.

The reasonableness of his request was recognized by the Court and a tract of 200 acres of Province land was granted to him. A survey was made of land " one mile to the eastward of the great Wachusett Hill," adjoining Watertown Farm, and a plan thereof presented to the Court and confirmed in June, 1731. Mr. Mayhew sold the farm in 1738 for £125. to Thomas Plaisted, who, at that time was in possession of the adjoining Potash farm.

Mr. Plaisted is said to have leased it to Mr. Mossman and very likely sold it to him but there is no record of any transfer by Mr. Plaisted, Mr. Mossman, or any one else. In 1776 it appears to have been in the possession of the Mossman family, Timothy Jr., selling at that time to Stephen Harrington forty acres described as " a part of Mayhew's farm " and Abel, Joshua & Samuel Mosman, brothers of Timothy Junior, also owned land adjoining, from which it may be inferred that the father in some way obtained possession of the farm and it was divided among the sons.

The name of " Mayhew's farm " was retained for many years in descriptions of this tract. The outline can readily be defined today.

Allen's Farms. These were the property of Rev. Benj. Allen of Bridgewater.

In a petition to the General Court in 1730 he set forth, as recorded in the Court Journal (the original petition is lost) that " he supported for many years in his house & at considerable charge Ruth Nusuck an Indian Squaw being old and sickly — in requital for which she conveyed to him by deed a tract of land 5 miles long & 3 miles broad, lying to the northward of Brookfield, most of which tract as the petitioner is informed is taken up by Grants of the Court & praying for an equivalent of land or otherwise relieved." (C. R., Vol. 14, page 354, 463; Vol. 15, page 34.)

In response the Court in July, 1730, granted him 200 acres of Province land, which in September following was increased by another grant of the same quantity making 400 acres in all.

Surveys were made and plans of the two tracts of land are preserved. One of these, often referred to in the town and other records as the *Allen farm*, embraced 229 acres lying westerly of the Watertown farms and Southwesterly of Wachusett hill.

The second piece containing 171 acres was in the Southeasterly part of the town between Watertown and Blagrove farms.

Mr. Allen was a native of Tisbury, graduated at Yale College 1708 and was ordained in 1718 at Bridgewater where he was pastor ten or twelve years, but " being an unsuccessful manager of his secular concerns, he *fell into debt*, and the parish after often relieving him became at last weary of it, and he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council."

He was subsequently settled at Cape Elizabeth, Me., where he died, in 1754, at the age of 65.

While at the latter place, he sold, Jan. 5, 1736–7, the smaller of the two farms (stated as containing 169 acres) for £130. current money to Benjamin Houghton. (Mr. Houghton appears to have had some years after controversy concerning the boundaries of his farm with Joshua Wilder who owned land adjoining.)

The larger tract near the Watertown farm Mr. Allen sold in 1739 (then 231 acres) to Epes Sargent of Gloucester for £150. thus realizing from the entire grant the sum of £280. which it is hoped enabled him to keep out of debt. The last named farm was conveyed in 1771 for £230. to Rev. Timothy Fuller who already owned 500 acres adjoining on the north, including Wachusett hill.

Willard's Farm. The Rev. Joseph Willard a graduate of Harvard College in 1715 was invited by the inhabitants of Rutland in 1721 to settle with them as their minister. He was then about twenty-one years old, and this was his first pastorate.

The young man found the place not so pleasant as he probably anticipated and was disheartened as seen by his letter, a copy of which is recorded on the book of the Proprietors of Rutland under date of October 19, 1722. He refers to the call of the town and adds " after serious consideration and humble addresses to heaven for direction I did accept, and accordingly began my building but have not been able to go on with it by reason of the people's backwardness and neglect of helping it forward by their work as they might have done, which, as also the removal of nigh or about two-thirds of the inhabitants out of the

town, has Discoraged me from any further attempt towards building, and with the Concurance of several other things have altered my thoughts of settleing among you. I have therefore (Eying the Divine providence therein) thought it my duty to acquaint you with my purpose and design speedily to Remoue from you and desire you to Communicate this to the Inhabitants that they may timely seek out for some other person to labour in the work of the ministry among them."

The situation of the settlers in Rutland at this time was truly very discouraging and even serious, as they were living in constant fear of sudden incursions of the Indians whose ravages were causing consternation among the various settlements on the frontier.

With the assistance of the Government preparations were made to repel any attacks of the enemy, garrisons were established, scouts sent out to watch for the enemy, and a fort was ordered to be built about Mr. Willard's house. (A portion of this house was standing in 1885 in Rutland.) Notwithstanding this distressing condition of affairs Mr. Willard withdrew his resignation and in the fall of 1723 preparations were made for his installation as pastor of the church.

By August of that year, however, fear of the savages had so alarmed the inhabitants that out of some seventy-five families not over fifteen remained in the town. A few of these returned after peace was restored, but as late as 1727 there were only twenty-five families in the town, and the settlement was so retarded by these troubles that it was many years before much progress was made.

Note. In a petition to the General Court by Simon Davis in behalf of the town in 1727, he says, referring to the time of Mr. Willard's death,[1] "it being a time of warr, many of the Inhabitants of the s^{d} Town (who were in number Sixty Families then Setled) drew off and left their habitations, so that there were not above Fifteen Families remaining. But after ye peace with the Indians was concluded, several of them returned again, and are now grown to the number of Twenty Five Families or thereabout."

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. 113, page 732.

Mr. Willard's change of purpose and willingness to remain in the town, cost him his life, for on the 14th of August, 1723, he was attacked and killed by the Indians. His proposal ten months before "speedily to Remove" from the town must have seemed to his neighbors as almost prophetic.

Concerning this sad ending of his life, it is related that while away from his house on a hunting excursion, he was suddenly attacked by two Indians who fired upon him. He returned the fire, wounding one of them, upon which the second closed in with him, and with the assistance of three others who had appeared on the scene killed him. Removing his scalp and taking some of his clothing they escaped. In a letter from Lieutenant Governor Dummer to Monsieur Vandreuil, Governor of Canada, January 19, 1724, in Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 50, page 106 (referring to the alleged murder of Father Ralle, a Jesuit teacher) he says: "And I think I have much greater cause to complain that Mr. Willard the Minister of Rutland (who never had been guilty of the Facts chargeable upon Mr. Ralle) was by the Indians you sent to attack that Town, assaulted, Slain & Scalped & his Scalp carried in triumph to Quebec."

Some time after Mr. Willard's death, his widow married Rev. Andrew Gardner into whose family her two children William and Joseph were received. Mr. Gardner was settled at Lunenburg, but subsequently removed to Charlestown, N. H. Further reference to him will be found under the article on "Gardner's Farms."

It is interesting to note that one of Mrs. Willard's sons, Joseph, was in 1760 with his wife and five children taken captive by the Indians. The youngest child was killed and the rest of the family carried to Canada where they remained until the surrender of Montreal, when they were released.

In 1729 Mr. Gardner in behalf of the children of Rev. Joseph Willard petitioned the General Court for a grant of Province land, stating that Mr. Willard was killed by the Indians in the late war and in defending his own

life " did in all probability kill one or more of said Indians."

The Court made a grant of 300 acres of unappropriated land in answer to this petition and a survey of a lot " West from Lancaster Additional grant & East from Wachusett," bounded " all about by common land " was confirmed Dec. 19, 1730. (Mass. Archives, Vol. 14, page 348.)

Only a portion of this grant was included within the original limits of Princeton, the northerly portion belonging to that tract being known for many years as part of " No-Town."

It retained the name of " Willard's farm " for years, but in some instances was called " Gardner's farm," to which reference is made hereafter.

In 1751 Daniel Drury of Shrewsbury and Benjamin Willard of " Potash " for £300. Lawful money conveyed this tract with an adjoining lot of 76 acres to Benjamin Wilson, who soon sold a part of it to Daniel Garfield, Jr., and somewhere within this territory a saw mill was erected, being the first one in that neighborhood of which we have any record.

The history of the occupancy of these lands is so interwoven with other adjoining tracts, that all are included in the article on Gardner's farm.

Kneeland's Farm. This farm, occasionally referred to as " Nolands " was situated in what is now the northerly part of the town, adjoining Westminster including within its bounds a portion of Wachusett pond. It is difficult to determine the exact location, but its northerly corner was about fifty rods north of the pond on Westminster line, very near the old corner bound of the town before " No town " was annexed.

Samuel Kneeland was a resident of Boston, for many years was printer for the General Court, and was also interested in the publication of many books and of one or more newspapers of his day. This " ancient and respectable printer " bore an excellent reputation and was a useful citizen, " sustaining to the end the character of an upright

man & good Christian." His death occurred, Dec. 14, 1769, at the age of 73.

His partner, Bartholamew Green was the recipient of lands from the Government, and in 1734 Mr. Kneeland petitioned the General Court in his own behalf, praying for a grant of Province lands for the reasons set forth, — that he has officiated as Clerk of the Narragansett Company and has spent much time & labour in that Service, whereby he has not only served the Said Company, but eased the Committees of the General Court of a great deal of trouble in finding out mistakes in the Lists & rectifying them: for which he has not received any satisfaction."

The House of Representatives favored the petition but the Council refused its sanction: though a few months later, April 16, 1735, a grant of 250 acres was made, and upon presentation of a plan the lot as described above was confirmed on the 20th of December, 1735. (C. R., Vol. 20, pages 115, 238 — Plans Vol.

In 1737 Mr. Kneeland mortgaged the farm and in 1740 sold it to Samuel Hewes of Boston for £200. In 1759, at which time there were buildings upon the lot, Mr. Hewes conveyed it to Edward Wilson (to whose possessions reference is elsewhere made) who in turn conveyed to Benj. Houghton 45 acres, David Osgood, Jr., 102 acres, and John Frost 107 acres.

Subsequently a large portion of the farm came into possession of the Everett family.

Stevens' Farm. The facts connected with the history of this farm are full of interest.

Capt. Joseph Stevens removed from Sudbury about the year 1720 to Rutland, where he became prominent in town affairs, was deacon of the church, ensign and captain in the militia, and innholder, and in every way was accounted a worthy man.

The severe losses he sustained in his family by reason of the Indian invasion have been related in several publications, but we are indebted to the historian of Charlestown,

N. H., where one of Mr. Stevens' sons subsequently settled, for the most satisfactory account.

On the 14th of August, 1723 (the same day in which Rev. Mr. Willard was killed, as elsewhere related), Capt. Stevens was making hay in the "meeting house meadow," and as his four sons were going to join him, they were surrounded by five Indians, who immediately slew two of them, and took Phineas, the eldest, and Isaac the youngest, prisoners. The father saw the transaction, but knowing that he was powerless to resist made his escape into neighboring bushes.

Isaac was only about four years old, and the savages soon manifested their intention of killing him, but Phineas, then some seventeen years of age, quickly apprehending their design, succeeded in making them understand that if they would spare the child he would relieve them of all trouble in relation to him by carrying him on his back. The boy was spared and the brother fulfilled his agreement and carried him through the whole journey to Canada.

The children were held in captivity for over a year, and were released only after persistent efforts of the father and at great expense.

Two journeys to Canada were made by him and that was no easy task in those days. Upon the first visit he succeeded in securing one of the boys, but the other he was obliged to leave in captivity a while longer. We may be assured that he spared no pains to accomplish the desired object and enlisted in his behalf the services of all who could in any manner render assistance. In the Archives of the State (Vol. 51, page 399) is a letter of Lt. Gov. Dummer to the Intendant General of Canada, dated April 15, 1724, in which he says "Theun happy Man M^{r} ——— Stevens had two of his Children murder'd by the Salvages & two more carried into Captivity by them. I know I need not say anything to a Gent of y^{r} Rank & Goodness to move you to a generous Compassion for the distress'd." What effect this letter had does not appear, but Mr. Stevens succeeded that year in getting one of his sons released.

Since this was written I have found a letter from Mr. Brintnall, an officer in command at Rutland, dated Aug. 19th, 1724, in which he says " Ensign Stevens is arrived with his son from Canada, he intends to be att Boston with your Honor on Monday next." This shows that the son returned in just about a year from the date of his capture, while the other had not been released the following November.

Soon after his return to Rutland, he addressed a letter to Governor Dummer and to the General Court which is of sufficient interest to copy entire.[1]

This letter not only shows Mr. Stevens' strong desire for the liberation of his own son but evinces sincere sympathy for all others in captivity.

The expenses of Capt. Stevens in his attempts to regain his children, bore heavily upon him and almost impoverished him. In this unhappy condition he followed the example of many others and petitioned the General Court in 1732 for a grant of land " to settle his sons on " stating (in the words of the records, Vol. 15, page 325) that " his great losses and sufferings occasioned by the late Indian War more especially his great Charge in two Journeys to Canada, which he took to get his two Sons released out of Captivity which has obliged him to sell the greatest part of his land."

In compliance with this request the Court granted, Nov. 29, 1732, 200 acres of land which were subsequently surveyed and laid out north of Watertown farm and southeasterly from Wachusett Hill. A plan of the lots is in Vol. 2 of Ancient Plans in Mass. Archives.

The father, however, did not " settle his sons " on this farm but seven months after it was confirmed to him, sold it to Benj. Houghton for £100. current money. (Wor. Deeds, Vol. 8, page 267.)

Of the two sons released from captivity it is stated that the youngest, Isaac, while with the Indians acquired many of their habits and became attached to his " squaw mother,"

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. 11, page 407.

so that he would willingly have remained with her. He was married in Rutland where he resided many years.

The eldest son, Phineas, remained in Rutland until about the year 1745, when he moved to Charlestown, N. H. In the latter town he became one of the most trustworthy of its citizens, and as a military man achieved a high reputation. His observation of "Indian habits and character and of their peculiar mode of strategy and warfare" during his captivity specially fitted him for the public duties he was called to perform. In 1749 he was commissioned by the Governor of Massachusetts to go to Canada and negotiate for the redemption of captives held by the Indians, and subsequently made several journeys for the same purpose. (See Mass. Archives, Vol. 73, page 690). In one visit he succeeded in redeeming John Stark (afterward the General of Revolutionary fame.)

Capt. Stevens, the father, in his later years was in straitened circumstances, so much so that he was assisted by friends.[1]

Johnson's or Hartwell's Farm. Capt. Edward Johnson of Woburn, the early New England historian, had several grants of land from the Colony, on account of his public services, which were as varied as they were valuable.

He is best known as the author of "Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Saviour," a work of much historical value notwithstanding its peculiarities.

Capt. Johnson's eccentricity is shown very forcibly in one petition to the Court which appears among the State files. It is in the Captain's own writing and such an unusual document that we print it in full, although it has no special reference to the town of Princeton.

"To the Supreame & high Hounoured power of this desspicable Desart Stated in the Hands of Magistrates & Deputyes Assembled in Generall Court Hounoured.

Submitting to y^{or} noe lesse pious then prudent Judgments.

[1] See History of Framingham for note about payment of money to Dea. Stevens.

The Request of him, who would Bee: not onely y^{or} Humble Searvant but alsoe possessor of som small track of land to the quantity of 500! Acres (where the Lord whos is the Earth & the fullness theirof) hath layd it as yet vnpossessed by any Towns or person.

Motives of Justice & Compassion, touched will soone take if your hounoured Could but see any in Him who has waited one this Hounoured assembly for, 15, years of his few evell dages & is Reddy (through high conceitednes of him selfe) to touch vppon the first Embrce of or Lawes & curbing the Enemies of this well ordered government yet the plumes of Such light fethers, may soone Be pressed downe By the gravetie of this Honoured Court in him who is bound in Conscience to Bee (what ever yor Answer shall Be).

Your Hounoured to Serve,
Edward Johnsen.

In answer to this petition the deputies think meete to graunt the pet^{r} three hundred Acres of land where he can find it according to law with reference to the consent of o^{r} hon^{d} mag^{ties}.

William Torrey.

8 (4) 1658.
Consented to by the Magis^{ts}
Edward Rawson,
Secret^{y}.

(Mass. Archives, Vol. XLV, page 65.)

This grant was taken up on the "Westerne wide of Merremacke River."

In May, 1662, another grant of 200 acres was made Capt. Johnson, but as it was "never recorded" a confirmation was made Oct. 20, 1663, the Court giving him "liberty to take it in any free place wth in this jurisdiction according to lawe."

Capt. Johnson died in 1672, without having located the last named grant, and no mention of it is found until 1718

when Edward Johnson a grandson of the Captain petitioned for a confirmation and survey. This request was granted by the Court Nov. 11, 1718 and a survey made, but as the tract laid out encroached upon other grants, another survey was ordered in 1720.

It was then described as " on a branch of Nashua River near Rutland East line 120 rods from Shrewsbury north bounds, 15 rods south from said Branch," running north 16° west 216 rods, west 12° south 143 rods south 12° east 215 rods and thence to the first point.

This was situated in the southeasterly part of Princeton, as indicated on the plan, and is the lot subsequently known as the " Hartwell farm " and undoubtedly identical with " Hartwell's meadows."

It remained in the Johnson family until 1755 when Joseph and William Johnson and Elisha Sawyer sold it to Zachariah Harvey of Shrewsbury for £226.14.

This date may determine the time of Dr. Harvey's settlement in Princeton; it was certainly between 1755 and 1758. (See Blagrove's Farm.) He purchased, a few years later, a large portion of the Blagrove's Farm adjoining and surrounding the Johnson or Hartwell farm, making his possessions in that region some 1000 acres.

It does not appear how this tract acquired the name of " Hartwell's Farm " or " Meadows," although it is significant that in laying it out Edward Hartwell as " Chainman " assisted Jonas Houghton the surveyor.

Mr. Hartwell was one of the influential men of Lancaster and Turkey Hills (Lunenburg) to which latter place he removed in August, 1725. He was called to fill important positions in both towns, and his connection with the military service of the Government, especially during the Indian troubles, brought him into prominence. In the State Archives there are many interesting letters of his and references to his services, showing him ever ready to serve his " King and Country."

He died at the age of 97 " as full of piety as of days."

Lancaster, August ye 23, 1725.

May it plese your Honer: your Hon^r^ Having Given me the Subscriber the Inspection of the Soldiers at s^d^ Lancaster under the Command of Capt. Josiah Willard and I haveing bult at Turkey Hils and my Enterest lying there, I am desined to Remove theither y^s^ nex weak if I may but obtain your Hon^r^ Leave there for hopeing that I shall there be in as Good a Capasety to Serve both my King and Contery. I Humbly Request your Hon^r^ would signify your pleasuer herein by ye barer: your Hon^ers^ most Humble Servent.

Edward Hartwell.

by y hand of Ensign Oliver Wilder.

Joshua Wilder's Farm. Joshua Wilder, a son of Nathaniel and Demaris Wilder of Lancaster, was born Sept. 20, 1712.

The father moved from Lancaster to Petersham in 1743, the same year in which it is supposed the son built a house and settled with his family within the bounds of Princeton. There appears to be little doubt that, as has many times been asserted, he was the *first settler* in the town, and careful search among the public records has not revealed anything to the contrary, but rather confirmed the tradition.

The year previous to his father's removal to Petersham, Mr. Wilder petitioned the General Court for some land belonging to the Province. As the original petition has been preserved, and relates to the first dwelling and first public house in the town it is well to give a copy in full, —

"Province of the Massachusetts Bay Govenour | To his Excellency William Shirley, Esqr., The Honbl Councill and House of Deputies

In Generall Court assembled at Boston, May, 1742.

The Petition of Joshua Wilder most humbly shows That the Distance between Lancaster and a new Town called Nichewaug is about 25 miles.

That about Ten miles west of Lancaster meeting House There is a Tract of Province Land which contains about one hunderd and Twenty acres Lying between Lands formerly Granted to Mr. Plaisted, & Mr. Allen and a farm called Blagroves farm which Lyes out of the bound of any Town.

That your Petitioner Tho a Poor man yet he humbly apprehends he has the Character of an Honest & Labourcous man and is minded to settle himself & family thereon.

That therefore he is desirous of obtaining a Grant of said land on such condition as may be consistent with your Excellency & Hon^rs Wisdom & on as Easy terms as may be, and should he obtain it he apprehends it would be of great service to People Travelling from Lancaster to the new towns now Settleing westward to have a house to resort to in their Travaling.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Excellency and Hon^rs to take ye premises into your wise consideration and act thereon as may be consistent with your known Goodness & your petitioner shall as in duty bound ever pray etc.

Joshua Wilder."

The following endorsement appears on the petition, —

" In the House of Rep^tives April 7th 1743.

Read and ordered that the prayer of the within Petition be Granted and that the Lands within mentioned containing about one hundred and twenty acres be and is hereby given and Granted the Petitioner his heirs and assigns forever, provided that he does within one year have a good and convenient house built there for ye Reception of Travellers and have Ten Acres thereof Cleared and brought to English Grass *or plowing* within four years and that he Dwell Thereon with his family or have some other good family Dwell thereon.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. Cushing Spk^r."

The Council concurred making the amendment " four years from this day." [1]

It will be noticed that this land was about midway between Lancaster, his old home, and Nichewaug or Petersham to which place his father was removed.

Mr. Wilder built his house as agreed and remained there until about 1755 when with his large family he removed to the neighborhood of Ware, where he died about the year 1762.

This date of his removal is several years earlier than that named by Mr. Russell for it appears that by deed dated March 28, 1755 he " living on a farm between Lancaster

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. XLVI, page 136.

& Petersham in ye County of Worcester" conveyed for £176. to Benjamin Houghton the 120 acres granted to him by the Court, described as the "farm I now live on & all ye Buildings thereon with ye Improvements on said Farm."

Mr. Houghton already owned the "Allen" farm of 169 acres adjoining on the Southwesterly side.

The estate passed into the hands of Peabody Houghton, and a portion of it at least has been held in the family ever since.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY INHABITANTS

The Early Settlers of Princeton possessed the characteristics of the inhabitants of the average New England town. Many of them, perhaps the majority, were sturdy, progressive men, exemplary in conduct, of fair intelligence and ready to grapple with the stern realities of a life in these rude lands of Worcester County.

They came prepared to stay, and a majority of them carried out their purpose. But with these or following them, there came also (as was the case with every new settlement), those who were often changing their abode, peripatetic, unstable, resting, as it were, for the night and off by the dawn. And with them all, there were a few, evidently, whose presence was not particularly gratifying or acceptable to any community.

It would be interesting, could we know the reasons influencing these families in their choice of locality for a home. Some of the inducements and attractions, beyond the ordinary desire to commence anew, in an untried and unbroken country, can be readily seen. The most desirable lands in Rutland had doubtless been appropriated, and naturally some of its people passed over into the adjoining easterly wing. The sale of the tract known — or described as Watertown farms led many of Watertown, Waltham, Weston and Cambridge to invest in land, and also to the subsequent occupancy by themselves or their friends.

Sudbury too, with its thriving settlement, sent out some of its young men seeking suitable locations for establishment of homes, and they were welcomed in the town.

The early Proprietors residing in Boston and elsewhere disposed of their rights to those willing to try the experiment in the wilderness or made a free gift to friends or relatives.

One family drew another, as in the case of the Miricks, Woolsons, Harringtons, Hobbs and Jones, closely allied by marriage and kinship. Sons, receiving from their fathers, gifts of land, as the Masons, Norcrosses and others, married and settled down here.

Young men venturing into the new settlement in search of employment, found not only that but, perhaps, also wives, which event quickly settled the question of remaining.

Identity. But while the reasons governing the many may appear, yet in a majority of cases they are not apparent. Careful investigation fails to record the former residence of some of those more or less prominent in the district. A few appear to have dropped down from somewhere and as suddenly to have dropped out, leaving nothing to show whence they came or whither they went, and while it is not surprising that we are unable to trace the smaller families, yet it seems strange that we lose trace of families containing six or eight grown-up children and never hear from them again. Of some we should know nothing, but for a simple record of marriage and the birth or death of children.

The early records of the families furnish glimpses of toil, of hardship, of poverty, sickness and death, with the intimation, too, of brighter spots which are always to be found along the journey of life.

Dates of Occupation. In attempting to determine the year in which the first inhabitants settled here, serious obstacles are encountered and an immense amount of labor has been expended with very unsatisfactory results.

It is a fact that many owned their lots for years before settling upon them, while it is also true that others were on the ground long before they purchased. While the dates of the first recorded deed of land may, in many cases, approximately determine the day of settlement, in an equal number perhaps this conclusion would be at variance with well-established data.

It is a perplexing feature of the town records, that they contain the entries of births as occurring in this town when

in fact they took place in other localities. And it is impossible to give a complete list of first settlers, owing to the loss of the earliest tax lists, and even with the later lists before us, it is not always possible to distinguish between proprietors only and residents. In the following lists the names of some single men which appear but once upon the records are omitted, and also those who are supposed to have been proprietors only. It is quite probable that other names should be added, but the list is as complete as we can make it.

First Settlers. There is but little if any doubt that Mr. Joshua Wilder was the first permanent settler within the territory, establishing his house in 1742 on the "Houghton Road," where he entertained man and beast. It is a matter of record that there were in 1754 two houses on Potash farm but whether they were within the bounds of Princeton or over the line, in what is now Leominster, it is impossible to say.

To whom should be assigned the second place in the list of incomers, it is difficult if not impossible to determine.

The following list gives the names of the first inhabitants of the District, —

Settlers before 1761		*Lots*
Ephraim Allen	1755 Westboro'	L
John Bartlett	1759	15
Stephen Brigham	1759 Westboro'	14
Richard Cheever	1747–52 Boston	16
Robert Cowdin	1755 Holden	26 & 27
Oliver Davis	1753 Rutland	31
David Eveleth	1755 Rutland	29
Joseph Eveleth	1753 Sudbury	26
Robert Forbush	1757 Rutland	28
Gideon Fisher	1760 Dedham	28
John Frost	1759 Billerica	North
Daniel Garfield	1751 Shrewsbury	Gardner's Farm
Moses Garfield	1757 Shrewsbury	Gardner's Farm
William Gibbs	1759 Sudbury	8 Watertown
Joseph Gibbs	1760 Westminster	30
Phineas Gleason	1757 Framingham	9
Ezra Gleason	1760 Framingham	9
Peter Goodnow	1755 Sudbury	3
Zachariah Harvey	1759 Shrewsbury	Blagrove

Settlers before 1761			*Lots*
Samuel Hastings	1759	Watertown	6 Watertown
Ebenezer Jones	1757	Bedford	2
William Joyner	1758	Sudbury	North
Robert Keyes	1751	Shrewsbury	Muzzy
Tille Littlejohn	1759	Lancaster	Muzzy
Thomas Mason	1756	Medfield	29
Sadey Mason	1756	Medfield	29
Paul Matthews	1758	Marlboro	2 Watertown
Jabez Mead	1760	Rutland	North
Abijah Moore	1747–50	Sudbury	3
Boaz Moore	1759	Rutland	32
William Muzzy	1755–60	Sudbury	29
Timothy Mosman	1758	Ashburnham	Potash
Caleb Mirick	1752	Weston	4
Aaron Perry	1757	Mendon	5
David Parker	1758	Chelmsford	31
Abel Ray	1757	Marlboro'	Mayhews (near)
Stephen Rolph	1759	Mendon	10
Joseph Rugg	1759	Holden	28 & L
Amos Spring	1758	Weston ?	6 & 8 Watertown
James Spring	1759	Weston	8 Watertown
Jabez Stratton	1759	Lincoln	9
James Thompson	1757	Holden	26 & 27
Joshua Wilder	1742	Lancaster	Wilder's

A True List of the Voters of Princetown District According to the Valuation Taken November, 1760.

Capt. Eliphalet How	Ens. Oliver Davis
Joseph Rugg	Dr. Zechariah Harvey
Ephraim Allen	Tim° Moseman
Isaac Wheeler	Robt. Keyes
William Muzzy	L^t^. Abijah Moore
Joseph Gibbs	Peter Goodenow
James Thomson	Caleb Mirick

Joseph Eveleth, Boaz Moore } Assessors of Prince Town District

Worcester S. S., March 30, 1761
Sworn to Before me

Jn° Murray, Justice Pea.[1]

Doctor Harvey. The above list of voters appears with other papers relating to a town meeting held in March, 1761, at which meeting it was alleged that the Moderator, Dr. Harvey, resorted to some unwarranted and illegal measures. (The Doctor was chosen Moderator, District

[1] From Mass. Archives, Vol. 117, pages 647–652.

Clerk, Chairman of the Selectmen and of the Assessors, and Agent to the General Court.)

A Protest was entered upon the records of the town and subsequently a petition reciting the grievances was sent to the General Court, asking that the proceedings be declared null and void. The Court, however, decided in Dr. Harvey's favor, confirming the proceedings.

Attached to the petition referred to are the following names, —

Non-Voters	*Voters*
Gideon Fisher	Isaac Wheeler
Thos. Mason	Joseph Rugg
Joseph Eveleth	Eliphalet How
Isaac Wheeler, Jr.	Ephraim Allen
Robert Cowdin	Oliver Davis
Sadey Mason	James Thomson
Timothy Keyes	Wm. Muzzy
Pebody How	Joseph Gibbs

The protest on the town records is signed by eight. Feb. '63, Harvey as Agent granted 11.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England | To his Excellency Francis Barnard Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid.

To the Honourable the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled on Wednesday the twenty-fifth Day of March Anno Domini 1761.

We the subscribers Inhabitants of the District of Princetown in the County of Worcester and legal Voters in Town and District affairs, humbly shew your Excellency and Honours.

That at ye District Annual Meeting held there on the sixteenth day of March instant, among other things to choose the usual District officers for said District, there were several Votes and Transactions altogether illegal and unwarrantable and unfairly and unduly obtained by means of many persons being admitted to vote at said meeting that were not legal voters there, and some that were not even Inhabitants of the same. That as the Voters and

Inhabitants were gathering together for the said meeting Zachariah Harvey of the same District, Physician, who was our District Clerk Selectman and Assessor the last year, without any direction or order from the Selectmen, or without their knowledge or consent, opened the same meeting and called upon the said persons present, tho but a very small number to bring in their votes for Moderator which was then done immediately by such as were present the major part of them being no legal voters.

The chief Part of the officers chosen at said meeting, and other matters transacted there, being obtained in the same way and manner, and Some Things never put to vote as the Warrant for Calling the meeting Required.

Particularly there was an article in the Warrant to see if the District would Choose an Agent to appear at the General Court, but the said Harvey instead of putting it to vote to see if they would choose an Agent, knowing there was none needed, called upon them and insisted on their bringing in their vote for an Agent, without knowing or trying if it was the mind of the District first, to send one as the warrant directed, and so by the number present not being legal voters & by some means or other for the present being inclined to please him, as the meeting was at a Tavern. Voted the Doctor in at said meeting, and by that artifice the said Harvey procured himself to be chosen the Moderator. Whereupon a number of ye legal voters having notice of the Meeting being opened contrary to their expectation, the hour for the meeting being scarce arrived, as they apprehended, hastened to said meeting to regulate matters which they were informed were carrying on in such an hasty manner there, and perceiving a considerable number of persons present & acting which by the List of Estate and Valuation taken for the last year they knew were not voters qualified according to law to vote at such meeting, and also some who were not even inhabitants of said District called upon the said Harvey who was grown the Moderator in the manner aforesaid to purge the meeting, To see by the List of Estate and Valuation

taken by the Assessors last year and lodged in his hands who were voters & who were not of the number present & offering to vote.

He answered it could not be done for that he had not the list there, and went on calling for votes and acting on the articles of the meeting without taking further notice of what the Inhabitants & Voters offered and objected to the proceeding.

Harvey drove on and procured himself to be chosen the Moderator, District Clerk, a Selectman and an Assessor, as well as an Agent to appear at the General Court in behalf of said District all which proceedings, your petitioners humbly apprehend are illegal, arbitrary and destructive of their most precious Privileges, the said Harvey being chosen into all the offices aforesaid by a majority of such as were not voters according to law, and against the Sense and Inclination of a Majority of Such as were legal Voters & personally present.

Seeing which a number of the Voters belonging to same District entered their Dissent against said Harvey's unwarrantable proceeding (see notes) voted the Doctor in their Agent. All which offices the Doctor gravely accepted and still attempts to hold. Nor was his conduct at our last meeting the only instance wherein the said Doctor Harvey hath acted contrary to his duty & trust, for on the 23d. Day of October last when the District had a meeting to choose an Agent to transact some matters in Behalf of said District at the Great and General Court, Captain Eliphalet How was chosen an Agent, the said Harvey then being District Clerk, refused and neglected to record the vote of the said How's being chosen and said it was best to burn it, but after that the said Harvey himself presumed to appear as our Agent & act accordingly, under the colour of his having been once before chosen Agent for the said District, though he utterly refused.

Wherefore as matters are now carried in such a disorderly way & manner and as we who are the major Part of the legal Voters belonging to said District, apprehend

is directly contrary to the true intent & meaning of the law of this Province respecting such matters, humbly pray that the proceedings of this last meeting this March may be considered as void, and that the Inhabitants of said District may be Impowered and inabled to Call another meeting, Choose new officers, accept Roads and transact all other matters at some other meeting which might or should have been done at the last, in as full & ample manner as tho the same had never been held, or Some other way Relieve your Petitioners from their oppression as in your wisdom may Seem meet and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever Pray.

Settlers 1761–1771.[1]

Isaac Abbott	1769	Pomfret, Conn.	Hartwells
Daniel Ball	1771	Shrewsbury	Deadmare
John Barker	1761		13
George Barnard	1762	Brookline	Blagrove or Hartwell near No. 2
Richard Baxter	1769	Medfield	19 & 26 opp. Brighams
Phineas Beaman	1766	Lancaster	20 Watertown
Samuel Bigelow	1765	Holden	2 Watertown
Nathan Billings	1769	Hardwick	Potash (North)
Samuel Bixby	1762	Lancaster	Blagrove
John Bowen	1767	Lancaster	North Everett
Micah Bowker	1766	Sudbury	
Thaddeus Bowman	1767	Cambridge	3
Charles Brooks	1764	Marlboro'	
Enoch Brooks	1765	Concord	1 Watertown
Abial Bush	1765	Marlboro'	
Ebenezer Chamberlain, Jr.	1763	Westboro'	1 Watertown (Enoch Brooks)
Benjamin Childs	1768	Brokline	
Daniel Clap	1761	Rutland	18
Anthony Clark	1767	Rutland	26 near Cowdins
Ebenezer Colburn	1768	Dedham	11
Samuel Conant	1768	Stow	L & 7
John Cowdin	1761		
Nathaniel Cutter		Woburn	3 ?
Josiah Davis	1770	Bedford?	13 (Haynes)
William Dodd	1770	Holden	Muzzy's
Oliver Dresser	1763	Lancaster	Blagrove near No. 1
Moses Eager	1770	Grafton	Blagrove near 1 & 2
Paul Eager	1767	Shrewsbury	L
Samuel Easterbrooks	1771	Rutland	?

[1] Only those having families included.

Settlers 1761–1771.[1]

Chamberlain Eustis.....1771 Rutland.....?
Joseph Eveleth (younger).1761 Stow.....3 Watertown
David Everett.....1762 Dedham.....11 Everett
Ichabod Fisher.....1770 Dedham.....11 Everett
Fisher.....1769 Dedham.....11
William Foster.....1769 Upton.....F. northern half
Timothy Fuller.....1768.....5
Moses Gill.....1767 Boston
Phineas Gregory.....1768 Weston.....9 Watertown
Elisha Gale.....1763 Weston.....1 Watertown
Elisha Gale (younger)....1767 Sutton.....Potash ?
Henry Gale.....1762 Weston.....1 & 13 Watertown
Jonathan Geary.....1771.....26
Jabez Gerould.....1771 Dedham ?.....15
Daniel Goodnow.....1768 Sudbury.....3
Timothy Goodnow.....1771 ? Lancaster.....Blagrove
Jonas Goodnow.....1767
Abijah Harrington.....1769 Weston
Moses Harrington.....1770 Weston.....near Woolsons
Stephen Harrington.....1765 Weston.....9 & 10 Watertown
Jonas
Asa Harris.....1768 Shrewsbury.....28
Ephraim Hartwell.....1760 Concord.....30
Joseph Haynes.....1764 Sudbury.....13
Elisha Hobbs.....1765 Weston.....8 Watertown
Benjamin Holden.....1762 Dedham.....28
Benjamin Houghton.....1763 Lancaster.....
Silas Houghton.....1762 Lancaster.....
Abner How.....1763 Marlboro'.....7 Watertown
Adonijah How.....1765 Marlboro'.....14 Watertown
Daniel How.....1769 ?.....F.
Joseph How.....1769.....9
Peabody How.....1770 Rutland.....24
Samuel Jewett ?.....177 Lancaster.....27 Roziers
John Jones, Jr.....1767 Dedham.....20
Edward Joyner.....1763 Leominster.....North
Cyprian Keyes.....1771 Shrewsbury.....23
Timothy Keyes.....1761 Rutland.....26
Simeon Lyon.....1771 Pomfret, Ct.....Blagrove near Wymans
Artemas Maynard.....1761 Shrewsbury
James Mirick, Jr.....1761 Weston.....4 & A
Josiah Mirick.....1767 Weston
Humphrey Moore.....1765 Rutland.....19
Jacob Morse.....1768.....30
Uriah Newton.....1769 Wilbraham.....?
Samuel Nichols.....1761 Holden.....5
Joseph Norcross.....1763 Weston.....6

[1] Only those having families included.

Settlers 1761–1771.[1]

Ephraim Osgood	1768	Shutesbury	North
Sylvanus Oak	1771	Northboro'	Blagrove
Solomon Parks Parker	1767	Needham	?
George Parkhurst	1769	Lancaster	4 Watertown
Charles Parmenter	1761	Rutland	15
Reuben Parmenter	1768	?	?
Andrew Paterson	1770	Sudbury	11
Amos Powers	1762	Lancaster	5
Joseph Phelps	1768	Pomfret Conn.	Blagrove ?
William Raymond	1769	Shrewsbury	?
Thomas Raymore	1768	Dorchester	East (Potash ?)
Henry Rice	1762	?	28
Belcher Richards	1764	Dedham	29
William Richardson	1771	Lancaster	9
Eliphalet Rogers	1771		3 or 2
Robert Rozier	1765	Sudbury	27
Joseph Sargent	1765	Bolton	
Seth Savage	1761	Rutland	33
William Skinner	1765	Sudbury	27
Jonathan Smith	1767		Southerly ?
Nathan Smith	1768		24&Willard Parker Place
Warren Snow	1764		Blagrove
Ichabod Standley	1767		Blagrove
Isaac Stratton	1767	Lexington	9
Daniel Sumner	1764	Mendon	5
Benjamin Taynton	1761	Shrewsbury	5
Obadiah Thacher	176	Attleboro'	
William Thompson	1762	Holden	33
Isaac Thompson	1761	Rutland	15
Ambrose Tower	1761	Sudbury	1 & 2
Joseph Tower	1761	Sudbury	1 & 2
Israel Underwood	1766	?	?
Josiah Wetherbee (Jr.)	1766	Stow	A.
Ephraim Wheeler	1765	Sudbury	?
Samuel Woods	1762	Rutland	13
Ephraim Woolson	1767	Weston	9
Elisha Wilder	1760	Lancaster	Stevens
Silas Whitney	1758		2
Isaac Wheeler & Jr.	1758	Medfield	27
Benjamin Willard	1751		Potash
Benjamin Wilson	1751	Shrewsbury	Willard's or Gardner's Farm
Benjamin Wilson	1759	Northboro'	? East Wing
Edward Wilson	1759	Shrewsbury	Kneeland's
Joseph Wooley	1755	Holden	2 & 9
Robert Work	1754	Upton	28
Charles (De) Wyman	1760	Concord	Blagrove

[1] Only those having families included.

In the above list occur the names of some who remained in town but a short time, and in a number of cases the same farm is represented by several owners during the period indicated. And the length of the list may be misleading as to the growth of the town.

According to a statement of Mr. William Dodd, for many years town clerk, there were at the time of incorporation 30 families, although this does not agree with the statements given in one of the petitions for incorporation which names 25 as the number of families in the East Wing at that date. There are now no means of determining accurately the population in 1759 but it may be estimated at from 125 to 150. In 1760 there were thirteen only who possessed the required property qualifications as voters. In 1764 the census showed a very material gain in numbers: 57 dwelling houses, 55 families with population of 284 of whom 72 were males over 16 years of age. Four years later there were 97 polls which would indicate a population of some 450; in 1769 106 polls; and in 1771, 121 polls. Immediately after the incorporation of the town in 1771 there was a decided increase of population, which in 1776 was reported as 701, covering some 140 to 150 families. Notwithstanding the trials and privations during the period of the Revolutionary War the number of residents increased so that in 1781 it is estimated that there were at least 800, with 182 polls, 101 houses and 50 other buildings, stores, mills, shops, etc.

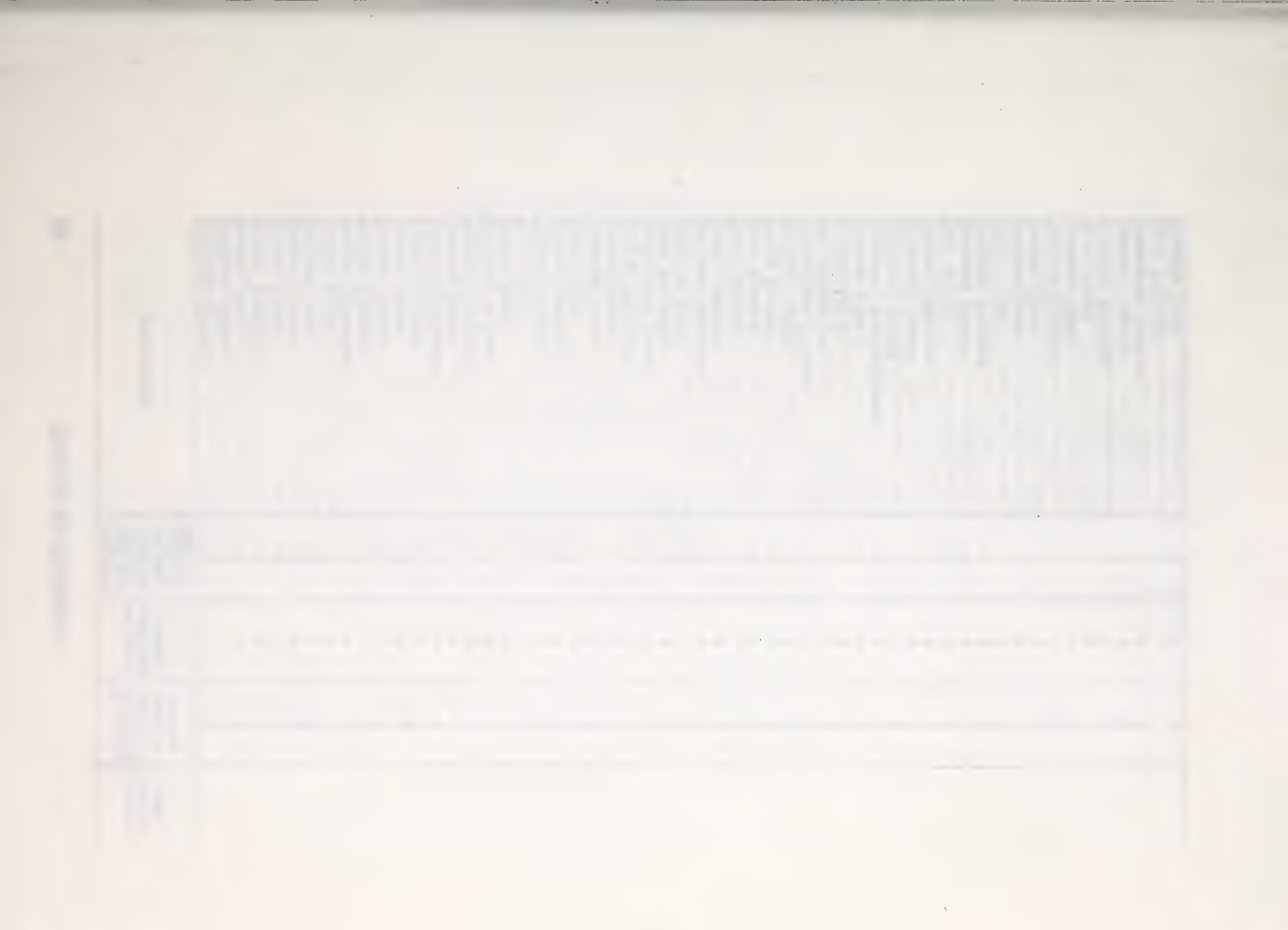
In 1790 the number reached 1016, including three colored persons, but from this year to the present time the increase has been very slow, the highest point reached being in 1840 when 1347 were shown by the United States census.

Like all inland towns, it has suffered from the loss of its young men, unwilling to settle down upon the farm and there are no manufacturing facilities in the town to draw together mechanics and other laborers. The readiness with which all can travel nowadays does not help these smaller towns but tends to take and keep away many.

CENSUS OF 1790.

Head of family.	Free white males of 16 years and upward including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females including heads of families.	All other free persons.
Gill, Hon[l] Moses, Esq.	2	1	3	
Craft, Revd. Thomas	1	1	2	
Willard, Artemas	1	1	3	
Geary, David	1	1	3	
Dire, Nathaniel	1	3	6	
Rice, Joal	2	3	2	
Rice, William	1	..	1	
Bartlett, John	1	3	1	
Everett, Joshua	4	..	5	
Wales, Abigail	1	..	1	
Dodd, William	3	2	5	
Kyes, Robart	3	..	3	
Bellows, Elijah	2	3	4	
Beamon, Jonas	4	1	3	
Harrington, Abijah	2	..	3	
Marbel, John	1	2	4	
Allen, Elisha	2	2	6	
Sawen, Ezekiel	1	5	2	
Ramer, Thomas	1	1	1	
Ramer, John	1	..	2	
How, Israel	1	2	5	
Keys, John	1	3	3	
Keys, Ephraim	1	..	1	
Brown, James	1	3	1	
Houghton, Silas	2	3	2	
Roper, Benjamin	1	2	5	
Chandler, John	1	2	1	
Richardson, Samuel	1	2	3	
Lyon, Alanson	1	..	1	
Lyon, Seth	1	1	1	
Wyman, Thomas	1	..	2	
Ellis, James	1	2	4	
Deadman, Samuel	2	..	4	
Smith, Jonas	1	4	2	
Kyes, Silas	2	2	4	
Parker, Thomas	3	3	7	
Fay, Silas	1	4	3	
Whitcker, William	1	4	3	
Curtis, Mary	..	..	1	
Munroe, John	1	1	4	
Whitney, Andrew	1	2	3	
Murry, Jonathan	1	1	3	
How, Addonijah	3	1	6	
Rogers, Eliphalet	1	3	4	
Sergents, Joseph	2	..	2	
Sergents, Amos	2		4	
Russell, John	2	1	3	
Beamon, Phineas	2	2	4	
Harrington, Moses	1	..	4	
Hager, Abraham	2	..	3	
Gill, John	2	1	7	
Mirick, Ephraim	1	2	6	
How, Abner	4	1	4	
Norcross, Jacob	1	..	5	

Head of family.	Free white males of 16 years and upward including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females including heads of families.	All other free persons.
Hastings, Samuel	4	..	2	
Merriam, Amos	1	..	4	
Merick, John	2	1	5	
Mirick, Stephen	1	4	2	
Mirick, Caleb	4	1	5	
Evelett, Joseph	5	3	5	
Mathews, Paul	3	1	3	
Hobbs, Elisha	1	4	2	
Gregory, Phinehas	2	2	4	
Mirick, Dorothy	2	..	4	
Brooks, Enoch	3	4	2	
Perrey, Aaron	3	2	3	
Fuller, Timothy	1	3	6	
Parmenter, Reuben	1	..	4	
Cutting, Josiah	1	2	1	
Parker, Philemon	1	3	3	
Chittendon, Isaac	2	2	5	
Mirick, Ruth	..	1	3	
Moor, Uriah	1	1	5	
Tilton, Joseph	1	3	2	
Fisher, Ichabod	3	2	6	
Rice, David	1	3	3	
Thomson Isaac	1	1	2	
Chase, Josiah	1	5	4	
Andras, Nathaniel	1	1	2	
Underwood, Israel	1	..	2	
Park, Benjamin	1	2	2	
Bartlett, John	1	..	2	
Brigham, Stephen	3	2	1	
Davis, Solomon	1	2	4	
Ralf, Stephen	3	..	3	
Rice, Solomon	2	1	2	
Bangs, Josiah	1	3	5	
Hastings, James	2	2	4	
Richardson, William	3	1	4	
Gill, Micah, Esq.	1	3	3	
Brooks, David	1	4	6	
Watson, John	2	1	3	
Cheevers, Bartholomew	9	1	5	
Cheevers, Daniel	1	..	4	
Holbrook, David	1	3	2	
Willard, Solomon	1	2	3	
Ball, Aaron	1	2	5	
Sergants, Daniel	1	4	2	
Thacher, Obediah	1	4	4	
Smith, Isaac	1	1	4	
Stevans, Jonas	1	1	3	
Parker, John	1	3	4	
Newton, Charles	1	1	3	
Gleasson, John	2	..	4	
Kyes, Israel	1	3	1	
Garfield, Eliakim	1	1	4	
Brooks, Charles	2	4	3	
Parmenter, Luther	1	2	1	
How, Peabody	1	..	..	
Mayson, Paul	1	1	2	



Head of family.	Free white males of 16 years and upward including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females including heads of families.	All other free persons.
Straton, Samuel	2	1	4	
Mayson, Silas	1	3	1	
Reed, Benjamin	1	4	4	
Baker, Joseph	1	2	1	
Hobbs, Silas	1	..	1	
Hanes, Joseph	3	1	6	
Hanes, Samuel	1	1	1	
Harris, Asa	2	..	3	
Wooley, David	1	2	5	
Willson, Ephraim	3	2	3	
Gleason, Thomas	2	3	5	
Goodnow, Edward	2	7	3	
How, Antapas	1	..	5	
Whitcomb, Asa, Esq.	2	2	3	
Coopland, Eliphlet	1	1	3	
Woods, Samuel	2	2	5	
Moor, Humprey	1	2	3	
Davis, Josiah	1	1	2	
Baxter, Richard	1	1	2	
Kilbourne, Calvin	2	2	1	
Hoit, David	1	1	4	
Thompson, William	2	1	2	
Smith, Nathan	1	1	4	
Davis, Samuel	1	3	6	
Holden, Benjamin	4	..	3	
Fisher, Jesse	1	2	5	
Mayson, Sardy	1	..	3	
Mayson, Thomas	3	3	4	
Felton, John	..	..	..	
Beamon, Silas	2	..	3	
Hartwell, Isaac	2	1	4	
Robbins, Samuel	1	..	1	
Clarke, Norman	3	1	5	
Baxter, Joseph	2	1	4	
Moor, Boz	1	1	2	
Willson, Ephraim	1	2	3	
Willson, Lewis	1	2	1	
Jones, Nathan	1	4	3	
Hoit, Benjamin	2	..	2	
Everett, Susanna	..	..	2	
Newton, Uriah	2	..	6	
Rugg, Joseph	1	..	1	
Rice, Asa	1	2	2	
Savage, Seth	4	2	5	
Davis, Oliver	4	2	3	
Joyslin, Silas	1	..	2	
Ralf, Edward	1	..	2	
Ellery, Elizabeth	..	..	2	
Parmenter, Charles	2	1	..	
Hinds, Eli	1	..	2	
Princeton Town in the Gore Adjoining.				
Rice, Elisha	2	..	3	
Houghton, Abel	1	2	4	
Allen, Daniel	1	3	6	
Rice, Elijah	1	1	2	

Copy of a paper found among the town files, supposed to relate to valuation for the U. S. Direct Tax 1798.

			Square feet.	Windows and	square feet of glass.	Stories high.
Josiah Davis,	1	On North of road to Meeting-house.	576	9	45	....
Molly Moore,	1	Road Rutland to Princeton, on 19.	804	8	48	....
Samuel Woods.	1	On 13 town road 1 m. S. W. of M. H.	672	8	33	....
John Parker,	1	3 miles South of Meeting-House.	550	4	6	....
Obadiah Thacher,	1	3 miles south of Meeting-house.	702	10	60	..
John Whitcomb,	1	North of road to Holden 2½ miles.	684	4	19	....
Charles Newton,	1	3¼ miles South of meeting-house.	702	6	24	....
John Gleason,	1	On South of road from west part to Holden.	1400	6	23	2
Widow Mary Brooks,	½	On road from Jonas How's in Rutland to Princeton, 3½ miles from Meeting-house.	450	8	44	2
Jonas & Chas. Brooks	½	On road from Jonas How's in Rutland to Princeton, 3½ miles from Meeting-house.	450	8	44	2
Charles Mirick,	1	1¾ miles from Meeting-house	988	17	119	2
Peabody How,	1	South of road to Holden west by town road 2½ miles from M. H.	798	8	40	....
Benj. Holden,	1	East side of road to Rutland	624	8	52	...
	1	Wood-house, 1 shay-house, 1 corn-house.				
Sadey Mason,	1	East side road to Rutland.	750	7	34	....
Reuben Hale,	1	West side road to Rutland.	1064	16	57	2
Thomas Mason,	1	Road to Rutland 3 miles from M. H.	1080	12	70	....
		1 Wood-house.				
Samuel Davis,	1	East side road to Holden on Waldo Farm.	720	20	120	2
		Kitchen part 18×24.				
Nathan Smith,	1	East side road to Holden 2¾ South of Meeting-house.	722	3	10	....
Isaac Chittenden,	1	3½ miles Southeast of Meeting-house.	1110	9	52	....
Jonas Stearns,	1	North side road to Hubbardston ¼ mile from M. H.	624	9	43	....
		Porch 12×12.				
Calvin Kilburn,	1	North side road to Meeting-house 2½ miles bounded on South by road, West by Thompson, East by Josiah Davis.	750	7	30	....
Elizabeth Cowdin	1	East side of road to Rutland.	948	7	22	....

			Square feet.	Windows and	square feet of glass.	Stories high.
Andrew Whitney,	1	1½ miles from Meeting-house.	1073	22	127	2
Jesse Brown,	1	3 miles from Meeting-house On east side road leading to County.	702	4	25	....
Thankful Houghton,	1	2 miles from M. H. North side road.	960	14	87	2
Samuel Dadman,	1	3½ miles from Meeting-house	990	12	78	....
Jonas Smith,	1	3¼ miles from Meeting-house.	1140	8	50	....
James Brown,	1	South part of Spooner farm East side of road.	625	5	26	....
John Watson,	1	West side County road 1 mile South of Meeting-house.	792	18	118	2
David Brooks,	1	East side County road.	1000	23	145	2
Josiah Cutting,	⅔	miles N. by W. from Meeting-house.	672	14	76	2
Ruth Mirick,	⅓	east side road to M. H.	336	7	50	2
Caleb Mirick,	1	Near Meeting-House.	1080	27	150	2
Solomon Rolph,	½	in which he lives on road to Hubbardston, 1½ miles to M. H.	500	3	15	....
Susana Ralph,	½	Old house on County road to Hubbardston.	500	3	15	....
Mary Rice,	1	North side road to Hubbardston, 1 mile west from M. H.	780	6	....	....
John Dana,	1	Road to Rutland, 1½ miles south of M. H.	1120	24	125	2
William Whittaker,	1	Govr. Gill road 2½ miles east M. H.	990	14	92	....
Amos Sargent	½	North side road to Sterling,	720	13	82	2
Joseph Sargent	½	one mile east from M. H.	720	14	72	2
Ephraim Wilson,	1	½ mile south of meeting-house east side road to Rutland. Wood house 30×12	....	25	262	2
	1	other dwelling-house on westerly part of homestead on road from Thomas Gleason's to M. H.	728	8	34	....
Thomas Gleason,	1	North side of road to Meeting-house.	1368	114	2	....
			1368	114	2	....
Widow Lois Goodnow,	1	Not finished woodhouse 15×18	1140	22	109	2
	1	House finished, woodhouse 18×30				
Joshua Eveleth,	1	Town road west of meeting-house, unfinished.	1140	24	252	2
John Jones,	1	Town road from County road to David Rice's.	540	5	19	....
William Thompson,	1	new house 3 miles southwest of Meetinghouse.	1064	13	76	....
Antipas How,	1	On north side road to Meeting-house.	656	7	38	....
Reuben Munroe,	1	On south side road to Boston, 2½ miles from Meeting-house.	684	3	15	....

			Square feet.	Windows and square feet of glass.		Stories high.
John Russell,	1	South on County road west on road to Westminster. No. East by heirs Col. Sargent.	960	8	49	....
Adonijah How,	1	.....	1140	26	170	2
Ephraim Mirick,	1	Homestead north of County road to Hubbardston, 120 rods from M. H.	1080	13	68	....

	Size of house.	Windows, squares.	
John Thompson.....	1 38×18	7 87	7×9
David Rice.....	1 36×27	10 20	6×8
		4 30	6×8
Elisha Hobbs.....	1 38×18	17 220	7×9
		30	6×8
Elisha Hobbs.....	1 26×24	5 60	7×9
Abishai & Theophilus Eveleth, occupied by Theophilus.	1 38×20	11 153	6×8
Phineas Beaman.....	1 37×34	25 351	7×9
Abijah Harrington...	1 38×30	25 350	7×9
Jonas Keyes. Blacksmith shop.....	43×15	3 53	7×9
William Everett.....	1 38×30	13 195	7×9
Joshua Everett.....	1 30×18	18 204	7×9
Adjoining.....	1 32×18	.....	
Abigail Wilde.....	1 37×28	1 15	
Ephraim Osgood.....	.....	.....	
Houghton Osgood....	1 36×28	11 125	7×9
Israel Howe.....	1 32×16	7 93	7×9
Abner How.....	1 38×30	27 336	7×9
Ephraim Mirick, Jr. .	1 40×28	21 282	6×8
Enoch Brooks.....	1 30×28	21 277	6×8

John Thompson.....	County road to Hubbardston westerly by town road 3 miles to meeting.
David Rice.....	County road to Hubbardston westerly on Hubb.
Elisha Hobbs.....	3 miles to meeting. 2 stories, 1½ miles from meeting
Elisha Hobbs.....	Old, unfinished.
Abishai & Theophilus Eveleth, occupied by Theophilus.	
Phineas Beaman.....	2 stories, Porch 12×15.
Abijah Harrington...	2 stories. Porch 14×12. Barn 62×30. 2 miles to meeting.
Jonas Keyes. Blacksmith shop.....	2½ miles to meeting.
William Everett.....	Farm yard and bark-house, 4 miles to meeting.
Joshua Everett.....	2 stories, 4 miles to meeting.
Adjoining.....	1 story.
Abigail Wilde.....	Half upright, floors laid and chimney up.
Ephraim Osgood.....	.....
Houghton Osgood....	Front upright.
Israel Howe.....	Old addition, 34×10
Abner How.....	2 stories, 1 mile to meeting. (Built in 1786.)
Ephraim Mirick, Jr. .	1 mile to meeting.
Enoch Brooks.....	Part upright with porch.

Elisha and Phineas Gregory, one dwelling house 40 feet by 16, one adjoining thereto 49 by 12 feet, the house unfinished. 17 windows 223 squares of glass, 7 by 9 40 rods to compose the Home lot, 1¾ miles from meeting, 83 acres in the farm; bounds easterly on Stephen Mirick,

northerly on Abijah Harrington, westerly on Elisha Hobbs, southerly on Moses Gill. One barn 60 by 30 wants covering, one shed 30 by 10, twenty-nine acres, six acres meadow, the rest upland and ordinary, bound N & W on Thos. Raymore, S & E Israel How and Edward Raymore.

Jonas Beaman, one dwelling house, 38 by 30, 16 feet by 38 two stories high, stone, one porch 12 by 8. 20 windows 291 glass 7 by 9. 80 rods home lot one dwelling house 38 by 20. Stone, 2 stories, floors laid only part finished. 17 windows 360 squares glass 7 by 9. 40 rods home lot $83\frac{3}{4}$ acres, one barn 62 by 28, one barkhouse 40 by 28, 28 squares glass in Barkhouse. Shed 69 by 12 & one 22 by 10.

CHAPTER V

INCORPORATION

The District and Town. The action of the inhabitants and proprietors of the East Wing and the farms adjacent, towards incorporation of either or both tracts as a distinct town, forms an interesting chapter in the history of Princeton.

The subject had evidently been under discussion for several years, but the first public act in relation thereto was in the form of a petition to the General Court on the 8th of June, 1758, by Benjamin Houghton and others "praying that certain Farms formerly granted by the General Court to Separate petitioners lying near the great Wachusett Hill, and contiguous to Rutland East Wing, containing a Tract of about six miles by three miles in extent, may together with the East Wing of Rutland containing about the like quantity, upon which there are about thirty families already settled, be erected into a Township."

Unfortunately the original petition cannot be found and we lose the names of those who joined with Mr. Houghton in this petition. Mr. Houghton owned several large tracts of land, purchased of the Province, and lived upon another in the Eastern part of (Princeton) near Sterling, heretofore described as Wilder's purchase, and the scheme proposed above would naturally appear very desirable to him.

The petitioners were granted leave to bring in a bill, and although no such action appears to have been taken, the two tracts were surveyed, the East Wing in June 1758 and the farms probably during the following July or August.

The accompanying plans show the relative situation of the two sections and enable the reader to form some idea

of the nature of the controversy which ensued between the two, a controversy which waged fiercely for some time.

The proprietors of the Wing were not at all satisfied with the action upon Mr. Houghton's petition, forcing upon them the burdens consequent upon the building of roads through the farms, and other expenditures, and they prepared a petition asking incorporation of the Wing alone as a town. The petition is as follows:

" Province of the Massachusetts Bay,

To His Excellency Thomas Pownall Esqr, Governor & Commander in Chief in and over His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay, to the Honble His Majesty Council & Honble House of Representatives December 29, 1758.

The Petition of vs. the Subscribers Inhabitants of the East Wing of Rutland soe called. In the County of Worcester Humbly shews —

That the Major Part of your Petitioners Live Six or Eight miles from the Nearest Pleace of Publick Worship which renders it Almost Imposable for your Petitioners to attend and more especially in the winter Season By Reason of the Badness of the Roads, that under our Present Situation we have no Power To Lay out Roads no Buld Bridges nor to Do anything else that may Be an Inducement to people to Come and Setle amongst vz, the Quantity of Land Contain'd in said Tract is near about the Halfe of Six Miles Squeir as May appear by the Plan Hereto Annexed, that we have Now about 25 familys Living on Said Tract and we apprehend with a Little of your Excellency & Hon^{rs} assistance we should soon have Double that Number to Settle on said Tract.

Wherefore your Petitioners Humbly Prays your Excellen(c)y & Hon^{rs} Compassionate Consideration and that the Lands Contain'd and Delineated in the forementioned plan be Erected Into a Town or District as your Excellency and Hon^{rs} In your great wisdom may Think Proper, and

your Humble Petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray.

Ephram Wheler	Eliphalet How
Joseph Gibbs	Robert Work
Ephraham Hartwel	James Thomson
Isaac Wheeler	Thomas Masson
Isaac Wheeler Ju	Amos Powers
Boaz Moore	Joseph Eveleth
Ephraim Allen	Timothy Keyes
Benjamin Willson	Charly Durntcan
Robert Forbus	Stephen Brigham
Pebody How	Oliver Davis
George Smith	Sadey Mason
John Bartlet	William Muzzy
	Robt Cowdin

This petition has the following endorsement.

" In Council January 5, 1759. Read and Ordered that the Petitioners notify the Non Resident Proprietors of Land lying in said East Wing of Rutland by Inserting the substance of this Petition in some of the Boston News Papers three weeks successively that they shew Cause if any they have on the second Wednesday of the next sitting of this Court why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent down for Concurrence
Thos. Clarke, Dp^{ty} Secry.

In the House of Rep^{es} Jany. 5, 1759.

Read and non Concurred; and Ordered that this Petition be Dismissed. Also Ordered that the Petition of Benj^{a} Houghton & others presented to this Court in June last be likewise dismissed.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. Hubbard Spk^{r}.[1]

This movement of the inhabitants and proprietors of the Wing set the ball in motion, and for a time there was evidently some active work done by the friends of the

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. CXVII, page 430.

different parties, the one favoring the scheme of incorporating the Wing alone, and the other fearing that the Farms would be left out in the cold.

If in those " good old days " a " lobby " existed, it very likely had its part to perform in this contest.

Petition of " The Farms." The summary dismissal by the House of How's as well as of Houghton's petition of the previous June was doubtless a surprise and a disappointment to both parties, and seemed to add fuel to the flames or increased motion to the ball of controversy, and the contest was renewed with vigor. A month had scarcely passed when Mr. Houghton and his allies presented another request, fortified doubtless by stronger arguments, and perhaps with more signatures than before.

This petition is as follows: the Signatures to the original appearing to be genuine autographs, comprising nearly all, if not all of the inhabitants of the Farms; together with a few of the proprietors or residents of the Wing.

To His Excellency Thomas Pownal Esqr Capt. General and Governor in chief in and over His Majesties province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England to the Honorable His Majesties Counsel and House of Representatives.

The Petition of the Proprietors and Inhabitants of sundry farms Lying between Lancaster and Narragansett No. 2 and Contigious to Rutland East Wing So called and also proprietors and Inhabitants of Said Wing, Humbly Sheweth that said farms and Wing being Incorporated into a *Destinct* Township Will make a very good one and Do not Contain the Contents of Six miles square and that Said Wing by itself will not be able to Defray the Charges of building a Meeting House Setling a minister and maintaining the Gosple among them and making Rodes Without an Intolarable Hevey Tax, and that said farms are no wayes able to Defray such charges by themselves and cant be accommodated to aney other town, and will be forever Disobliged if not Laid to said Wing and both together Will find the charges of a new settlement hevey enough and both Wing and farms are at present under very Deficult

Circumstances by the extream Distance and badness of the Rodes to the Public Worshep of God in aney other Town. We can but Sildom attend it and in the Winter Season are quite shut up which circumstances are not only Destresing to the present Inhabitants but very Descoraging to new setlers.

Wherefore the Humble prayer of your petitioners is that said Wing and farms may be Incorporated as above said, Which we as in Duty shall Ever pray.

January ye 29th 1759.

Farms.

Benjamin Houghton	Jonathan Spring	Robert Keyes
Zechariah Harvey	Timothy Bemis	Tille Litteljohns
Elisha Wilder	Isaac Whittemore	Saml Hastings
Joel Houghton	Jonathan Bulard	Amos Spring
Silas Whitney	Henry Gail	Paul Mathew
Tristam Cheny	Lemuel Jones	Jonas Harrington
William Joyner	Jonathan Jones	Henry Spring
Abel Ray	Braddyll Smith	Jeremiah Whitemore

Wing.

Peter Goodenow	Jabez Stratton	Elisha Jones
Richard Cheever	Ezra Gleason	Isaac Jones
Jonathan Power	John Mirick, Ju^r^	Nathan Meriam
Abijah Moore	Moses Gill	Ebenezer Jons
Caleb Mirick	Amos Powers	John Jones, Junr
Samuel Nickols	Daniel Sumner	Ambrose Tower
James Mirick	Aaron Peary	Joseph Tower

In the House of Rep. Febr^y^ 7, 1759.

Read and Ordered that the Pet^rs^ serve the prop^rs^ and Inhabitants of the East Wing of Rutland (so called non petitioners) with a copy of the Pet^n^ by inserting the Substance thereof in one of the Boston Newspapers three Weeks successively That so they Shew cause (if any they have) on the second thursday of the next Setting of this Court why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence,

T. Hubbard Spk^r^.

In Council Febr^y^ 8, 1759.

Read and Concurred,

A. Oliver, Sec^y^.

Consented to

T. Pownall.[1]

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. CXVII, page 437.

Janavary ye 29th 1759

Farms

Benjamin Houghton
Zechariah Harvey
Elisha Wilder
Jock Houghton
Silas Whitney
Tristram Cheny
William Joyner
Abel Ray
Jonathan Spring
Timothy Bernie
Isaac Whittemore
Jonathan Bulard
Henry Gail
Lemuel Jones
Jonathan Jones
Braddyll Smith

Robert Keyes
Tille Littel Johns
Samuel Hastings
A[mos Spring]
Paul Mathew
Jonas Harrington Jur
Henry Spring
Jeremiah Whitemore

Wing

Peter Goodenow

Richard Chellis.

Jonathan Power

Abijah Moore

Caleb Mirick

Samuel Nickols

James Mirick

Jabez Stratton

Ezra Gleason

Amos Powers

Daniel Sumner

Aaron Peary

Elisha Jones

Isaac Jones

Nathan Mercer

Ebenezer Jones

John Jones Junr

Ambrose Power

Joseph Power

John Mirick, Junr

Moses. Gill

Eliphalet How
Sadey mason
Robert Cowdin
Isaac Wheeler
Thomas mason
William muzzy
Isaac Wheeler
Joseph Gibbs
James Thomson
Oliver Davis
Timothy Keyes
Joseph Evelith
Stephen Brigham

Boaz moore
Charls Parminter
Ephraim Allen
Beniamin Wilson
Robert Trobush
Robert Donk
geoge Smith
Rebody How
Jonathan Fisk
John Bartlet
Ephraim Wheeler
Robert Rozer

Protest. The failure of the petitioners to give proper notice to the other parties occasioned the following protest and action.

" The memorial of the Subscribers, Inhabitants and proprietors of the East Wing of Rutland and the County of Worcester.

They therefore humbly pray that Inasmuch as they have never been served with a Copy of a Petition by having the Substance thereof Inserted in the News Papers agreable to sd order of Court, that sd Petition may be dismised or Referred to the next Session of this Honble Court that so they may make answer to said Petition when they know the Substance of it.

And as in Duty Bound shall Ever Pray."

" Eliphalet How	Stephen Brigham
Sadey Mason	Boaz Moore
Robert Cowdin	Charles Parminter
Isaac Wheeler	Ephraim Allen
Thomas Mason	Benjamine Wilson (This is not the B. Wilson of the north part.)
William Muzzy	Robert Forbush
Isaac Wheeler	George Smith
Joseph Gibbs	Pebody How
James Thomson	Jonathan Fisk
Oliver Davis	John Bartlet
Timothy Keyes	Ephraim Wheeler
Joseph Eveleth	Robert Rozer

" In Council March 9, 1759. Read again together with the Answer of Eliphalet How and others Inhabitants & Proprietors of the East Wing of Rutland; and it appearing that they had not been notified of the Substance of the Petition as the Court had ordered. Ordered that the consideration of said Petition be referred to the next May Session " notice to be given in Boston Papers.

" In Council June 8, 1759. Again read with the answer of the Inhabitants & Proprietors of the East Wing &

ordered that Samuel Watts and Benjamin Lincoln Esq[rs] with Such as the Hon[ble] House shall appoint be a Committee to take the same under Consideration hear the Parties & Report what they judge proper to be done thereon." [1]

Rejoinder. The House appointed Col. Lawrence; Col. Gerrish & Col. Whitcomb. The time intervening between March and June afforded ample opportunity to the proprietors of the Wing to prepare a vigorous answer to the argument of the opponents. It is well worth reading.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

To His Excellency Thomas Pownall Esq[r] Governour & Comman[r] in Chief in & over his Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay To the Hon[ble] his Majestys Council & the Hon[ble] House of Representatives in Gen[l] Court assembled May y[e] 30th, 1759.

The Memorial of us the Subscribers, Inhabitants & Proprietors of the East Wing of Rutland (so called) in the County of Worcester, in answer To a Petition of the Proprietors & Inhabitants of Sundry farms Lying Between Lancaster & Narragansett No. 2, in sd County, Humbly Sheweth —

That Whereas the said Proprietors and Inhabitants of said farms did by their petition To the Honble Court at their Session in March last Represent that the said wing and farms Being Incorporated into a District Town or District would make a very good one; your Memorialists Beg leave to say, that they are very sure that Every Impartial man that is acquainted with the Situation & Circumstances, of said wing & farms will Readily say that the wing of itself will make a Much Better Settlement than if the farms are laid to said wing, for this Reason, Because the farms in General are some of the Poorest land, perhaps, that there is in the Province, and Lyes in a very Bad form,

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. CXVII, page 439.

and although the said Proprietors and Inhabitants of said farms did Exhibit a Plan to Your Excellency & Honours that Appeared that said farms lay in a Very good form to Be adjoyned to s[d] wing; your Memorialists beg leave to say that they are very sure that said Plan is not true. But Done as they Apprehend to Deceive your Excellency & Honours; and as almost all the Best of the land in s[d] wing Lyes in the Southerly side of it, & the Chief of the Inhabitants living on that side, and Not Only so, but the land on the Northerly side, Never will admitt of Half so good a settlement as the Southerly side will and if the farms, shall be annexed to said wing, it would Carry the Center of the wing & farms to the Very Northerly side of s[d] wing, which would oblige the two thirds of the Inhabitants always to Travel Three or four miles to meeting, and the great Difficulty that your Memorialists must be put to, in making Highways & Building Bridges through a very Rough Rocky Country will Burden them so, that they had Rather have one Quarter of their Real Estate Taken from them, then to be Obliged to Joyn with those People where they are Certain they shall always live in Trouble and Difficulty. And as the Said Wing Contains Better than Twelve Thousand Acres of land and is Capable of making a very good Settlement of itself and Cost your Memorialists a Very great Price, And if your Excellency and Honours shall annex those Farms to the wing, we apprehend it would be taking away the Rights of your Memorialists and giving it to those that have no Just Claim to it —

Your Memorialists Therefore Humbly Pray Your Excellency & Honours wise and Compassionate Consideration in this affair and that you would Relieve your Memorialists out of the great Difficulty that they must Inevitably fall into if they are sett off with the said farms & Dismiss the Petition of the Proprietors And Inhabitants of s[d] farms, and Incorporate said wing into a Town, or District as your Excellency & Honours Shall See meet, or otherwise Relieve your Memorialists as in your great wisdom you shall Think Proper.

And as in Duty Bound shall Ever Pray.

Joseph Eveleth	Sadey Mason
Timothy Keyes	Ephraim Allen
Stephen Brigham	Oliver Davis
John Bartlett	Thomas Mason
Boaz Moore	Isaac Wheeler
Ephraim Hartwell	William Muzzy
Pebody How	Robt Cowdin
Isaac Wheeler	Jona Knight
Eliphalet How	Jorg Smith
Joseph Gibbs	Robert Forb(us)
James Thompson	Benjamine Willson [1]

To the casual observer it would seem that the advocates of the incorporation of the Wing alone, held the strongest position, but the difficulties of reconciling the interests of all concerned can be readily understood.[2]
With these petitions are several other papers of interest.

"We the Sibscribers Inhabitants upon the farms Lying Beetwen Lancaster and Narragansett Do pray your Hon^{rs} to Consider the Sad Condition that we shall Be in if s^{d} farms petisioned for should Be annexed to the East wing for By Survoing we Do find as we think a Sufficiency of s^{d} farms for a Township to Settle the Gospel in But if sad part petisioned for should Be laid to s^{d} wing we Shall have no privelidge of the Gospel preached By Being So far of tharfor we humbly pray your honers that you would Lett the whole of s^{d} farms Lye to Gether til Such times as we Can Be Incorporated into a Town By our Selves and you

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. CXVII, page 442.

[2] Three plans are on file in the State Archives with these petitions. The first, dated June 26, 1758, measuring about 12 by 18 inches, shows the Wing alone with an area of 12,899 acres. The second dated, Sept. 4, 1758, gives a view of the Wing rated at 11,708 acres only, and the farms adjoining containing 7283 acres. This plan covers the territory first incorporated as a District.

The third, dated Oct. 2, 1759, endorsed "A Platt of the farms," includes with the farms shown on the second plan, a large tract of 4900 acres on the north embracing "No Town" and extending to Lunenburg line.

All of these farms were included within the bounds of the town as incorporated in 1771, but the 4900 acres were taken off by act of 1773.

will Greatly as we think add to the interest and welfare of your most humble Servants.

September ye 28th 1759 Benj^a^ Wilson

William Joyner
Edward Wilson
John Frost
Tristram Cheney

The latter, Oct. 5, 1759, desired his name to be " blotted oute " of this petition.

Lancaster October 7th 1759

these may Certifie that the Lands north of the farm Called Potash farms betwixt Leominster & Narragansett is Generally Rough Land & will admitt of but fue Good Settlements.

Att Joseph Wilder
John Bennit

N. B. The above subscribers were the Gentlemen that Layed out the above mentioned Lands and assested in Deviding them."

" October ye 6th 1759 This may Certify Womesoever it may Consern that the lands Between Leominster Lewningburge and Narrowgasett No. 2 and as far as potarsh farms is Chefly uninhabitable and very bad Land and no waye fit for but a very few Inhabitants.

Test our hands,

Ezra Houghton.
Jonathan Wilder.[1]

This description of the land as " Chefly uninhabitable " will not be contradicted by any of the present generation who are at all familiar with " No Town " lands.

Upon the recommendation of the committee to whom the several petitions were referred a special committee was appointed " to view the farms & the East wing and report to the Court."

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. CXVII, pages 445–447.

Report. On the 11th of October their report was presented as follows: "The Committee appointed on the Petition of the proprietors and Inhabitants of sundry farms Lying between Lancaster and Narragansett No. 2 and Contigious to Rutland East Wing so called and also proprietors of s[d] wing having Repaired to the Land mentioned in s[d] Petition viewed the same And heard the Parties are of oppinion that the prayer of the Petition be Granted and the s[d] farms together with s[d] East Wing be incorporated into a Sepperate District agreable to a Plan accompanying s[d] Petition and the Petitioners have Liberty to Bring in a bill accordingly.

Which is Humbly Submitted,
Gam[l] Bradford by Order."

This report was accepted the same day and Capt. Richardson was directed "to bring in the Bill," which was done the following day.

The act of incorporation is as follows:

Anno Regni Regis Tricesimo *Georgii Secundi Tercio*

L. S.

An Act for erecting the East Wing of Rutland, so called, in the County of Worcester, and sundry farms contiguous thereto, lying between Lancaster and Narraganset number two, into a separate District by the name of Prince Town.

Whereas a number of the Inhabitants and Proprietors of the East Wing of Rutland, in the County of Worcester, and the proprietors and inhabitants of sundry Farms contiguous thereto, lying between Lancaster and Narraganset No. 2, have represented to this court many difficulties they labour under, and praying that they be made a seperate District.

Therefore, be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, That the said East Wing of Rutland, so called, and sundry farms lying contiguous thereto, contained within the bounds hereafter mentioned, be and hereby is erected into a distinct and seperate District by the name of Prince Town: — viz. beginning at the northwest corner of Lancaster second Precinct, being also the southwest corner of Leominster, from thence running north 54 degrees west seven hundred and sixty rods to a heap of stones upon the line of Narraganset No. 2, from thence running west thirty-five degrees south seven hundred and eighty-eight Rod to the southern corner of said Narraganset number two, then turning and running south-east fifty-six Rod to the northeast corner of said

Rutland East Wing, then turning and running west thirty Degrees south eleven hundred and sixty Rod, on the northwest line of said Wing to the westerly corner of said Wing, then running south thirty-nine degrees east sixteen hundred and seventy Rod, being the dividing line of the first settlers part of Rutland, the said Wing to the southerly corner of said East Wing, then turning and running east thirty-five degrees north eleven hundred and fifty rods on Holdin line to the corner of said East Wing, Holdin and Shrewsbury, and from thence running on the same point three hundred and ninety Rod on Shrewsbury line to the River, and from thence bounding on Lancaster second Precinct to the first mentioned bounds, at that the said District be and hereby is invested with all the Privileges, Powers, and Immunities that Towns in the Province by Law do or may enjoy, that of sending a Representative to the General Assembly only excepted.

Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That the said District shall pay their proportion of all Town, County and Province Taxes already sett or granted to be raised on the Towns of Rutland and Lancaster as if this act had not been made.

And be it further enacted, That William Richardson, Esq. be and hereby is empowered to issue his warrant to some principal Inhabitant of said District requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants of said District qualified by law to vote in Town affairs to meet at such time and place as shall be therein set forth to choose all such officers as shall be necessary to manage the affairs of said District.

October 12th, 1759. This Bill having been read thru several times in the House of Representatives —

Passed to be enacted.

S. WHITE, Spk.

October 16th, 1759. This Bill having been read thru several times in Council —

Passed to be enacted.

A. OLIVER, Sec'y.

October 20th, 1759. By the Governor. I consent to the enacting of this Bill.

T. POWNALL.

Thus ended the controversy so long and so earnestly carried on by early inhabitants of the town. During its later history there have been struggles equally warm and vigorous over matters of far less importance.

For some years after the organization of the District, there was a continual increase in the number of inhabitants, and with the formation of a church and establishment of schools as hereafter described, there was a marked growth in prosperity.

The Town. As long as they remained a "District" they could send no representative to the General Court, which appeared so desirable that in 1771 measures were taken to secure incorporation as a *town* and the following petition was prepared.

"Province of Massachusetts Bay. To His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over said Province. The Honorable His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Cambridge.

The Petition of Princetown, in the County of Worcester, humbly shews, That said place composed of Province Land and other Lands, and Farms which never before belonged to any Town or District to the Amount of near eight thousand acres, together with a part of the original grant of twelve miles square to the Proprietors of Rutland, which part was never incorporated into the Town of Rutland, or any other Town, as many of this Honorable Court are well Knowing, was in the year 1760 (1759) erected into a District by the name of Princetown, and was not annexed to any Town to join with them in the choice of Representative and never can join in any, without being subject to greater difficulties, than any District lately made by reason of the distance, and badness of the Roads.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray (seeing said District was composed of lands, which never before belonged to any town or District) you would out of your wonted goodness erect said place into a Town, with all the powers and privileges which are enjoyed by other towns in this province.

And as in Duty bound will ever pray.

Boaz Moore
Caleb Mirick
Joseph Sargent
Ebenezer Jones
} *Committee*

The result of this petition was the passage of an act, which is summarized.

By this act *all the unincorporated lands adjoining* were included within the bounds of the new town. This was more than was asked for or desired, as it brought into the town limits the undesirable lands " (chefly uninhabitable)" on the north as far as Lunenburg, entailing upon the town additional expense for maintenance of roads, etc. Whether this clause in the act was unintentional or the result of some treachery on the part of owners of that unproductive territory, cannot now be determined.

The Town expressed its opinion of this matter by declaring by vote in October, 1771, " that it is a hardship both to the towns and the farms lately laid to it, that they should be annexed, inasmuch as they are in no way accommodated to it and that it is impracticable they should receive privileges that they be not rated." In May, 1772, a Committee was chosen to petition to the General Court " to take off the farms lately annexed " which was done.

" A Petition of the Town of Princeton, in the County of Worcester, was presented by their Committee to the General Court at their last Session Shewing that in April, 1771, that Place, which before was a District, was erected in a Town, and all adjoining Lands which belonged to no other Town or District were annexed, unpetitioned for, which brings the Town into a very irregular Form; a Strip of Land extended to a great Distance from the Center where the Meeting-house stands; that all and every Part of said Lands is nearer and Roads may be made with less Expense to some other Town or District than to Princeton; That the Town is new & almost in its infancy, have been and are necessarily obliged to be at great Expense in finishing their Meeting-House and making new Roads; That there are but few Inhabitants on this adjoining Land, all of whom usually attend Public Worship; and before their Union with that Town paid Province Taxes to some other Town and have never paid any there to this day; That the Town of Princeton, in addition to all the Burdens of Settling a minister, building a Meeting-House and making

new Roads must expend Hundreds or Thousands of Pounds to make Roads through this Part, of which the Settlers can bear but a very small Proportion; one Road in particular lately laid out from Westminster to Leominster through said land must cost Eighty or hundred Pounds lawful money to make it passable, and people must be called from the middle and extreme Parts of the Town, and thereby be obliged to travel ten or twelve miles to work on said Road; Being subject to so many Difficulties, which in Process of Time may be encreased by causing a Removal of the Meeting-House. They therefore pray the said Lands may be disannexed.

Several Inhabitants of the said Lands, join with the above Petitioners, as they can be better accommodated at some other Town or District.[1]

The petition was granted and an act passed Mch. 6, 1773, by which the bounds of the town became identical with those of the District in 1759.

Boundaries. No change in the town lines was made until 1810, when a tract of some 490 acres in Hubbardston on the westerly side of the town was annexed to Princeton. An attempt made in 1793 by Solomon Rolph and others to accomplish this failed, but in 1809 Abner Allen, Abraham Cutting and a few others renewed the petition desiring better accommodations both " civil and Sacred " (Petition dated May 28, 1809) especially in the winter season. They represented that they were located some five and three quarters miles from Hubbardston meeting-house, and that it would be for their decided advantage if the Brattle farm " or Great Farm No. 1 " was annexed to Princeton, there being a good road to the latter town and the distance to the meeting-house was but two and three quarters miles.

Notwithstanding the protest of the town of Hubbardston the act of annexation was passed Feb. 16, 1810.

This tract comprised one of the original divisions of

[1] Mass. Gazette, Sept. 3, 1772.

Rutland " North East Quarter." Its addition to Princeton makes the line of the town very noticeable for its irregularity.

No Town. The annexation of " No Town " to Princeton followed in 1838. By this name a tract of land lying between Fitchburg, Westminster, Leominster and Princeton was for many years known.

All of this, comprising nearly five thousand acres, was included in one of the plans submitted in 1759 to the General Court at the time the question of incorporation of the town was agitated. In the section relating to Gardner's farms, mention is made of some of the early inhabitants in the westerly part of it.

By the act of incorporation in 1771 this whole territory was actually included in Princeton, but in 1773 was set off.

In 1837 Commissioners were appointed by the General Court to view all the unincorporated lands in the state and " make arrangements for their incorporation or annexation to the adjoining towns " &c. Their report is printed in Senate Document No. 12 of the year 1838. In relation to this tract it is stated that there were eight dwellings on it " containing in 1831 sixty-four inhabitants, but no mill, school-house or public road, the location, the unevenness of surface and quality of soil is such that its population will never be much increased, and can never possess resources of any kind sufficient for a town." The Commissioners proposed an equitable division of the tract, by the annexation of 1475 acres to Princeton, 1307 acres to Westminster and the remainder 2100 acres to Leominster.

This recommendation was adopted and acts in accordance therewith passed by the Legislature, April 4, 1838. The plans for the whole tract were drawn by Capt. Caleb Dana of Princeton. That portion annexed to Princeton contained 1462 acres of which 800 were woodland, and upon the tract there were four dwelling houses and one shingle mill.

The line dividing Westminster and Princeton was changed by an act of the Legislature, April 19, 1870, which annexed to this town a small strip of land previously belonging to Westminster.

This was done to accommodate one man, and although the people of this town did not approve of it they unintentionally let the bill pass without remonstrance.

THOMAS PRINCE A.M.

CHAPTER VI

THE REVEREND THOMAS PRINCE

Town Name. It is safe to say that the residents of Princeton have not been familiar with the character, social standing and even greatness of the Rev. Thomas Prince whose name the town bears, and who was in many respects a remarkable man.

Birth. Born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, May 15, 1687, he was graduated at Harvard College in 1707. For several years after graduation he travelled extensively abroad, visiting among other places, London, Amsterdam and the Barbadoes.

While in London he preached in several churches and was invited by one or more to settle with them, and he did settle at Coombs, but his love for his native land led him to decline all invitations to remain permanently abroad, and in the year 1717 he returned to Boston.

The Old South Church. His fame as a preacher had preceded him, and he was at once desired by the members of the Old South Church to become the colleague of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Sewall, and a call resulted in his acceptance in 1718, and in this relation he remained forty years until his death. It is recorded that in September, 1717, he preached a Thanksgiving Sermon at the "Thursday Lecture" in the hearing of "a multitudinous auditory, many belonging to the adjacent towns being present."

Ordination. He was ordained Oct. 1, 1718, the sermon being preached by Mr. Prince himself and it is said to have been "a wonderful production." Judge Sewall records of this service "Sang the Chariots of God are twenty thousand." "Entertainment was at Dr. Sewall's house, was very plentiful and splendid." (The charge on the Deacons' books for wine used on this occasion was £5,17,3.)

Salary. At the time of the marriage of Mr. Prince to Miss Deborah Denny, Oct. 30, 1719, the church voted that "Three Pounds five shillings per week be allowed and paid to Mr. Thomas Prince our Rev'd Pastor from the time of his marriage," and that "he be desired by the Committee to remove into one of the ministerial houses of the Church as soon as may be." The salary thus voted was not a meager stipend for the time.

At first he appears to have occupied the old parsonage which was formerly the residence of Madam Norton and Governor Winthrop.

Residences in Boston. In a preface to the second edition of his "Chronology" Mr. Prince refers to a valuable journal of events relating to the Massachusetts Colony "All wrote with the said Governor Winthrop's own hand who deceased in this very house I dwell in." This house was on the main highway, now Washington Street, opposite School Street. It was destroyed and used for firewood by the British troops during the winter of 1775.

Mr. and Mrs. Prince afterwards occupied another "Ministerial house" built on Milk Street in the rear of the meeting house. It was probably in this latter house that he died. The church appears to have had at different periods three or four parsonages.

Plan for the Day. Mr. Prince commenced with a well-regulated household, as is shown by a manuscript found among his papers giving his plan for each day's duties, in the carrying out of which it is presumed Deborah acquiesced.

1719 Oct. 30 I marry.

We begin to keep house.

My proposed order:

1 At 5 get up and go into my Study.

2 Pray and read in the Orig. Bible till 6 and then call up the Family.

3 At 6½ Go to Family Prayers and only the Porringer of Chocolat for Breakfast.

4 At 7 go into my study till 12½ and then do something about the House till 1 to dinner.
5 Dinner at 1.
6 At 2 Dress and go about till Candle Light, Except Wednesday, after Dinner, do something about the House: Saturday after Dinner visit Dr. Sewall's till 2½ and then Home.
7 At Candle Light and Study to 9½ at 9½ go to Family Prayers and so to Bed: N.B. I eat no supper.

Quality as a Minister. With a pleasing personality he was a favorite with young and old, being in private conversation both interesting and instructive. He was a tender and faithful pastor and is said by one to have preached as one that felt "the Divine Excellency and importance of the Word of God which he preached to others."

During his pastorate there was great religious prosperity. At the time of Whitfield's visit to Boston, he welcomed him and joined and rejoiced in his great work.

One notable incident in his pulpit ministrations in 1746 is related. A French fleet consisting of forty ships of war under the Duc D'Aulney sailed from Nova Scotia with designs for the destruction of New England. Meanwhile a day of fasting and prayer was appointed to be observed in all the churches, if by any means a gracious Providence in His own chosen way might avert the threatened calamity. While Mr. Prince was officiating on this occasion in his own church, and was in the midst of a fervent prayer for divine interposition, though the day up to that time had been perfectly calm, there came a sudden gust of wind, so violent as to cause a loud clattering of the windows. He instantly paused in his prayer, looked around upon his congregation with a countenance illumined with hope, and then proceeded to ask God that the wind "might frustrate the object of our enemies and be the means of saving our country." A tempest ensued in which the greater part of the French fleet was destroyed. The General commanding surrendered, many died of disease, thousands perished in the ocean, and the enterprise was abandoned.

Literary Ability. Of his literary abilities much has been written, — " his industry was perfectly exhaustive." In early life he showed a marked inclination to collect and preserve historical material, which found its culmination in the preparation and publication of the New England Chronology by which he is perhaps best known, and " than which there is none more valuable." He shared with the Mathers the reputation of being the most learned man in New England in the Eighteenth Century, but surpassed all the Mathers in the method, accuracy and usefulness of his writings. Dr. Chauncey said of him, " He possessed all the intellectual powers in a degree far beyond what is common. I do not know of anyone that had more learning among us, excepting Dr. Cotton Mather." Others say, " an assiduous annalist whose service in perpetuating evidence relating to our early history exceeds all others since the first generation." " Nothing came from his pen that does not now possess historical value. His occasional papers are all luminous with the spirit and life of the time."

Publications. In addition to his ordinary pulpit ministrations he delivered many sermons upon public events, and funeral discourses portraying the life and character of men and women whose memory was worth preserving. It is stated that at least fifty of these public addresses and sermons were printed. Many are found in our libraries to-day.

Earthquakes and Lightning Rods. Among other publications Mr. Prince published in 1727 a Sermon entitled " Earthquakes the Works of God and Tokens of His Just Displeasure," of which in 1755 he issued a reprint with an " appendix concerning the Operation of God in Earthquakes by means of the Electrical Substance." He was opposed to the use of the lightning rod, regarding all such attempts to escape the wrath of the Almighty as questionable devices. His warning against the lightning rod is stated in these words; — " the more *points* of *Iron* are erected round the *Earth*, to draw the *Electrical Substance* out of the *Air*, the more the *Earth* must needs be charged

with it. And therefore it seems worthy of Consideration whether *any part* of the *Earth*, being fuller of this *terrible Substance*, may not be exposed to *more shocking Earthquakes*. In Boston are more erected than anywhere else in *New England;* and Boston seems to be more dreadfully Shaken, — O, there is no getting out of the mighty Hand of God. If we still think to avoid it in the *Air* we cannot in the *Earth;* yea, it may grow more fatal." (Extract from "The Old Farmer and his Almanac," page 301.)

Prof. John Winthrop published a pamphlet taking issue with Mr. Prince and severely criticizing his statement.

Psalms. Mr. Prince also prepared a revision of the New England version of the Psalms which was used for the first time by the Old South Church on the Sabbath following his death.

Rutland Lands. The first evidence discovered of Mr. Prince's interest in Rutland lands is shown in a conveyance to him by the heirs of Cyprian Stevens, in the year 1727, for £120 current money, of one-half of a share, that is, one sixty-sixth part of the tract known as the Township of Rutland, which originally was twelve miles square, or 92,160 acres. Six miles square had been set off for the town of Rutland with some other concessions or grants. This deed was not recorded until the year 1734. (In examination of old deeds one finds evidence that often the recording is delayed until some one is ready to go to the shire town, and then perhaps half a dozen deeds will be entered for record the same day from the same locality.)

Mr. Prince was one of the ten signers of a call issued Oct. 4, 1733. This was published in a Boston paper. The meeting was held Nov. 7 in Boston at the Royal Exchange Tavern on King St.

At this meeting thirteen persons were present including Mr. Prince. Among the number were prominent business men of Boston, many of them members or attendants at the Old South Church. Such names appear as Penn Townsend, Adam Winthrop, Francis Brinley, John Jeffries, Thomas Fitch and Jonas Clark. Of the eleven and one-

half shares represented at the meeting Mr. Prince was credited with three shares (or one-eleventh of the whole) and his share of the tax subsequently levied was 30£. Nothing appears in print or among the few remaining Prince Manuscripts to suggest what led him to purchase so large an interest in this tract of land, as there was no present, or seemingly prospective, value to the larger part of it. But he certainly could not be called a " promoter " in the modern use of the word, as he retained his holdings, and at the time of his death is said to have possessed some three thousand acres all together. There is no evidence that he realized any financial gain from his possessions, nor did his widow or daughter profit much thereby.

Among his associates Mr. Prince quickly assumed a prominent place, and it was not long before he was engaged in plotting out the divisions of the tract, — East and West Wings, North West Quarter, North East Quarter. At least one of these plans bearing the signature of Mr. Prince and the Committee of the Proprietors has been preserved. The original plan of the East Wing long ago disappeared, but fortunately a small copy was found by the writer a few years ago among papers at Rutland.

Although not the Clerk of the Proprietors nor their Treasurer, there is evidence that he performed a part, if not the principal part, of the duties of both these officers.

One can trace his probable route as he left his home in Boston for one of his trips to the interior. He would pass perhaps through Cambridge and Waltham to Sudbury where he could greet his brother minister and perhaps be entertained over night. In the morning he would follow the old travelled road to Lancaster, at that period a frequently used country road. At Lancaster he would find another brother in the ministry, a college friend whose entertainment he might prefer to the inn. From Lancaster he would pass through Chocksett, now Sterling, then into the path used by occasional travellers in that direction. By this time he would find dwellings few and far between, especially when he reached the area now included in our

town.[1] From this point doubtless the road was very rough and as there was no settlement or even occasional houses he had to depend upon his own resources for rest and refreshment. If he desired to survey his own possessions in Lot A which included a part of Little Wachusett, the prospect must certainly have been discouraging.

Gift for Services. The proprietors recognized the value of Mr. Prince's services and in 1734 voted "that 63 acres on the Southerly part of the 72 acres of land in Lot A, not having been set off to any of the proprietors by reason of the Brokenness of it be granted to the Rev. Thos. Prince in consideration of the great care and labour he had taken in conveyancing divisions above named." In the prosecution of this work he must frequently have taken a journey alone or accompanied by a Surveyor or one of the proprietors.

Death. The last meeting of the Proprietors attended by Mr. Prince was held on the 15th of August, 1758. After a long illness during which he said he was "weary of this life" he passed away on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1758.[2]

His last prayer is reported as being a petition "that an open and abundant entrance might be ministered to him into God's heavenly kingdom."

Mr. Prince was doubtless buried in a tomb in the Granary Burial Ground, — a tomb belonging to the Old South Church, — and a marker at this spot now bears his name.

The preamble to his will, dictated of course by himself, shows the greatness of his faith, and is worthy of being put into print.

[1] There was no tavern in this locality until 1742 when one was established on what is now called the Houghton Road. This spot is now marked by a boulder.

[2] "The Old South Church," by Hill, Vol. 2 : 40.

Sunday between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev'd Mr. Prince departed this life after a month's languishment to the inexpressible sorrow of his Church and Congregation over whom he had been ordained pastor forty years the 1st. day of the month on which he died, which was Oct. 22, 1758, his funeral was attended the Saturday following at the expense of his Church, who have a just sense of his worth and of their own irreparable loss in his death. (*Fleet.*)

Preamble to Will. "First and primarily I do hereby commit both my soul and body into the merciful hands of God my Creator preserver, continual benefactor and redeemer (trusting) that of his infinite goodness through Christ he will forgive me save me make my imperfect spirit perfect in holiness receive it to Glory in the day of Christ's second appearance and raise my body, form it a perfect and glorious structure, unite my body and soul again and acquit and justify me in the public judgment and then carry me up to live with Him in Heaven forever."

The will devises his real estate to his wife and daughter Sarah who afterwards married Moses Gill. (His only son Thomas had previously died a young man. He had however given evidence of marked literary ability.)

Lands in Boston, Plymouth Co., Worcester Co., Hampshire Co., besides those in the several divisions of Rutland district are named. A portion of this had been given to him, and probably some tracts came through his wife's family, but he purchased the larger portion of it, and his sales were few indeed. Unfortunately no inventory of the estate appears on record or on file. Certainly a record of his personal property would be extremely interesting today.

The property left by his father may have enabled him to gratify his desire to acquire real estate, and also to publish so much historical and religious matter.

There is a portrait of Prince in the Massachusetts Historical Society and a replica is with the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester.[1]

P. Pelham fecit.

Thomas Prince, A. M./ Quintus Eclesiae Australis Bostonii Novangelorum Pastor E. Collegii Harvardini/ Cantobrigiae Curatoribus, Samuelis Armigeni Fileus et Thomas A. M. denoti Pater/ Painted for and sold by J. Buck at the Spectacles in Queen St., Boston.

[1] Jno. Greenwood Pinx.

Translation

John Greenwood painted (it) P. Pelham made (it) Thomas Prince A. M. Fifth pastor of the South Church of Boston of New England, one of the Trustees of Harvard College at Cambridge, son of Samuel Esq. and father of Thomas Master of Arts deceased.

Prince Library. We are indebted to Mr. Prince not only for his historical writings which furnish the basis for much of our local history in New England, but also for the invaluable collection of books, pamphlets, and MSS, which he bequeathed to the South Church, and which will stand for all time as a monument to his name and scholarship.

This collection he began to form even in his boyhood. One book shows that it was given to him by his mother in 1697, when he was ten years old; another bears date of possession, Harwich, 1701.

The purpose to collect seems to have become a settled one with him upon his entering college in 1703, his object being the illustration of the history of New England.

It was, therefore, at the time of his matriculation in the sixteenth year of his age, that Prince systematically laid the foundation of a collection of books and manuscripts, a large share of which relate to the civil and religious history of New England, and which, with unfailing zeal and under the most favorable circumstances, in this country and in Europe, he cherished and enriched during his long life. At the time of his death the New England Library (as he called it), we may well believe, was the most extensive of its kind that had ever been formed. During the period of our Colonial history, the Mather family and Governor Hutchinson are alone to be compared with Prince as collectors of books and manuscripts. Their labors in this direction avail us little now, for the governor's collection was scattered by a mob, while the Mather' has been gradually dispersed.[1]

[1] From Introduction to Cat. of Prince Library, pub. by City of Boston in 1870.

The large collection of books, maps and plans which he left by will to the Old South Church was sadly depleted during the days of the Revolution, when the British soldiers occupied the meeting house where the collections were stored, many of them in the steeple chamber. Fortunately some were saved and are now in the Boston Public Library. A catalogue of these has been published and is interesting to examine, while the books themselves cause one to feel that he is in the very presence of Mr. Prince. Other valuable historical material is held by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Prof. Tyler says of him: — " He had prepared himself for the public service by diligent study at home, and by eight years of observation abroad; he was a man of most tolerant and brotherly spirit; his days were filled by gentle and gracious and laborious deeds; he was a great scholar; he magnified his office and edified the brethren by publishing a large number of judicious and nutritious sermons; . . . he took a special interest in physical science, and formed quite definite opinions about earthquakes, comets, ' the electrical substance,' and so forth.

" For all these things he was deeply honored in his own time, and would have been deeply forgotten in ours had he not added to them very unique performances as a historian. No American writer before Thomas Prince qualified himself for the service of history by so much conscientious and specific preparation; and though others did more work in that service, none did better work than he."

Lord's Day, Nov. 12, 1758.

The Church stay'd and voted,

That the Pastor and Deacons with the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq. (then the secretary of the province) be a committee to receive the Books, &c. bequeathed to this Church by our late Pastor, the Rev'd Mr. Thomas Prince, in his last Will.

Joseph Sewall.

This will was dated Oct. 2, twenty days before his death. He provides for the manufacture of a sacramental cup for the Church, and he gives his Hebrew Bible in two volumes, and his Greek Testament to his colleague. He then disposes of his library in two parts, his books in Latin, Greek, and the Oriental languages to be kept for the use of the ministers of the church; and the collection which he designates as the New England Library to be preserved apart and intact as a reference library, under the control of the pastors and deacons of the Church. This collection was in the "steeple Chamber" which he had probably used as his study, and here it remained for many years. The vicissitudes through which it has passed are too painful to contemplate. It undoubtedly suffered severely during the British occupation of the town and desecration of the meeting-house. It afterwards suffered from the neglect and from a want of appreciation on the part of its custodians of its intrinsic value.

Many of its treasures have drifted away from it and are now among the chief attractions of other collections; but despoiled as it has been by time, it is a splendid fragment, and as such, under existing arrangements for its care and preservation, it is now safe.

"As Michael Angelo, in his blind old age, was led to the 'Torso Belvedere' in the Vatican, that he might pass his hands over it, and enjoy through touch the grandeur of its lines, so will scholars come and continue to come from all parts of the land to what remains of the New England Library, that they may gather knowledge and inspiration from its treasures."

Life's Work. Forty years before, when entering upon his ministry in Boston, Mr. Prince preached from the words of the Psalmist: "But I will hope continually, and will yet praise thee more and more. My mouth shall show forth thy righteousness and thy salvation all the day, for I know not the numbers thereof, I will go into the strength of the Lord God: I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only, O God, thou hast taught me from my youth;

and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works." Psalm LXXI, 14–17.

He was, in the strength of his early manhood, just installed in a position of commanding influence, and with a career of honor and usefulness, bright with promise, yet of course all uncertain, lying before him. Could he have preached a sermon to his people in his declining years in anticipation of the close at no distant day of his pastoral work among them, he might well have made reference to that first sermon, and then have taken for his text the remainder of the passage, which would have been inappropriate in 1718, but most appropriate in 1758: "Now also, when I am old and grey headed, O God, forsake me not, until I have showed thy strength unto this generation and thy power to every one that is to come."

Of the value of Mr. Prince's historical labors we have this estimate by another writer whose attainments and sympathies made him a competent judge:

"The 22d of Oct. (1758) will be remembered as a remarkable day in the history of the town, and not only of Boston, but of New England; for in that day died the Rev. Thomas Prince, a benefactor to his country; leaving a name which will be venerated to the remotest ages, if literature shall then be valued; a name which may with pride be emulated by the inquirers after historical knowledge, and the admirers of precision and accuracy in the paths of history." [1]

[1] Hist. Am. Literature, Vol. ii, p. 144; Drake's Hist. and Antiq., p. 646.

NOTES

New England Magazine, '86, Vol. 4 : 347; New England Library and its Founder by Victoria Reed.

The Boston Library contains, on its depleted state, 1500 books and tracts relating to America during the period of our colonial history. It also gives an excellent account of his life, his character as a minister, and refers to his children — three daughters and one son.

In the Boylston Mansion is a beautiful portrait of Mrs. Sarah Gill, his daughter.

A tall clock that he prized is the property of Mrs. Addison Denny of Leicester.

The Hinckley papers tell of his grandmother as being a beautiful woman and exceptional in other ways.

Deborah Denny grew up in England as a child under his ministrations. She came to New England to live with her brother on the same boat by which Mr. Prince returned to his native land. She was ten years his junior. Two years later he married her.

It is hoped that some benefactor will present a portrait of Mr. Prince to the town.

CHAPTER VII

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

First Difficulties. The earliest inhabitants of Princeton were dependent for privileges of public worship upon the neighboring towns of Rutland, Holden, Lancaster and Westminster. But the many miles of travel over roads imperfect in construction and often impassable from the snows of winter and the mud of springtime, prevented regular attendance, and those whose hearts yearned for their accustomed privileges were obliged to content themselves by their own firesides.

Meetings at Private Houses. As the population increased and facilities for travel improved, it became feasible for a few families to gather together in some private house where a religious service was held, with occasionally a sermon. At one time one room in the tavern of Abijah Moore furnished sufficient accommodation for the audience assembled to hear the preaching of the Word. The attendance was never large, and the Sabbaths thus occupied were few in number and only during the summer season, but the number of these gatherings was gradually increased, extending over several months of the most favorable season.

Mr. Harrington's Sermon. Of the character of the services, the preaching, the attendance, no record remains. The people came, received the Word with gladness and departed to their homes. Some rode on horseback, others walked and in some cases through mere paths guided by marked trees or familiar objects by the way. One sermon preached the Sunday before the first town-meeting and published at the expense of the people of Princeton district by Rev. Timothy Harrington of Lancaster at the tavern of Abijah Moore to " a handful of us who found our way to

A peaceable Temper, and Conduct divinely enjoined.

A

DISCOURSE

Delivered at PRINCETOWN,

On *December* 23d 1759.

By *Timothy Harrington*, A. M.

Pastor of the First Church in *Lancaster*.

If it be possible, live peaceably with all Men.— Apostle PAUL.

Let there be no Strife between thee, and me, I pray thee, for we are Brethren.— Patriarch ABRAHAM.

How good, and how pleasant it is, for Brethren to dwell together in Unity.— *There the Lord commandeth the Blessing.*— King DAVID.

Small Things increase. Dutch MOTTO.

BOSTON:

Printed and Sold by *Edes* and *Gill*, in Queen-Street.

M.DCC.LX.

To the Inhabitants of *Princetown*,

THIS Diſcourſe, publiſhed at their Requeſt and Expence, is now inſcribed. And that the divine Bleſſing may attend it, and reſt on that infant Society, is the ſincere Prayer of their aſſured Friend.

The AUTHOR.

church by marked trees " (as told by one of the number) has been preserved in print.[1]

The incorporation of the District in October, 1759, led to serious considerations of the subject of the erection of a meeting-house and the settlement of a minister of the gospel.

The First Meeting House. It was always one of the first acts of a New England town to provide for the spiritual needs of the people, to be followed by provision for education of the children. But a majority of the settlers here were poor, and all had been at great expense in starting out in their new life, and hence found it difficult to contribute in any great measure towards public or private demands. The amount of available cash at that period in the average family, dependent upon the proceeds of the farm, must have been wonderfully small.

The system of barter, by which the products of one industry could be exchanged for others, was really the only method by which they could procure the necessaries and conveniences of life.

Location. If the financial problem was difficult to solve, the *location* of the projected house of worship was equally so, provoking discussion and eliciting as many opinions probably as there were legal voters in the town. But early

[1] A peaceable Temper and Conduct
divinely enjoined.

A

DISCOURSE

Delivered at PRINCETON

On December 23d. 1759

By Timothy Harrington, A.M.

Pastor of the First Church in Lancaster

If it be possible, live peaceable with all men etc.

To the Inhabitants of Princetown.

This Discourse, published at their Request and Expense is now inscribed. And that the Divine Blessing may attend it, and rest on that infant Society, is the Sincere Prayer of their assured Friend,

The AUTHOR.

in the year 1760, only a few months after its incorporation, the district voted to build a meeting house " within two Rods of the most southerly corner of Mr. Caleb Mirick's Land." The selection of this spot was doubtless owing to the proposed gift of the necessary land therefor by John Mirick, Jr., then of Weston, and Caleb Mirick of Princetown, who on the 5th of June of that year executed a joint deed to the district " for an Encouragement for Building a public meeting-house in said District for the Worship of God, and accommodation of a training Field."

This lot of five acres upon which the house was finally erected was in " Lot Number Four " of the East Wing and described in the deed as " beginning 80 rods north of the most easterly corner of Letter B, and running north 40° west, 40 rods by Letter B, thence east 32° north 20 rods, thence south 40° east 40 rods, thence west 32° south 20 rods to the first point."

The easterly line of lot " Letter B " runs in the rear of the present town hall, and the most easterly corner thereof is about ten rods north of the present parsonage; from thence the northerly line runs nearly northwest, crossing the road near the top of the hill and on by the old cemetery.

But the passage of this vote did not ensure the speedy prosecution of the work. Dissatisfaction with the location, with perhaps questions of policy of which we get only vague hints from the records, occasioned long delay in the building. An attempt was made in February, 1761, to commit the town to some positive movement, but without success. In the warrant for the regular March meeting of that year two articles appeared expressive evidently of the desires of the two factions into which the voters had separated.

The first article read " To see if the Destrict will vote to build the meeting house, to wit — the house for the publick worship of God in some other place then that which it is allredy Voted to be built on and vote aney thing Relating thereunto that the Destrict Shall think proper or otherwise vote where the said meeting house shall be built."

The second article read " To see if the Destrict will vote to build a meeting house as soon as can be conveniently and choose a committee for the same and make Report unto the Destrict upon what terms they can git it built and when, or act any thing as the Destrict shall think proper."

This last article was passed over, the following action having been taken upon the first.

Voted " that Co[ll] John Whitcomb of Bolton, Deacon Samuel Perce of Holden and Deacon Joseph Miller of Westminster be a Committee to measure the said Destrict of Princetown, and find the Center thereof and afix or order the place for building the meeting house on, to wit, the house for the publick worship of God and if the Center be not Sutable ground to build said house on then on the nearest place to the Center that is Sutable according to the best Judgement of said Committee and they are desired to make return thereof at the adjournment of this meeting, and it is also voted that Mr. Thos. Harmon of Rutland, and Deacon Jonathan Livermore of Westborough be Surveyours for the purpose above said and that all the said Committee and surveyours be under oath for the trust Committed to them as above said."

" Also voted that the vote for building the said meeting house within two rods of the most southerly corner of Mr. Caleb Myricks Land be and hereby is Revoked and Discontinued."

This committee was eminently fitted for the duties assigned them, but unfortunately their report was not recorded and we know not what was their " best judgment"; we do know however that the majority of the voters refused to accept it when presented. The following June they authorized the payment of the bill of expenses of the worthy Committee, amounting only, however, to the sum of £6.9. and proceeded to exercise their own " best judgment " in the matter, resulting in the passing of a vote on the 22d of July, 1761, that " the meeting house for the publick worship of God be built on the highest part of the

Land given by Mr. John and Caleb Mirick to the District for their publick use near three Pine trees marked on the northerly side, being near a large flat rock." [1]

This action settled the location of the house, those present knowing better than we do which of the ten thousand rocks on the hill was thus honored. The pine trees gave way to the building, but the rock may still be there.

Some of the good people were not quite ready to submit to this decision and even a year after this vote, an attempt was made to effect a change. On the same day of this decision, July 22, 1761, appears the following record relating to preaching. "Voted to hire two months preaching & the preaching be at Mr. Caleb Mirick's House." Appropriations for payment for preaching were regularly made thereafter until the settlement of a minister was effected.[2]

Measures for the erection of the house were first taken on the 5th of the following October when it was voted "to build a Meeting house for the publick Worship of God, and that s[d] house shall be fifty foots Long and forty foots wide."

"Voted that Cap[t] Eliphelet How, Robert Keyes, Caleb Mirick, James Thompson and Boaz Moore be a Committe to see on what tearmes they can get the timber for s[d] Meeting house and get s[d] house framed and make report to Destrict at adjournment."

At the next meeting it was "voted that Lieut. Abijah Moore shall build the Meeting House Frame and that he shall have £66–13–4 for the same and the Destrict shall be at the cost of the timber standing and raising the same." And a Committee was chosen to prepare the necessary articles of agreement with Lieut. Moore.

The Raising. In fulfillment of this contract Lieut. Moore proceeded to build the frame of the house which was completed and raised June 30, 1762 with the customary

[1] Is this "Sunset Rock?"

[2] Nov. 3, 1766 "Paid" Joseph Eveleth for dinnering the minister.

accompaniments without which there could not in those days be a successful " raising."

The male portion of the inhabitants came together to assist in placing the frame in its proper position and also to lend their aid in the disposition of the tempting viands prepared by Capt. Moore and served on the hill. The cost of the frame was £71–13–4 and Capt. Moore received in addition the sum of £28–16–9–3 " for finding Provisions for Raising the Meeting House." What " depths of meaning " are hidden beneath those innocent words " finding Provisions for the Raising "!!! Perhaps a few biscuit with some cheese, considerable cider and a great quantity of West India Rum.

It may be a mistake to imply that all the men of the town were there (though we doubt if they could resist the attractions) for there was evidently a holding back of enthusiasm on the part of some. There is a bit of malicious spirit hovering over the article for a meeting in July at the " Meeting House Frame to see if Doct^r^ Zachariah Hervey & Others that bid any thing as an Encouragement to the District to Build the Meeting House where it now stands will be as good as their promis and give Security for the same." No action was taken upon this article and it is presumed that the Doctor made his promise good. During the early fall of 1762 the roof was " Boarded & Shingled & the sides closed with Rough Boards."

On the 30th of May, 1763, a district meeting was held in the building, but there were then no floors laid, and no windows or doors, a condition tending to urge the voters to see that the work was prosecuted more vigorously.

The main floor was not laid until 1764, the gallery floor not until 1767, neither was the house plastered within or painted without until the year 1770. At what date the building was finished (if it ever was) it is impossible to determine, but the records of the town for twenty years show that the house was incomplete. It is probable, however, that religious services were held there during the year

1764 after the window frames and sashes were put in, the floor laid and some of the seats built.

January 2, 1764, "Voted to Clabboard ye meeting house. To put up Window frames & Sashes.[1] To Lay the Lower floor to build the doors & body of Seats & the pulpit." (The pulpit was subsequently painted and stairs leading up to it built.)

April 1, 1765, "Voted to Return thanks to Mr. Moses Gill of Boston for his generosity to the district in giving the glass to glaze the meeting house withall."

Description. The building was a very plain structure without ornaments and for many years without paint. There were three porches and doors to correspond, one on the east side, one on the west side, and one on the south where were the "Great doors." Although it has been stated, and doubtless upon good authority, that there was no steeple, yet a picture printed in 1792 of Mr. Gill's residence shows in the background a spire towering above the hill. This may have been a fancy of the artist but it scarcely seems probable. A house similar in size and arrangement is still to be seen on Chestnut Hill in Mendon.

Of its interior construction we have more particular knowledge. The pulpit was in the center of the north side and galleries extended across the other three sides. As indicated in the accompanying sketch the square pews occupied the wall space, eighteen in all.

Each pew was about four feet by ten in size with exception of the corner pews which were somewhat larger. These were built eight or ten inches above the floor. The centre of the house was originally occupied with ordinary benches or seats, the main aisle or "middle alley" running from the "great doors" to the pulpit. Upon the right of this aisle were the "women's seats" and upon the left the

[1] *Note.* A round window, perhaps one of those glazed at Mr. Gill's expense, was taken from the first meeting house upon its demolition, and for many years stored in Mr. Ephraim Beaman's Barn. Through the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Boylston it was secured and placed in the front of the present Congregational meeting house. There were probably two of these round windows, as we find an item of expenditure of "7S for lead for the round windows."

" men's seats." This main aisle was about four feet in width and the other aisles about three feet.

The gallery was furnished with rude seats, with one or two boards running laterally for the back, forming anything but a comfortable resting place for the worshipper. In the center of the south gallery was a partition separating the men's side from the women's, the stairs leading to the gallery being correspondingly designated. In later years it is probable that a few pews were built in the gallery for some who could not be accommodated below.

A portion of the space occupied by the seats in the body of the house was, after a time, sold or given to individuals for the erection of pews thereon, at their own expense. Gifts of " pew ground " were frequently made conditioned upon the performance of certain good offices to the church or town. From the indefinite description given in the records, it is impossible now to determine how much of this space was eventually occupied by pews, although the inference is drawn that about one-half was so utilized.

It was the usual custom of the day to " dignify the meeting house " that is to assign the sittings to families or individuals by some scale of distinction, either age, property or social standing — sometimes taking all three into account. This duty, appearing to us replete with difficulties, was performed by a committee presumed to possess the necessary discretion and grace coupled with " worldly wisdom." Whether the result was in any degree more satisfactory than if attempted by a committee of Princeton today, we have no means of judging.

In compliance with this custom the following action was taken in a district meeting March 3d, 1766.

" Voted that the Pew Ground be sett at forty pounds and also the highest payers upon real & personal Estate by the last years invoice may have Liberty to Draw the same by what they are estimated at by ye Committee Chosen for that purpose which are to Dignify the same."

The report of the Committee gives the names of the

principal men then resident in town and the comparative value of their estates.

"The Committee appointed in Princetown to estimate and Dignify the pew Ground in their meeting house met ye 26th of May, 1766, and made following Estimation."

mens names.	valuation numb^{r}	pay for Choice.
Zechariah Hervey	95 8 1	3 1 4
Oliver Davis	65 19 2	3 0 0
Caleb Mirick	62 10 3	2 18 8
Ebenezer Jones	59 6 4	2 18 0
Joseph Gibbs	52 4 5	2 17 4
Eliphalet How	48 18 6	2 15 4
William Muzzy	46 19 7	2 11 4
Benj^{a} Holden	45 15 8	2 9 4
Joseph Sergeant	43 13 9	2 8 0
Peter Goodnow	38 7 10	2 4 0
Robert Keyes	38 3 11	2 3 0
Sady Mason	37 6 12	2 2 8
Thomas Mason	37 6 13	2 2 0
William Thomson	36 7 14	2 1 4
Benjamin Tayntor	34 18 15	2 0 0
James Mirick	34 7 16	1 17 4
Boaz Moore	33 8 17	1 13 4
Stephen Brigham	33 4 18	1 11 4
Aaron Pery	32 4 19	1 10 8
Silas Houghton	31 10 20	1 6 8
Joseph Rugg	31 8 21	1 6 0
Robert Cowdin	28 8 22	1 5 0
Samuel Bixby	27 8 23	1 4 0

"According to the above Estimation we have Supposed the pews to be Built as followeth three on the East Side of the great doors and three on ye west Side all of them of Equail bigness two on ye west Side of the pulpit of Equil bigness with the Minister pew two on the north Side of the East and west Doors of Equil bigness one on the south side of s^{d} Doors of Equil bigness and the Side pews in (place of) four hind Seats as was Voted at the Last meeting."

Timothy Keyes
Wm Muzzy
Ebenezer Jones
Wm Thomson
Zachariah Harvey
} Committee

At the next meeting a drawing for the pews took place.

1	Choose ye	first pew on the right hand of the great doors.
2	"	" second pew on the east side of the pulpit.
3	"	" pew next to minister pew.
4	"	" middle pew on the East side of the great doors.
5	"	" second pew on the west side of the great doors.
6	"	" first pew on the west side of the great doors.
7	"	" first pew on the East side of the pulpit.
8	"	" second pew on the north side of the East door.
9	"	" second pew on the north side of the west door.
10	"	" first pew in the Seats on the East side.
11	"	" first pew in the Seats on the west side.
12	"	" first pew on the north side of the East door.
13	"	" pew between the East door and Stairs.
14	"	" pew between the west door and Stairs.
15	"	" pew on the northwest corner.
16	"	" first pew on the north side of the west door.
17	"	" third pew in the Seats on the East side.
18	"	" third pew in the Seats on the west side.
19	"	" third pew on the west Side of the great doors.
20	"	" pew in the northeast corner.
21	"	" Second pew in the Seats on the East side.
22	"	" Second pew in the Seats on the west side.
23	"	" third pew on the East side of the great doors.

It will be noticed that Dr. Harvey, who had the first choice, selected that on the right of the main entrance — a spot affording the occupants an excellent opportunity to see all that was going on in the house and also giving the good physician the means of quietly slipping out to attend the calls of his patients if any such he had.

As might be expected, the result was not pleasing to all and a protest was quickly entered by the disaffected.

Protest. "The Descent hereafter mentioned was entered at the above said meeting on ye 28 of May, 1766. We enter our Decent against the proceeding of this meeting for these reasons viz. — Whare as Unequallity of sum mens places being sett all most as high again as sum others which the proffits are near double for which reason sum men Loose their right of Drawing a pew. 2dly for not having a Dist. Clark reagerly chosun & sworn in Form."

Joseph Eveleth
Eliphalet How
Tilly Little Johns

As conditions changed new assignments were resorted to to meet the new requirements, and the house was "dignified" several times although not always on the same basis.

In 1768 it was voted to "seat the Meeting House by the Valuation taken in the year 1766" and to have "*Reference to Age as well as to pay.*" As late as 1780 a similar vote was passed to seat the house "upon the two last years pay having Reference to Age," a combination calculated to silence the disaffected.

For many years scarcely a town meeting was held without its discussion about alterations or improvements in the house, and the numerous votes indicate the exceedingly crude condition of the building and the caution with which any changes tending to completion were made.

Some abstracts from the town records are here of interest.

May 8, 1766 "Voted to Take away four of the hind seats two of aside & Build pews and the ground be Sett at nine pound six Shillings & Eight pence & the Committee that was Chosen to Estimate ye other pew ground to Estimate this with ye other." "Also voted to Build six pews in the Room of the Seats and not to raise them but half as high upon the floor as the other pews on the foreside & the Seats not to be taken away till the pews are ready to be put up." (The disposition of the space alloted for the seats appears to have been a perplexing question. These two votes were reconsidered just one year later and at frequent intervals the subject was before the people. From the many votes, reconsiderations and apparently counter action it is impossible to determine how much of the space was eventually covered with pews.)

June 19, 1766. "Voted to build the Stairs into the galleries."

June 4, 1767. "Voted to lay ye Gallery floores & build a brest work & set up ye Pillars in their proper places & also build ye fore seats Round ye Galleries."

Mch. 7, 1768. "Voted to give Mr. Moses Gill a spot for a pew next to ye Broad Alley."

Dec. 22, 1768. "Voted to build the seats in the Galleries that are mortised & that the seats taken up on the lower floor be used for that purpose."

June 1, 1769. "Voted to let Mr. Robert Keyes have ye two half seats in the Body Seats on the Womans side for a Pew, upon his relinquishing his Right in his Pew & seats in the Meeting House & paying twenty pounds old tenor & giving the Bolt for the front Dore."

July 31, 1769. "Voted to cut up two hind Seats in the Body Seats on the mens side for two pews" — Joseph Sargent to "have Pew next ye middle alley."

Mch. 5, 1770. "Voted to paint the Meeting House provided Mr. Moses Gill finds the paint."

(Mr. Gill doubtless sent up from Boston the necessary materials and the house was painted.)

Oct. 22, 1770. "Voted to Plaister ye Meeting House."

Jan. 21, 1771. "Voted ye Plaistering under ye Galleries be made Crowning & ye Plaistering white wash'd & ye Seats in ye Side Galleries be Finished."

Mch. 4, 1771. A proposition "to build a pew over ye Woman Stairs in ye Corner of ye Meeting House" and a similar one over "ye Mens Stairs" did not meet with favor, but it was voted to sell the room named, the pews to be built before the Meeting House was plastered. David Everett was the purchaser at the price of £4–7–11.

Mch. 8, 1772. Dr. Ephraim Woolson bought "pew ground," showing that ten years after the house was raised, the desirable spaces for location of pews had not all been distributed.

Mch. 1772. The house appears not to have been as yet shingled upon the north side and the people were not quite ready to appropriate money for that purpose. They were, however, willing to pay Caleb Mirick the magnificent sum of eight shillings for taking care of the house for one year. As the modern luxuries of carpets, cushions and stoves had not then been introduced, the duties of the sexton may not have been laborious.

By this time the house appears to have been considered practically completed if we may judge from the absence of any action of the town in respect to changes for some eleven years. During this period, however, they were passing through the trying scenes of the Revolutionary War, when money was scarce and every dollar was needed to meet the pressing obligations of those days. It is noticeable that just two months after the treaty of peace was signed, in 1783, the town had the courage to build additional seats in the front gallery of the meeting house, no doubt looking forward to days of prosperity. It is difficult for many of us today to comprehend how the churchgoers of earlier times could be in any degree comfortable during the winter season in houses without fires of any kind. And it is probably true that there was but little real comfort even when provided with the foot stoves which were considered necessary. The hour of intermission at noon was doubtless gladly welcomed when the hearth stones of Caleb Mirick and other neighboring families could be reached, and the needed comfort secured.

First Stove. The first and only mention of a stove in this meeting house is in August, 1786, when the town voted " that Mr. Gill have the preveledge to put up the stove mentioned in the 3d article, in the most Convenient place in the meeting house, and to Stand during his pleasure."

Choir. What portion of the house, if any, was assigned for the use of the choir we do not know — in fact the only hint that there were those who led the Congregation in their songs of praise, is found in the record of May 28, 1787 when it was " voted that the Division in the front gallery be moved three feet toward the Eastward, and that the ground be improved by the singers During the pleasure of the Town." To the singers in the second meeting house reference will be made hereafter.

Town Meetings. All the town meetings were held in the meeting house after 1764, although sometimes the bitter cold led to an adjournment to the tavern near by. It is a matter of record that some of these meetings were

"*adjourned for half an hour to Caleb Mirick's tavern*" a proceeding that gives suggestions of the mug of flip and the toddy which were so generally used in the "good old days."

Horse Sheds. Whether there were erected near the meeting house previous to 1770 any horse sheds, does not appear, but in that year it was "voted to give liberty to Ebenezer Jones, Joseph Sergeant, Sam[ll] Hastings & Abner How to Build a Stable 28 feet long & 10 Feet wide North East of the great Rock, North west of the Meeting House" and also to Tilly Littlejohns, Paul Mathews, Elisha Hobbs, Sam[ll] Moseman & Abijah Harrington to Build a Stable 30 Feet Long & 10 Feet wide, North East of the aforesaid Spot." This vote was followed by others giving similar liberty for stables southwest of the meeting house, and on the north side of the common, and elsewhere, while the Hon. Moses Gill had the compliment of the gift of "a convenient Spot of Ground to build a Stable." In 1796 in considering some changes in the wall of the burying ground, a committee proposed the erection of a row of stables on the easterly end of the burying ground wall "*which would rather ornament than injure* or disfigure the street" and they were willing the town should direct "how they shall be covered and *what color they shall be painted.*" These buildings differed from the later and commodious *meeting house sheds* adorning the grounds of country churches. They were divided into stalls for one horse only. The vehicle, if any, was left without cover, and the horse put into the stall and the door closed if desired. During the early years of the settlement the number of vehicles in town was small and such of the people as rode to church did so upon horseback — often two together.

As the number of vehicles increased, the necessity for the larger sheds appeared.

Church Organization. The approaching completion of the meeting-house in the Summer of 1764 naturally led to the consideration of the organization of a church. A

concise account of the preliminary proceedings and some of the subsequent transactions with the Covenant, Articles of Faith, etc., has been preserved in the handwriting of Rev. Joseph Davis of Holden, to whose suggestions and assistance the Princeton Church was greatly indebted.

This record indicates the methods adopted and some of the difficulties encountered in this first gathering of the church and is of sufficient interest to be given in its entirety.

"Some Minutes of the Proceedings of the Covenanting Brethren in Princetown in order to their being incorporated into a Chh State; & some Account of their after Proceedings —

"Sometime in the Month of July Anno Domini 1764, A number of Persons, Members in full Communion with other Chhs, met together and came to an Agreement to be embodied into a Chh: Their Proposals were published in the Meeting House Lords Day evening & others were invited to joyn with them; They proposed a Fast to be on Aug. 30. Agreed to meet again Aug. 11, & invited me to come among them; I did so; offered to them the following Covenant & 16 Persons Males & Females, met (that were then Non-Communicants, tho 9 of them had owned the Covenant) & desired to be of their Number, were the next Sabbath publickly propounded therefor; — Accordingly the following Covenant was signed on Aug. 12 by all the Persons whose Names are now annexed to it (except the Two last), they being all Present, & all declaring their Approbation of it, & their Christian Charity towards each other; & Then agreed to Send to a Council of 3 Chhs. viz. That in *Rutland*, in *Holden*, & the 2^{d} in *Lancaster*, to meet at Princetown on the 30 of Aug. to incorporate them into a particular Visible Ch. & publick Notice was given hereof.

The S^{d} Chhs. accordingly met, & the Persons that Signed the Covenant, who have Figures against their Names were incorporated & owned as a particular Visible Chh of Christ

& the Right Hand of Fellowship was held forth to them by S[d] Council.

Attest Jos. Davis Scribe to S[d] Council.

The Covenant entered into August 12, 1764. We whose Names are hereunto Subscribed (Inhabitants of Princetown) apprehending our Selves called of God into the Church State of the Gospel:

Do first of all confess ourselves unworthy to be so highly favoured of the Lord, and admire his free & rich Grace which calls us hereunto:

And then, with humble relyance, and entire dependance on the Assistance of his Grace & holy Spirit therein promised for them, that in a sense of their Inability to do *any* good thing, do humbly wait upon him for *all*, we do thankfully lay hold on His Covenant, & Solemnly enter into Covenant with God, & with one another according to God.

We declare our Serious belief of the Christian Religion as contained in the Sacred Scriptures (acknowledging them to contain the whole revealed Will of God concerning our Faith & Practice) heartily resolving to conform our Lives unto the Rules of that Religion as long as we live.

We give up our Selves unto the Lord Jehovah, the Father, the Son, & the holy Ghost, the only true and living God, and avouch him this Day to be our God & our Portion forever.

We give up ourselves to the blessed Jesus, who is the Lord Jehovah, and adhere to Him as the Head of his people in the Covenant of Grace, and rely upon Him as our Prophet, Priest, & King, to bring us to eternal Blessedness.

We acknowledge our everlasting & indispensible Obligations to glorify God in all the Duties of a Godly, Sober, & Righteous Life; & particularly in the Duties of a Chh State and a Body of People associated for an Obedience to Him, in all the Ordinances of the Gospel: And we thereupon depend on his gracious Assistance for our faithful Discharge of the Duties thus Incumbent upon us.

We engage (with dependance on his promised Grace & Spirit) to walk together as a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the Faith & Order of the Gospel, so far as we shall have the same revealed unto us: conscientiously attending the publick Worship of God in his House (in praying to him, Singing his praises, & giving reverent attention to his Word Read & Preached according to his Institution) the Sacrament of the New-Testament, the Discipline of his Kingdom, & all his holy Institutions, in Communion one with another, and watchfully avoiding all Sinful Stumbling-Blocks & Contentions, as becomes the Lords People in Covenant with him.

At the same Time, we do present our Offspring with our Selves unto the Lord: purposing with his Help to do our Part in the Methods of a Religious Education, that they may be the Lords.

And all this we do, fleeing to the Blood of the Everlasting Covenant, for the pardon of our many Errors, and praying that the glorious Lord Jesus, who is the Shepherd, would prepare & strengthen us for every good work, to do his will: working in us that which shall be well pleasing in his Sight: To whom be Glory forever & ever, Amen.

Tilly Littlejohns	6		Joseph Rugg[1]
Elisha Wilder	7	1	Joseph Norcross
Ebenezer Jones	8	2	Timothy Mosman
Abel Ray	9	3	Peter Goodenow
Samuel Hastings	10		Robert Keyes
Samu[ll] Bixby	11	17	Joseph Gibbs
Abner How	12	4	Abijah Moore
Samuel Mosman	13	5	Caleb Mirick
Joseph Haynes	14		James Mirick
Timothy Keyes	18		
Noah Norcross	15		
Stephen Brigham	16		

Note. The above are autographs, — those on following page are not.

[1] The name of Joseph Rugg is erased in the original (see subsequent action of Church. — F. E. B.).

1765

19 Joseph Seargeant
20 Adonijah How

Females

1 Sarah Norcross
2 Ruth Norcross
3 Eunice Moore
4 Eunice Myrick
5 Hannah Littlejohns
6 Mehetabel Wilder
7 Elizabeth Gleason
8 Anne Hastings
9 Betty Brigham
10 Dorothy Myrick
11 Mary Bartlett
12 Hannah Gibbs
13 Hannah Bixby
14 Anne Goodeno
15 Sarah How

1765

16 Elizabeth Sargeant
17 Patience Keys
18 Lucy Matthews
19 Lucy How

Joseph Rugg Desired his Name might be struck out.

Robert Keys Brought no Letter of Dismission.

James Myrick also, & so they were not Numbered with the Brethren.

Joseph Gibbs and

Timothy Keys, were objected against by Dr *Harvey*. " Because they signed & delivered a Petition to Great & general Court containing sundry reflections upon himself."

With respect to which, the Council agreed, " For as much as the Council have no Time to hear & consider of s^d^ charge we think it best that these Brethren be desired to withdraw their Names for the Present, & that their Names be omitted when the Covenant is Read.

" It was so done accordingly, & this Reason was publickly given in the Meetinghouse; Because that there was not Time to hear & consider of s[d] charge;

N. B. The Rev[d] Mr. *Mellen* Preached A. M. from *Hebrews* 8, 6
The Rev[d] Mr. *Buckminster* in P. M. from 2 Corinth. 16, 19

1 *Joseph Norcross* belonged to the church in *Weston.*
2 *Timothy Mosman* " " " " *Westminster.*
3 *Peter Goodenow*
4 *Abijah Moore* " " " " Sudbury, west.
5 *Caleb Myrick* " " " " Holden
6 *Tilly Littlejohns*
7 *Elisha Wilder* " " " 2d Chh in Lancaster.
8 *Noah Norcross* " " " in Weston.

These were dismissed & Recommended by these Several Churches.

9 Ebenezer Jones, He had owned the Covenant at *Concord.*
10 Abel Ray, " " " " " Marlbro'.
11 Samuel Hastings, " " " " " *Shrembury.*[1]
12 Samuel Bixby
13 Abner How, " " " " " *Marlboro'.*
14 Samuel Mosman
15 Joseph Haynes " " " " " Sudbury.
16 Stephen Brigham.

[1] Probably Shrewsbury.

These were all Publickly Propounded several Weeks before & no objections offered against them. Except *Sam[l] Bixby* which was considered and Removed.

It was proposed to the Chh by the Moderator of the Council, Whether they would choose a Neighbouring Pastor for their Moderator.

Voted Unanimously.

Whether they would choose the Rev[d] Mr. *Davis* of *Holden.*

Voted Unanimously.

Next Day I went to D[r] Harvey signified to him, That I expected he would exhibit his Charge against *Joseph Gibbs* & *Timothy Keys*, to me in writing. If he expected to have It taken Notice of by the Chh: But first proposed, to him a Conference with those Brethren to see if they could not

make up the matter. To which I thought he very readily consented.

Princetown, October 7. Lords Day. The following Persons were admitted into the Chh, I being there & Preaching A. M. from John 18, 36; P. M. from Jeremi 50, 4, 5.

1 Sarah The Wife of *Joseph Norcross.*
2 Ruth The Wife of *Noah Norcross.* They belonged to the Chh in Weston.
3 Eunice Wife of Capt. Moore. She to *Sudbury* West.
4 Eunice Wife of *Caleb Myrick.* Holden.
5 Hannah Wife of Tilly Littlejohns. } They to 2d in
6 Mehetabel Wife of Elisha Wilder } *Lancaster*

These were all dismissed & recommended, by these several Chhs as Persons in Regular Standing & were all admitted into the Chh.

7 *Elizabeth Gleason.* Widow.
8 Anne Wife of *Samuel Hastings.*
9 Bettee Wife of *Stephen Brigham.*
10 Dorothy Wife of James Myrick.
11 *Mary* Wife of *John Bartlit.*

Were all admitted also; They were propounded diverse Weeks before.

John Bartlit.
Paul Matthews with
Lucy his wife owned the Covenant; They were Propounded some Time before.

The following Children were Baptized the same Day.

1 Lucretia Daughter of Robert Keys.
2 (John
3 (Bettee
4 (Stephen and } children of Stephen & Bette Brigham.
5 (Abner,
6 Samuel Son of John & Mary Bartlett.
7 Jonas Son of Timothy Keys.
8 (Paul &)
9 (Joel) sons of Paul & Lucy Matthews.
10 William Son of William & Joanna Gibbs.

George Bernard &
Sarah his Wife were propounded to own the Covenant.

Princetown, October 8.

Went with *Joseph Gibbs* & *Timothy Keys*, & desired *Cap. Moore* & Mr. *Goodeno* to go with us, to Dr *Harveys*, & had a long Conference with him, but to no purpose, only the D^r^ said, he would send his Reasons in writing to me shortly which (tho' not within the Time prefixed) he did, signed by him, and bearing Date Octob. 17, 1764, & there were objections also against *Caleb Myrick* & *Peter Goodeno*.

I thereupon appointed a meeting of the Church to be on Octob. 24, 1764, & notified Dr. Harvey of it.

The Chh accordingly met, & the Rev'd. Mr. Buckminster was desired to moderate in s^d^ meeting, & did so.

Dr Harvey did not appear, tho' sent to and desired by the Chh. But proposed a Mutual Council, & offered nothing to support his objections;

The Church Unanimously agreed not then to joyn in a Mutual Council, & looked upon the objections as of no importance. But that the Mens characters were clear & good & accordingly admitted.

Joseph Gibbs and

Timothy Keys into their Communion, & proposed to take no further Notice of the Objections against *Caleb Myrick* & *Peter Goodeno*, & so the meeting was dissolved, after that the Chh had agreed to have the Sacrament administered to them.

Princetown, Nov. 11, 1764.

Hannah Wife of *Joseph Gibbs*.
Anne Wife of *Peter Goodeno*'.
Sarah Wife of *Abner How*.

Were all admitted into the Church. They were propounded many Weeks before — I administered the Sacrament of the Lords Supper the same Day to 27 Communicants.

George Bernard &
Sarah his Wife owned the Covenant.

Baptized.

Anne Daughter of Peter & Anne *Goodeno'*.

Ephraim Son of James & Dorothy *Myrick*.

Attest J. *Davis* Mod^{r} of s^{d} Chh.

May 5, 1765.

Hannah Wife of Saml *Bixby* admitted into the Church.

The following Children were baptized by me.

1 *Levi* Son of Charles & Hannah Parmeter.
2 *Louisa* Da'fter of Elisha & Mehetabel *Wilder*.
3 *Marah* Da'fter of Tilly & Hannah *Littlejohns*.
4 *Hannah* Da'fter of Saml. & Hannah Bixby.
5 *Anne* Dau'fter of Abner & Sarah *How*.
6 *Luther* Son of Elisha & Sarah *Gale*.
7 *Moses* } Twin sons of Oliver & Olive *Dresser*.
8 *Aaron* }
9 *Sarah* Daughter of George & Sarah *Bernard*.

Sep. 30, 1765.

Administered the Sacrament: & it was administered some Months before by Rev^{d} Mr. *Mellen*.

Joseph Seargent &

Elizabeth his Wife admitted into the Church, they belonged to the Chh in *Bolton*. Their Letter of Dismission Read & Accepted.

Baptized

William Son of William & *Anne Thomson*.

Prudence Wife of Timothy *Keys* propounded to joyn to the Chh.

Nov. 24, 1765.

Patience Wife of *Timothy Keys* admitted into the Chh.

I Baptized,

1 *Mary* Daughter of Ensign *Davis* & Mary his Wife.
2 *Joseph* Sone of Benjamin *Fainter*.
3 *Sybil* Daughter of Samuel & Hannah *Bixby*.
4 *Elizabeth* Daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth *Biglo*.

Lucy the Wife of Paul *Matthews* Propounded to Joyn in Church Fellowship.

Stop'd the Brethren of the Church, & after much Debate, unanimously agreed to have a Meeting. To see whether

it was Expedient & the Desire of the Chh. immediately to make choice of one of the Gent. that had Preached with them, to settle among them in the Work of the Gospel Ministry; & if so To agree upon the Person; The Day to be *Monday, December* the 2d Day.

Princetown, Decemb. 2, 1765.

The Church met according to Appointment, 16 Brethren present. After much debate, upon the First Article, & finding that the Congregation tho't the Church were to hasty, & that it was suitable there should be a Town Meeting first, to see whether they would agree to have constant Preaching, & that a Minister be settled as soon as may be, the Chh, without passing any other Vote, agreed to adjourn for *six Weeks*, Then to meet, at the Meeting-House, Viz on Monday, the 13th of January next, at one 'Clock P. M. and to act on the foregoing Articls.

Jan. 13, 1766. Chh met & adjourned to Monday June 23; then met again & Adjourned to August 4th 1–Clock P. M. at the Meeting House.

Aug. 4, 1766. Church met according to Adjournment; Publick Notice being given of it. Rev^{d} Mr. Davis desired to Moderate in s^{d} Meeting: Meeting opened with Prayer: Then the following Votes were passed,
Viz.

1. That we will now proceed to choose one of the Three Gent. that have lately Preached in this Place to settle in the Work of the Gospel Ministry.

2. The Brethren were desired to bring in their Votes for a Pastor in writing. Upon counting & sorting the Votes it appears that Mr. *Sewall Goodridge* had 11 Votes & Mr. *James Baker* 4, Mr. Goodridge was accordly declared to be chosen.

3. Messieur *Peter Goodeno, Ebenezer* Jones & *Joseph Gibbs* be a Committee to wait upon Mr. *Goodridge* & carry him a Copy of these Votes.

4. That the above named Committee wait upon the

Select Men & desire them to call a Town meeting as soon as may be to see whether they will concur with the Chh Choice.

Test J. Davis, Mod.

Lucy Matthews Wife of Paul Matthews admitted into the Chh.

Adonijah How &
Lucy his Wife also,
Lucy Da'fter of *Adonijah How* & Lucy his Wife.
Baptized Nov. 19, 1766.

Candidates for Preaching. From the above record it appears that preaching services were held with some regularity and several candidates for the ministry were before the people, but no definite action could well be taken by the church until the district showed a willingness to make the necessary appropriation for the support of a minister. An article in the warrant for a district meeting December 31, 1765, indicates the desire of some of the people for decisive action.

" To see if the District will vote how soon they will settle a minister, and also whether they will hear any one or more of the Candidates for the ministry which they have alreddy heard in order for settling, or any other or others which they have not heard, or act anything Relating to that affair." Upon this article it was voted " to hear Mr. Baker, Mr Fuller & Mr Moore each of them six Sabbaths on probation in order for settleing & said preaching is to begin on the first Sabbath in April next & Mr Robertt Cowden was chosen to procure said preachers."

Whether each of these gentlemen availed himself of this privilege during the following Winter and Spring does not appear, but no call to settle was extended to either. In the Summer of that year, however, an invitation to the pastorate was extended by the church with the concurrence of the district to Mr. Sewall Goodrich, which was declined notwithstanding some flattering inducements in the matter of salary were proffered him.

Rev. Timothy Fuller. Attention was then directed to Mr. Timothy Fuller whose voice had been heard the previous Spring, and in March, 1767 a call was given him to settle with them as their minister, in which call the district unanimously concurred.

The salary tendered Mr. Fuller, practically the same as that previously offered Mr. Goodrich, is thus defined upon the records.

" Voted to give Mr. Tim° Fuller a Settlement and salliry as follows (viz) 1st his settlement of £133:6:8 to be paid as follows (viz) £66:13:4 within eight months after his ordination & also £66:13:4 within one year & eight months after said ordination.

2. His salliry £53:6:8 to be paid yearly so long as he shall Continue to be their Minister & fulfill ye work of the Ministry in this District & likewise an addition of £6:13:4 to begin at ye end of five years after his ordination & to be paid yearly as aforesaid & also an other addition of £6:13:4 at ye end of ten years after said ordination & to be paid yearly so long as he shall Continue to be their Minister & fulfill the work of the Ministry as afore said."

Mr. Fuller's reply to this invitation, under date of May 16th, signified his acceptance of the proposals and his interest in the church and town, adding, " I am far from desiring that my people should find the gospel burdensome, therefore, though your offers are not great, yet considering the infant state of your society, your great unanimity and kind dispositions, I look upon it as a call from God and am encouraged to accept in dependence on your generosity as your ability increases to contribute of the means with which God in his providence shall bless you to my necessities, to my comfortable and honorable support. As far as I know my own heart, I undertake with a single aim at the glory of God in connexion with your best interest. I think I must be far removed from the least suspicion of having any lucrative views in the case but assuredly my highest views are to advance the kingdom of Christ which is not of this world. I would take this opportunity to

express my gratitude for the good opinion you have manifested of me, hoping I shall always walk worthy of your esteem and friendship."

Ordination. Mr. Fuller was ordained on the 9th of September following. The customary ecclesiastical council called by the church was large and influential, nine churches being represented by delegates. This first ordination of a preacher of the Gospel and settlement of a minister in the district must have been a notable occasion. It was eight years since the incorporation of the district — and some of the families had been on the ground for a longer time than that — and thus far without stated religious services and the accustomed privileges of the public worship of God. It can be readily imagined, therefore, that this 9th of September was hailed with joy by the majority of the inhabitants.

The meeting-house was still in a rude and unattractive condition, but that was capable of improvement and need not, as doubtless it did not, lessen the enthusiasm of any of those who had been long waiting for the coming of one to " go in and out before them."

New Covenant. Soon after Mr. Fuller's ordination the church adopted a new form of Covenant differing in some respects but substantially the same as subscribed to by the original members in 1764. At this time Timothy Keyes and Adonijah Howe were chosen as the first deacons of the church and arrangements were made for the orderly conduct of the church in its work. Among its votes was one " that the Sacrament be administered once in two months; but may be omitted at particular times as the pastor may judge expedient."

Gifts. The church was indebted to Hon. Moses Gill for the gift in April, 1768 of a flagon, tankard, cup and dish for the communion service and also a baptismal basin. These articles are still preserved and are now in the Town Library Building. In 1772 three additional tankards, a dish and a cloth — were purchased, a portion of which are still in use by the Congregational Church in the town.

Bible. A Bible was also presented by Mr. Gill in 1769. His letter to Mr. Fuller upon this subject is interesting.

"Boston, December 9, 1769.

Rev. and Dear Sir, — You may remember sometime in the summer past, you mentioned to me your desire that I would present you with a large Bible, that the Scriptures might be publicly read every Lord's day. I believe my answer was: I was afraid it would have a tendency to make you shorten your other services; however, upon my return home in the summer I spoke to a stationer for a large folio Bible, which is now come: but I have one difficulty in my mind against sending it up; that is, I have observed in some country places they are not fond in general of having the Scriptures read in public, because their time is taken up in that part of service that may as well be performed at home; though I don't know that this is the case with you, as I never changed a word with any of your people about this matter. Now, sir, if I should send it up, — you should introduce it, — your people generally dissatisfied, — it would perhaps make such a breach between you and them, as may never be fully healed; and if I should be the means of it, I could never forgive myself, nor make amends to you; though I am clear of an opinion that the Scriptures ought to be publicly read every Lord's day, as one part of the religious exercises. These are the difficulties that lay in my mind; how far they have any weight in them, you can judge.

"The Bible is ready, and will be sent up whenever you shall say; in the meantime you will make use of your known prudence and good judgement in introducing it. There is bound up with it the *Church Services*, the *Apocrypha*, and *Sternhold* and *Hopkin's Psalms*, all which I think superfluous, and may be taken out by rebinding, if you think proper."

Political Differences. Mr. Fuller was a graduate of Harvard College in 1760, a man of good ability, of intellectual worth and of sterling integrity. His public services

both in the church and the town and his private ministrations were generally acceptable and appreciated by the people until about the year 1775, when there began to be signs of disaffection.

The true and probably the only real cause of this was a suspicion that Mr. Fuller did not fully sympathize with the majority in the then engrossing subject relating to the establishment and maintenance of the rights of the people. The whole country was stirred as never before and the events of the Lexington Alarm and the Battle of Bunker Hill served to bring out all the patriotism and fervor of the people — and every indication of lack of sympathy for the colony was sufficient to create suspicion and arouse distrust. In response to a request of the parish he had preached a sermon to the *minute men*, taking for his text, " Let not him that girdeth on the harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

There was a flavor about the sermon that was not acceptable to an excited people ready for active, revolutionary measures, although Mr. Fuller probably intended simply to advise caution. The General Court of the Province recommended a day of fasting and prayer (the Governor declining to appoint such a day) and naturally the people of Princeton desired Mr. Fuller to arrange for its observance. This Mr. Fuller unfortunately declined to do and immediately the charge was made against him of being a Tory, or at least of not being in harmony with his fellow townsmen in the struggle then upon the country. However well Mr. Fuller was able to reply to these charges and to show his fidelity to the people and his sympathy with their active measures for relief, they were not ready to listen with minds unbiassed, for as usual in such cases, the people suddenly began to find various other and serious causes of dissatisfaction with him. The more the matter was talked over by the fireside, in the meeting-house and throughout the town, the greater appeared his delinquencies until it came to be the determination of many to sever the connection between pastor and people.

The suggestions from the Provincial Congress urging the importance of keeping a watchful eye upon all those inhabitants subject to suspicion offered an opportunity to investigate Mr. Fuller's position, which was embraced at a town meeting on the 24th of May, 1775, when the following action is recorded.

"Voted on reading the paper received from the Congress that the committee of correspondence retire to receive the complaint of any person against any one suspected to be unfriendly to their country and that they make their report of such persons complained of to the town for their further consideration. The committee upon their return reported that the Rev. Mr. Fuller and Lieut. Caleb Mirick are complained of as persons suspected to be unfriendly to their country; Mr. Fuller for refusing to call a Fast last year, and for his public discourse to the minute company the last Fast as tending to discourage people in defending their rights and liberties, and Mr. Caleb Mirick for taking cattle suspected to be Col. Jones' property and for entertaining tories at sundry times; which complaint being read the town then voted that Mr. Fuller and Lieut. Caleb Mirick be inquired of for their conduct touching said complaint."

Mr. Fuller's Reply to the serious charge does not appear upon record but the original is said to have been carefully preserved by his descendants and is here presented.

To the Committee of Correspondence, Mr. Thomson, Chairman, to be laid before the Town, —

Gentlemen, —

I am very much surprised to find that any among you should suspect me of entertaining Principles inconsistent with ye cause of liberty, since I have uniformly espoused and supported it, both in public and private from ye very beginning of our controversy with Great Britain. I have always submitted to ye advice of Congresses both provincial and continental; subscribed with my Hand ye Non Importation and Non Consumption agreement; strictly adhered to it; have never opposed any public Measure taken to preserve ye Rights and Privileges of ye People; and though I have thought that ye people have run into some Irregularities; yet not more than might be expected from every opposition to unconstitutional and oppressive acts of Government. It has always been my firm Opinion

that ye Parliament of Great Britain in exercising ye Right claimed of binding America in all cases whatsoever would reduce us to absolute Slavery. I have, years ago, laid aside ye use of Tea, and urged you to do ye same, that we might defeat their Design of raising a Revenue from us, encouraged our manufactures and pressed a Union in this, and all ye Colonies, that our Resistance might be formidable and successful.

I think we have a Reason and a Right to Complain and when our Complaints are not heard, and our Grievances redressed, we have a Right to resist. We of Right ought to be as free as ye People of England, according to Charter.

I am sorry to be so unhappy as to fall under the suspicion of being unfriendly to ye Common Cause. I believe I am as hearty a Lover of my Country as any among you, or any in ye Country. I am ready when Necessary, to fight in ye Defense of it, and of Religion. I think ministers are not called to War, unless ye rest of ye Community are unable to defend it without them, and in such a case I am ready to do my part; I would not count my Life dear to me, but would brave every Danger of War."

In conclusion: "What your design is in calling me in Question I may not determine. If any were so mistaken and ignorant of my Principles as to be really jealous, I am sorry; but I am willing to give account of myself, without being offended, and am persuaded that what I have offered above will give you entire satisfaction as to my firm attachment to ye Principles of civil liberty, and to remove every doubt from your minds; if not, I am willing to carry ye matter before the provisional or continental Congress.

Princetown, May 29, 1775. Timothy Fuller."

"To the Committee, William Thomson, Chairman, to be laid before the Town; —

Gentlemen, —

I beg Leave now to make some Additions with respect to several things in the Paper which I read to ye Town on

Friday last. I do not believe ye Parliament of Great Britain hath any right to make any Laws whatever binding on ye Colonies, nor to lay any Taxes or duties on us without our Consent. I am clearly of opinion that ye acts, called ye Boston Port Bill, that for Altering the Government of this Province and that for sending Criminals to Great Britain for Tryal, and ye Quebec bill, are unreasonable and unjust, and that ye Parliament have no right to enact, and that ye Colonies are so far from being obliged to submit to them, that it would be criminal in them, and they would be ruined by such submission. It is our Duty, at present, to unitedly exert ourselves to ye utmost, with Dependence on the blessing of Heaven on our righteous Cause, to resist by Force and Arms, the Execution of those Acts. I look upon it (as) a favorable Providence, that the Colonies of this Continent, and this in particular, are generally so happily agreed in asserting and defending our civil and religious Rights against ye Invasions of the British Ministry and Parliament and their venal Army. It is, I think, ye duty of every man to encourage and according to his Ability, to promote ye Success of the Army, now raised by this Colony, for its necessary Safety and Defense."

Notwithstanding this positive statement of his views, his assertion of loyalty to the cause of liberty, and his expressed willingness to give *himself* if necessary to fight for its maintenance, the people in their excitement could see nothing satisfactory in it and voted to hear him "a fortnight longer in order to inquire further into his late conduct." Mr. Fuller still appeared "willing to give account of himself without being offended" and his letters certainly have the appearance of candor and sincerity.

In a private letter of a later date Mr. Fuller wrote "You & I are steady & immovable in ye warmest attachment to ye Interest of the Country, however, we may be tho't at sometimes to mistake ye means best adapted to promote it."

In fact, throughout the whole period of this unhappy affair the communications of Mr. Fuller evince a kindly, christian spirit even though the action of the town and of individuals must have been very embarrassing and trying, if no harsher term is employed. A second response from him may add something to the views expressed in the first.

Action by the Town. But the town flatly rejected this paper and appointed a committee "to draw up a paper" for Mr. Fuller to sign. The committee consisted of Messrs. Sadey Mason, Boaz Moore, Adonijah Howe, Charles Brooks and Joseph Eveleth. The character and well-known opinions of these gentlemen warranted the town in expecting an "iron clad" declaration which no one but a "patriot" would care to sign. And yet, when the paper was offered in town meeting on the 20th of June it was "voted that *Mr. Fuller sign the paper before the town act upon it;* accordingly agreeable to said vote, the paper was signed by Mr. Fuller in presence of the town; it was then put to see if the town were satisfied with said paper for his past conduct so far as it appeared unfriendly to the common cause, *and it was voted not satisfactory.*" What would have been satisfactory and dispelled the suspicions resting upon him it is difficult to imagine. One may see what trifles were seized upon and what slim arguments were used against him by the following related by Mr. Fuller's grandson. "A man got up in town meeting here, in 1775, and said; 'I know Mr. Fuller is not pious, and is a Tory, for I caught hold of him suddenly, the other evening, and in his surprise, he said; 'Let alone of me, by George!' Now as he said 'by,' he could not be pious; and he must have meant George the Third, and of course, then, if he would swear by him, he must be a Tory."

Meeting after meeting was called both by church and by town in endeavors to adjust the difficulty, or perhaps more correctly to bring matters to a focus.

But suspicions very readily gave place to belief and the town passed a vote, August 16, requesting Mr. Fuller to ask a dismission. The committee of correspondence of

the town reiterated the charges against him bringing out another denial. In October aid was solicited from neighboring towns through their committees of correspondence "to advise respecting Mr. Fuller's conduct as a tory." Finally the town decided to call in conjunction with the church an ecclesiastical council for consideration of the whole matter. This council consisting of delegates from three churches, Worcester, Westminster and Shrewsbury, convened at Caleb Mirick's house, March 11, 1776. Unable to agree with Mr. Fuller upon the subject of a mutual council, an adjournment was held to the 16th of April. But the same difficulties then presented themselves, and notwithstanding several attempts to make arrangements for a council agreeable to Mr. Fuller's views, the whole project was abandoned and the council (enlarged by delegates from churches in Dedham and Weston) proceeded to consider his relation to the church. The result was a recommendation for the dismissal of Mr. Fuller from the pastorate, which was done by vote of the church on the 20th of April and of the town on the 24th.

A committee of seven able-bodied men representing the "bone and sinew" of the town was appointed "to keep Mr. Fuller out of the pulpit," which they succeeded in doing without difficulty or any lowering of dignity on their part or on his. In a pamphlet, published by Mr. Fuller several years after his dismission,[1] he replies with vigor to the charges made against him and fully explains his position in regard to the council. He asserts in respect to the charge of toryism "my principles did not forbid my offer-

[1] This is a pamphlet of twenty-three pages entitled "Remarks on that part of the Strictures on the Rev. Mr. Thacher's pamphlet which relates to the Controversy between Mr. Fuller and the people of Princeton with a concise narrative of said Controversy. By Timothy Fuller A. M., Pastor of the Church in Princeton. 'Doth our law judge any man before it hear him?'" &c. &c. It appears that Rev. Peter Thacher, D.D., published a pamphlet upon "The Present State of the Clergy of New England," to which "J. S." replied, referring to Mr. Fuller's case. Mr. Fuller's pamphlet is in review of the latter. We have been unable to find a copy of the "Strictures of one J. S."

ing the petitions of the people for relief; but I readily joined with my people, on all days set apart by any court or Congress, for public devotion, and led them in their addresses to heaven for aid and deliverance."

He " made it a rule to catechise their children twice a year " and " never neglected to visit persons in sickness." As to levity in church matters, he explains by supposing " the moderator laid down his head on the seat before him, shivering with the cold, which the people might fondly construe into a shake of laughter." But the larger portion of the pamphlet is devoted to the question of the methods pursued by the Council and its unjustifiable action.

The day before his dismissal by the town he sent a long communication to the selectmen (see files) asserting that he had been condemned unheard — that the conduct of the Council was illegal " such as never before heard of in ye Land of Light & Liberty," &c., &c., signing the letter "I am your much abused & aggrieved tho' faithful Pastor." In accordance with his views of the illegality of the council, he subsequently made demands for salary which he alleged was due to him.

Princeton, Octr 8, 1778.

To the Select Men to be laid before ye Town.

Brethren. My Inviolable Affection for you & Attachment to your Interest & Happiness which no Injuries & Outrages can abate, constrain me now to assure you that altho' I am at present removed from among you yet I have been, still am, & shall be ready to return, & to serve you in the gospel Ministry whenever you shall signify to me that I may proceed therein & that you will attend my ministrations.

I remain your real Friend & faithful Pastor

Timothy Fuller.

Princeton, Octr 8, 1778.

Fearing ye Treasurer might be Negligent of his Duty, I address you upon ye same subject upon which I have wrote

to him, & hereby Demand of you thirty Pounds lawful Money which is due to me from ye Town as Salary for my ninth years serving them in ye Ministry, also ye Sum of one hundred & twenty-five Pounds, six shillings & eight Pence due for my tenth & Eleventh years Sallary & also as much more as shall be sufficient to make ye s^{d} sums of Money as good to me as when I first settled here in ye Ministry, a speedy Compliance may save ye Town from many disagreeable Consequences which may attend a Neglect.

Am with Respect yours,
Timothy Fuller Pastor,
of ye Chh of Princeton.

To ye Select Men of Princeton.

Two communications found among the town files indicate his persistency and shrewdness.

Suit against the Town. Soon after his dismissal Mr. Fuller removed to Martha's Vineyard and preached at Chilmark. He returned to Princeton for a short time but removed to Middleton in 1782 when he commenced a suit against the town for recovery of his salary, basing his claim upon the grounds above stated.

A committee consisting of Moses Gill, Caleb Mirick, Joseph Sargent, Adonijah How and Samuel Woods was appointed by the town to arrange for the defense, and eminent counsel were engaged. The case was finally tried at Salem before the Supreme Judicial Court and after four days spent in arguing the case "*in which the patience of the Court and Jury were remarkable*," a verdict was rendered in favor of the town. The cost of the defense was very large but the town settled the bills with quiet satisfaction. The report of the above-named committee is spread in full upon the records "to the end that posterity may know the rights of Chhs and the grounds upon which the separation between the Town and the said Mr. Fuller took place, and that it may stand as a Lasting Monument to shew the Trouble and Expence this Town has Sustain^{d} in order to

assert and Maintain those rights and preveledges the God of Nature has Instrusted them with."

Thus ended this unfortunate controversy. Not long after this Mr. Fuller returned to Princeton, occupied his farm on the west side of the Mountain, and rendered good service to the town as a teacher and in various other official positions as well as in the more personal duties of a neighbor and citizen.

The ill feeling once so bitter against him appears to have given way to respect and warm attachment, and in 1788 he was chosen to represent the town in the Constitutional Convention, Hon. Moses Gill being the opposing candidate. Mr. Fuller cast his vote against the adoption of this Constitution on the ground of its recognition of slavery.

In 1786 he removed to Merrimac, N. H., where he died July ——, 1805. Rev. Humphrey Moore, a native of Princeton, preached the funeral sermon.

Supplies. For ten years after the dismission of Mr. Fuller, the church was without a pastor but public worship was maintained during a greater part of the time, the pulpit being supplied by neighboring ministers or as could conveniently be arranged. Thanksgiving and Fast days appear also to have been appropriately observed and preachers secured that the people might not miss the accustomed services.

Supplies for the pulpit were not so readily obtained then as now and much exertion and often much travel were necessary to accomplish any satisfactory results. And this difficulty often led to the employment of a preacher for several consecutive Sundays. Rev. Paul Litchfield preached many weeks; at a later date Rev. George Hubbard preached thirty-three Sundays within ten months, and in 1784 Rev. Moses Haven twenty-four consecutive Sundays.

The expenses incurred in seeking supplies for the pulpit were not inconsiderable and this was one strong reason for securing a stated supply for long periods. The following items, copied from original papers, indicate labors and

troubles of which the church committees of the present day know little.

"Princeton May 1778.

	£	S.	d.
to a Jorny Downe to Situate to engage M[r] Litchfield.....	5	4	0
to Boarding M[r] Litchfield one fortnight....	3	0	0
to keeping Mr. Litchfield horse 5 weeks.....	1	5	0
	9	9	0

Paul Matthiez[s]

"The Town of Princeton to Ephr[m] Woolson D[r] to travil to Boston & Expenses to Procure a Preacher three Dayes Myself & Horse.

Expenses.....	18	0	0
three Dayes Service at 45 Dollers p Day....	13	15	0
My Horse 50 miles 61 p Mile.....	15	00	0
	46	15	0

Ephr[m] Woolson.[1]

In 1784 Joseph Eveleth charged the town for a journey to New Haven Six days " for self and horse in search of a preacher," £2, 17, and Joseph Sargent received *six shillings* for travel " to Westown to pay Mr. Kendall part of the money due to Mr. Haven for preaching." Apparently an expensive method of settling accounts.

"March 1785, Princeton.

Debt for my going to ingage Mr. Write to preach one day Six shillings.....	0	:	6	: 0 : 0
June, 1785 for going to Paxton two days to ingage Mr. Willings to preach, twelve shillings.....	0	:	12	: 0 : 0
August, 1785, for going to dunstabel two days to ingage Mr. Willings to preach, twelve shillings.....	0	:	12	: 0 : 0

Abijah Harrington."

Ineffectual Efforts. In January, 1778, the church in concurrence with the town extended a call to Rev. Daniel

[1] This little trip doubtless afforded D[r] Woolson an opportunity to visit his relatives in Weston.

Adams of Medway which was declined, and in October following a similar invitation was given Rev. Paul Litchfield of Scituate. The town offered him £600 as "a settlement" and a yearly salary of seventy pounds payable: — "twenty-three pounds, six shillings, eight pence at the Rate of Indian Corn at three shillings per bushel, £23, 6s, 8d, at the Rate of Beef at twenty shillings per hundred; and £23, 6s, 8d, in cash of the present currency." At this and other times during the Revolutionary war, it was somewhat difficult to keep pace with the fluctuations of the currency of the day and hence the necessity of making the terms of all contracts upon the basis of something substantial.

Mr. Litchfield declined this invitation and although it was renewed in May, 1779, with an increase of the proposed "settlement" to £1200, it was of no avail.

In January, 1781, Rev. Ebenezer Hubbard was invited to settle in the town. By this time the values had so changed that he was offered as a "settlement" £200 lawful money payable "at the rate of Indian Corn at 3s, Rye at four shillings a bushel, beef at 20 shillings per hundred, and pork at three and a half pence per pound." This with a salary of £73–6–8 payable at the same rates as above and thirty cords of wood annually. Notwithstanding the inducements offered Mr. Hubbard declined the call, but he often preached for the church.

The town files disclose the fact that the preachers did not always obtain the money due them as quickly as desired. One proof of this is an occasional note politely asking for payment of long standing bills and intimating that any further delay in settling would occasion expense to the town. This dilatoriness was not due to any neglect on the part of the efficient treasurer, Enoch Brooks, Esq., but simply to the difficulty this town in common with others had experienced in raising money during the trying period of the war. A letter of Mr. Hubbard's will serve as a sample.

" Marblehead, Oct. 13, 1783.

Sir:

The design of this Letter, is to Give you my account, against the town of Princeton, for preaching amongst them. I have received the money you sent, on the account I formerly exhibited, & it falls short by four pence.

The account I hereby exhibit, is for seven days preaching, which, at Thirty-three shillings a day (a sum much less than I have received in any other place since I left you) amounts to Eleven pounds & Eleven shillings; add to this sum the four pence above mentioned, the whole of what is due to me, is Eleven pounds, Eleven shillings & four pence Lawful money. I flatter myself you will quickly settle this account as it has been of long standing, & I am in great need of the money.

To say anything to urge you to this will be unnecessary. Wishing the peace and prosperity of the town to which you belong, I am, sir your

humb. ser^{vt},

Eben^{r} Hubbard."

(Addressed to the Treasurer.)

Stocks. About this time there were placed in the meeting-house, *stocks*, instruments of terror to unruly boys. Deacon Parker furnished them at a cost of ten shillings.

Rev. Thomas Crafts. In January, 1786, Rev. Thomas Crafts (after preaching 21 Sabbaths as candidate) was invited to the pastorate with an annual salary of £80 and twenty cords of wood with £200 as a " settlement " and the use of the " ministerial pew." Mr. Crafts accepted the call and was ordained on the 28th of June following.

The churches represented in the ordaining council were eight in number, from Sterling, Holden, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Brookline, Roxbury, Boston and Bridgewater.

In accordance with custom great preparations were made for the entertainment of the council and the many visiting friends. The arrangement of the order of services was but little in comparison with the burden resting upon

the committee who were appointed to provide for the wants of the inner man and arrange for the comfort of those remaining in town over night. An intimation of the duties of this committee and the expense attending their work may be gained from the papers on file by the town. The items also afford a strong hint as to what was considered necessary for such occasions.

Mr. Craft's ministry was acceptable and successful but owing to ill health he was obliged to relinquish his work, and seeing no prospect of early recovery felt compelled to ask a dismission which was granted in March, 1791. Mr. Crafts was long and pleasantly remembered by his parishioners, and the regret of the town at his departure and appreciation of his fidelity is expressed in fitting terms upon the town record.

For several months after Mr. Crafts' dismissal the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Hezekiah Goodrich whose preaching was according to the record "acceptable to the town." He received no call from the church to settle in the town but he probably became firmly convinced about that time that a certain young lady in the town would be "acceptable" to him as a helpmeet — and upon his settlement, in Rutland in 1793, he married Miss Mary Richards, of Princeton.

Rev. Joseph Russell. What difficulties stood in the way of securing a pastor for Princeton church do not appear, but the unsatisfactory plan of depending upon transient or other "supplies" was pursued until late in the year 1795 when a call was extended to Rev. Joseph Russell. The town on the 7th of December unanimously concurred with the church and voted "that the usual mode of giving a settlement be dispensed with," and that in place thereof a salary of $433.33 be paid him annually. It was also voted on the 8th of February, 1796, to "furnish Mr. Russell with twenty-five cords of good merchantable wood annually, delivered to him at his dwelling-house, so long as he shall continue our minister, and the price of staple commodities remain as they now are; but when the capital

articles of consumption shall revert back to their former standard, that is to say, when the price of Beef shall be reduced from thirty-six to twenty-four shillings per hundred; Pork from six to four pence per pound; Rye from six to four shillings per bushel; Indian Corn from four and six pence to three shillings per bushel; then the whole expense of the wood, be it more or less, shall be deducted from the hundred and thirty pounds already voted by the town, and so in a less proportion as the price of those commodities shall gradually decrease."

Mr. Russell accepted the invitation and was ordained March 16, 1796. A sermon preached upon the occasion by Rev. Mr. Backus of Somers, Conn., with some of the other addresses has been preserved in print.

The following year Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns were introduced as an aid to worship in place of the Psalms previously in use. Mr. Robert B. Thomas agreed to furnish six dozen copies of the book at two shillings six pence each.

Mr. Russell's ministrations continued for over five years, when being convinced that application to study was injurious to him and that on account of his health he ought not to continue in his present relations, he requested a dismission. After some hesitation on the part of the town, owing to questioning of Mr. Russell's motives in leaving, which were carefully explained by him in two letters now on file, the request was granted September 21, 1801. During his pastorate peace and harmony prevailed.

New Meeting-House. Previous to Mr. Russell's settlement the necessity for better accommodations for public worship became evident and the question of erecting a new meeting-house was discussed.[1] Upon petition of Capt. Samuel Hastings, Amos Meriam, Adonijah How, Stephen Mirick, Ephraim Wilson, Solomon Davis and Uriah Moore, the town voted March 9, 1795 to build. A committee

[1] The church records show the report of a Committee in regard to the old building Dec. 31, 1836 to the effect that it was "not only unfit but unsafe for the purposes of public worship."

appointed to prepare a plan and estimate the expense reported at a subsequent meeting the cost at £1799. and the income from sale of pews and of the old house was adjudged to be £1875. A building committee consisting of Hon. Moses Gill, Capt. Samuel Hastings, Lieut. Amos Meriam, David Brooks and William Whitaker were instructed to build "on the ground where the old meeting-house stands, or as nigh it as shall in the judgement of the committee be most eligible."

Col. John Watson was chosen in Wm. Whittaker's place.

Dea. Adonijah How was chosen in David Brooks place.

Contracts for building the house, for which Mr. David Brooks appears to have made the plans, were at once made and the work entered upon, but it was more than a year before the frame was so far completed as to necessitate the removal of the old house[1] which was done May 9, 1796. The town appointed a committee to attend to this "free of cost to the town," public notice to be given of the event and the house was moved, but certainly not without considerable expense for labor as well as for the usual supplies of rum, cider, cheese, etc.[2]

This old building was subsequently sold to Jonas Beaman for $80. Captain John Watson appears to have had charge of the erection of the new house, and he kept the accounts of expenditures and receipts. The first estimate was far below the actual cost, which is recorded as being £2273:3:5. The purchase of a bell of "proper Bigness" was delayed until 1815 when one was procured at an expense of $470.

The receipts from sale of pews, etc., were £1721–3–1, leaving a deficit of £545 to be provided for by a general tax.[3] The frame of the house was raised with the usual *solemnities* in June 1796, and the spire at a subsequent date.

[1] This old house was subsequently used for a town house.

[2] "May 4, 1796. For ½ Days work with four oxen to Draw Shews for the old meeting house s5–6.

[3] May 9. For ½ Barrel Sider When moveing the old meeting House 4–6.

The Raising. If the raising of the first meeting-house frame was a notable event in the town, this far excelled that in the amount of the work to be done, the number engaged in it, and the eatables consumed. An examination of a portion of the accounts of expenditures for this occasion reveals the fact that 560 pounds of meat with six "piggs" were provided for the company, which ought apparently to have satisfied a goodly number of individuals. But the quantity consumed of "articles of the West India kind," as they were called, must have been enormous, — bills amounting to over $200 appearing on record, and this too, when the town was so short of ready cash that the payment of these bills was so long delayed that interest on the account was demanded and paid. On the 12th of March, 1797, the house was completed and occupied for the first time. Its dimensions were 70 feet by 55 feet, and it contained 75 pews on the main floor, 26 in the gallery, besides 6 in the porches, which subsequently became dignified by the irreverent boys as "nigger pews." If tradition is correct, some of the well-known residents of the town were, when boys, made to sit in these nigger pews for misbehavior. Soon after the plans were made, the pews were sold at auction, William Richardson acting as "Vendue Master."

Decoration. The house was well finished and painted both inside and out. As usual, a sounding board hung over the pulpit, and it is said that back of the pulpit there were some paintings "supposed to represent angel faces," and over the window caps on each side, was a figure, of a cherub perhaps. All these figures were obliterated during a subsequent repainting of the interior. From the facts upon record and the assistance of some of the older people whose boyhood days were made familiar with both exterior and interior of the building, a plan of the main floor has been prepared. This plan shows the location of the pews, and the owners or occupants of each in 1796 and later — it is impossible to designate the successive occupants of all the pews. The memories of the old boys and girls recall the form of this one and that one, occupying the accustomed

seat Sunday after Sunday — and visions of various families, of their peculiarities and their graces too, come up to many a one as he looks over the seats in the old meeting house.

Stove. Whether the exposed location of the building led to early decay or not, within twenty years the town was loath to expend much money in repairs and in painting, and got along with as little expenditure as possible. In 1819 Ward N. Boylston, Esq., donated a *stove* which was placed in the house and proved so conducive to comfort, that in 1823 authority was given to make some changes in the pews for the purpose of erecting additional stoves.

In 1830 the house had become so dilapidated that the town voted to make no repairs upon it, excepting windows, and that not to exceed three dollars. The building, however, was used until the erection of the new one in 1838 on the spot formerly occupied by Rev. Mr. Clarke's garden. The new house cost about $7200. The bell[1] was removed from the old to the new, and the parish relinquished all right in the old building, the town assuming all liabilities of the pew holders.

In June, 1840, what was left of the building was taken down and nothing is to be seen of it now but some of the foundation stones from which the site of the house can be readily determined.

New Meeting-house Committee's Report

Your Committee chosen at the last March meeting for the purpose of estimating the cost of repairs and other expenditures necessary to be made upon the meeting-house,

[1] Aug. 24, 1815 in accordance with a vote of the town, a bell was purchased of Paul Revere and Sons of Boston. It weighed 874 lbs. and cost $393.30 and the expense of purchasing and hanging was $77.18 making the whole cost $470.48. Upon the building of the new meeting-house the town released its claim upon the bell and it became the property of the church, and was removed to the belfry of the new building, where it still hangs. It has thus given continuous service for one hundred years.

also the cost of a new house and the value of the old one for the purpose of building into a new one; have taken the subject under consideration, and beg leave to report that . . . on examination they found the steple so much decayed that, in their opinion it is unsafe and dangerous for it to remain in its present situation any longer; and your committee have accordingly come to the conclusion that it ought to be removed as soon as possible. . . .

To accomplish the removal of the steple, two modes of proceedure were suggested to your committee, one was by attaching a rope near its top, sawing off the posts on which it stands and then by a sudden strong pull haul it off; but on reflection your committee are of the opinion that placing the rope and sawing off the posts will be dangerous undertakings, and as they are none of them willing themselves to do this service, they are equally unwilling to recommend it to be undertaken by any one else; they therefore come to the conclusion that this mode of removal will be injudicious. . . . The other mode of removal suggested to your committee was by building a stage around it, and taking it down by pieces. This mode is thought by your committee to be as safe and cheap a method as the nature of the business will admit of — and they have estimated the cost of removing the steple in this manner including the repairs necessary to be made on the bell deck (also all repairs of damage by accident or any unforseen occurrence) that may be sustained by the other part of the house to be $69.00. your committee are of the opinion that it will be unnecessary to build any dome or cupola over the bell deck after the removal of the steple, for in their opinion, by leaving the ballustrade as it now stands, it will look nearly or quite as well and be equally as good as it would be if the town should be at the expense of erecting a cupola. . . On examining the main body of the house, your committee found it in much better repair than they expected, and they are of the opinion that it will last five years by expending upon it the following sums viz. —

For boarding up the porches	$ 7.50
Stoping leak between main roof and bell deck	2.50
Probable expense of mending glass for five years	16.65
To prevent the ratling of the windows and supporting the sashes by placing bars across the windows	4.00
making the whole sum necessary to be expended for five years including the removal of the steple	$30.65

At the expiration of five years the committee are of the opinion that extensive repairs will be necessary.

Your committee have estimated the cost of building a new house and are of the opinion that a house 68 feet long and 50 feet wide with 18 feet posts may be built (including cost of land) for 2800 dollars: Such a house will contain 60 pews ten feet long 104 free seats and a galery for singers . . . and will contain in all about 640 persons. . .
Your committee are of the opinion that the old house, taking it as it now stands, is worth for the purpose of building into a new one 584 dollars.

JACOB W. WATSON,
Per order

The Rev. James Murdock was the next pastor. He was invited by a unanimous vote of the church, March 18, 1802, and by concurrent vote of the town. The salary offered him was $366.2 3, the use of the parsonage and farm connected with it, with the usual supply of wood. His careful stipulations about the salary, the adjustment of any controversy that might possibly arise, and the purchase of the parsonage by himself, if desired, denote a clear head and commendable prudence. The town had purchased of Bartholomew Cheever, Esq., for a parsonage, the house formerly occupied by Rev. Mr. Russell and Capt. Henry Prentice. This was the building, in later days, owned by Mr. Pynson Blake and now owned and occupied by the

David H. Gregory Co., Inc. In 1802 Mr. Murdock purchased it of the town.

The ordination of Mr. Murdock occurred June 23, 1802, in preparation for which the town chose a committee " to secure the body of the house by proping & chaining the same in such a manner as will prevent any injury being done thereto, & eight persons app[d] to prevent confusion & to preserve order in and about the meeting house on the day of the ordination & to keep the doors of the meeting house shut against all persons until the Council shall arive excepting the singers who are to be admitted to their seats when they see fit." Lieut. Adonijah How was " requested to prepare such anthems and Tunes as will be suitable to the solemnization of the day " and the sum of $100 was voted to defray expenses of the ordaining Council at Doctor Wilson's whose house was that now lately occupied by Edwin Grimes, Esq.

During Mr. Murdock's settlement there were many accessions to the church and uninterrupted harmony prevailed. He established a weekly prayer meeting, which was something entirely new for the town. In 1810 a religious revival of great power, such as the town had never experienced, resulted in the addition of over thirty persons to the church. Conference meetings were held for many weeks; two in the center and two in other parts of the town, and often as many as 200 persons were present.

In October, 1815, Mr. Murdock having received an appointment as Professor in the University of Vermont, a position for which he was eminently qualified, requested and received a dismission and thus closed a pastorate of twelve years' duration, full of good works, of wise and thoughtful guidance and of lasting good. Expressions of affection for the man, approval of his faithful and loving services, and sincere regret at his departure were placed upon the records of the town.

Difficulties. After the dismission of Dr. Murdock differences of opinion in respect to religious matters arose, which, for many years, caused unhappy divisions among

the people. It is needless to relate these matters in detail, but an attempt will be made to state them briefly.[1]

Rev. Samuel Clarke. The town at a meeting held June 25, 1816, invited Rev. Samuel Clarke (who had preached as a candidate) to become the pastor.

The church refused to concur with the town in this action, asserting the right of the church to chose their pastor, and also declaring their dissatisfaction with the doctrine preached by Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke, therefore, declined the call. It was renewed however at a later period and again declined. A third call being given without the concurrence of the church, an ecclesiastical council was called by the town, who advised the church to concur, and adopt a slight change in the wording of the covenant. The church refused to do this, and the town proceeded to ordain Mr. Clarke, June 18, 1817.

Presbyterian Church. Many disaffected members withdrew and formed a Presbyterian Church connected with the Newburyport Presbytery, and Rev. Alonzo Phillips was settled as pastor Jan. 7, 1820.

A small house of worship was erected not far from the Congregational Church. In 1830 this church voted, on account of expense in attending meetings of the Presbytery, to withdraw from the Presbytery and adopt the Congregational form of government. They now styled themselves the Evangelical Congregational Church.

Rev. Mr. Clarke closed his pastorate June 18, 1832, and soon after became pastor of the Uxbridge Congregational Church. He seems to have been a man of ability, and of excellent spirit in the trying position in which he was placed.[2]

[1] For particulars see Russell's and Hanaford's Histories of the town.

[2] Within the preceding ten months thirty-three persons have been added to our Church. Since my Ordination, eighty-eight have been added to the Church, by a public profession of religion, and three by letter; making in all, ninety-one. Number of Baptisms, one hundred and twenty-three. The hope is fondly cherished, that pure religion will continue to flourish among us, and additions be daily made to the Church, of such as shall be saved. From a printed address by Rev. Samuel Clarke in 1828.

After his departure the church made overtures to the Evangelical Church for a union, but without success.

Rev. John P. Cowles became the next pastor and remained from July 13, 1833 to Oct. 5, 1834. After his dismissal repeated efforts were made to effect a union of the two churches, but they were unsuccessful.

Mr. Phillips finished his pastorate of the Evangelical Church Jan. 13, 1836. A council previously called by the other church voted to dismiss Mr. Phillips from the pastorate, though he declared he had never been pastor of that church, but only, upon invitation, supplied their pulpit for several Sundays. Mr. Phillips took up his residence in Newburyport where he died April 26, 1838.

Union Congregational Church. The two churches, after much disagreement as to methods and rights, became united although no definite statement of the fact appears in the church records, but the church from that time was frequently called the Union Congregational Church.

First Parish. Previous to this, namely Dec. 23, 1833, the Congregational Society was organized as the First Parish in Princeton. From that time it became legally distinct from the municipal corporation, and the support of worship was no longer provided by the town.[1]

Rev. Elijah Demond became pastor of the united church Oct. 26, 1836, and so continued till 1839.

Third Edifice. It was during this pastorate in 1838 that a new church edifice was erected at the head of the common, about 200 feet east of the present library building and in 1892 removed to its present location in accordance with the agreement with E. A. Goodnow. This house was built and owned by John Brooks, Rufus Davis and others. Services were held in it for the first time March 6,

[1] In June, 1811, the General Court of Mass. passed a law providing that a member of any church producing to his town clerk a certificate of membership shall be exempted from taxation for the maintenance of another church. This is known as the "Religious Freedom Act."

In 1833 Mass. adopted an amendment (Art. XI) to the constitution separating church and state, permitting all churches to choose their own pastors, to raise money for worship, etc., and freeing their members from the support of other churches; and placing all churches on an equality before the law.

PRINCETON CENTRE FROM THE WACHUSETT HOUSE

1838. (In March 1839 the Parish voted to relinquish to the town all their right in the old meeting-house.) After diligent search in Records and public prints no mention has been found of the formal dedication of this house. The Revere bell was removed from the old building and placed in the belfry of the present house. A few years later an elegant chandelier, the gift of John Lane Boylston, Esq., was placed in the audience room where it still remains. Tradition asserts that it came from the Maverick Church, East Boston. The church was moved to its present location in 1884. A new organ was placed in the church in 1910.

Succeeding Ministers to 1915. Rev. Willard M. Harding, ordained May 20, 1840; dismissed Aug. 28, 1844.

Rev. Alfred Goldsmith, installed July 15, 1845; dismissed June 7, 1849.

Rev. Henry Wickes, ordained June 16, 1852; dismissed Aug. 28, 1855.

Rev. William T. Briggs, installed Feb. 13, 1856; dismissed Oct. 19, 1863.

Rev. John S. Zelie, died in 1866.

Rev. Geo. M. Howe, installed 1874.

Rev. Archibald L. Love, installed Apr. 24, 1884; dismissed July 5, 1887.

Rev. Chas. A. White, commenced April 29, 1888.

Rev. Chas. E. Reeves, installed 1906.

The Baptists. There is abundant evidence of the existence in the town of persons of Baptist sentiments long before any organization was attempted. Some of those whose names appear as the first settlers are known to have been Baptists. At a town meeting in 1770 it was voted that "Aaron Perry be left out of the ministerial rates" on account of being a Baptist, and an article was inserted in the warrant for the town meeting to be held May 27, 1776, "to see if the town will abate all, or any, of the ministerial rates of those persons that are of the Baptist persuasion." It is pleasant to know that this was done.

The earliest record, however, of the "Baptist Society"

in this town bears date April 9, 1817, when a Constitution was adopted with the following preamble:

"We, the subscribers, members of the Baptist Church in Holden, and others professing ourselves friendly to their cause, so far as it relates to publick worship, viewing it to be our privilege as well as duty to help support the Gospel ministry agreeably to said church, do hereby enter into a Society, by the name of the Baptist Society in Princeton, and do promise, covenant and engage to and with each other, that we will conform to and be governed by the following articles," etc.

Subscribers

Joshua Everett
Ephraim Mirick
Wm. Everett
David Foskett
Israel Everett
Gamaliel Beaman
Wm. How
Samuel Everett
Jonathan Baily
Josiah Richardson
Nathan Perry
Asa Howard
Elisha Perry
Stephen Mirick Jr.
Eliphaz Copeland
Joshua Everett Jr.
John Mirick
John Mirick Jr.
Jonah Rice
Simon Fosket
Joel Meriam
John Miller
Paul Sawin
Adam Chapman
Josiah Howard
Stephen Keyes
Asahel R. Sever
Jonas Keyes
Lucy Richardson
Isaac Simonds
John Sawin
Silas Barnes
Isaac Williams
Daniel Foskett Jr.
Joseph Griffin
Timothy Fessenden
Wm. Stearns
Benja. Stuart
Joshua S. Everett
Solomon Rolph
Ephraim Eveleth
James Foster
Simon Hardy
Asa Rice
Leonard Mason
Widow Lois Simonds
Asaph Fosket
Zenas Jewett
Asa Lyon of Hubbardston
Ralph Rice Stuart

Jno. Dodd
Charles Smith
Ephraim Mundon
Wm. Stilman Everett
Ephrm. Mirick Jr.
Silas Mason
Abram Everett
David Guild
Benja. Munjoy
Chandler Smith
Willard Allen of Hubbardston

Officers Chosen

William Everett was chosen Moderator
Stephen Mirick, Clerk

William Everett, Stephen Mirick, John Mirick Jr. } Prudential Com.

Gamaliel Beaman, William Howe, Ephraim Mirick Jr., Eliphaz Copeland } Subsequently served on this Committee.

Simon Fosket
Isaac Simonds
Widow Lois Simonds
Joel Meriam
John Sawin
Asaph Fosket
John Miller
Silas Barnes
Zenas Jewett
Paul Sawin
Isaac Williams
Asa Lyon of Hubbardston
Adam Chapman
Daniel Foskett, Jr.
Ralph Rice Stuart
Josiah Howard
Joseph Griffin
Abram Everett
Jn°. Dodd
Timothy Fessenden
David Guild
Charles Smith
W^m^. Stearns
Benj^a^. Munjoy
Ephraim Mundon
Benj^a^. Stuart
Chandler Smith
W^m^. Stilman Everett
Joshua S. Everett
Willard Allen of Hubbardston

The Baptist Church. The earliest records of the Baptist *Church* in Princeton are very incomplete. From various sources we learn that the Baptist residents of this town were members of the church in Templeton, but afterwards transferred their membership to the church in Holden.

Subsequently, they with other members who resided in Leominster were constituted a branch of the Holden Church. Persons of this persuasion living in Fitchburg were also for a time a branch of the Princeton Church. But finally the Leominster and Fitchburg brethren became distinct churches, and the Princeton members were organized as a distinct church July 31, 1822, with twenty-eight members.

The first church record existing bears date July 12, 1828. A pastor is mentioned Aug. 17, 1828. Notice was given Oct. 12 that the new meeting house erected by the Baptist Society would be finished Oct. 29, and it was voted to dedicate it on that day. Rev. Jonathan Going of Worcester was chosen to preach on that occasion with Rev. Elisha Andrews as substitute. The building was on a lot containing 73 square rods, the gift of Mr. John Mirick. It was on the lower Westminster road, north of Mr. Harlow Skinner's. The house was of brick, its dimensions being 42 by 34 feet; it had two porches, and contained a gallery. Its cost was $2000. A Bible, the gift of John Lane Boylston of Boston, was presented to the church, March 13, 1828, through Rev. Samuel Clarke of the Congregational Church who accompanied it with words expressive of kindly fellowship.

Rev. Elisha Andrews of Templeton supplied the church at intervals for several years as did also Rev. John Walker of Holden during which latter time a revival added twenty members to the church in Holden. Rev. Mr. Andrews was born in Middleton, Ct., Sept. 29, 1768, ordained at Fairfax, Vt., in 1793, and settled at Templeton in 1800 where he remained 13 or 14 years. He afterwards settled in Hinsdale, N. H. He died at Hinsdale, Feb. 3, 1840.

Rev. Elias Johnson was also a supply for the church, preaching both at Westminster and Princeton.

In March, 1830 about thirty of the members obtained a dismission to form a separate church in Westminster. At a later date the Princeton and Westminster churches

called the Rev. Appleton Morse to become their pastor. He was born in 1805, was a student at Brown University in 1824–5, at Newton Theological Institution in 1827–30 and was ordained at Westminster Oct. 1830. But in the spring of 1831 he withdrew from the pastorate at Westminster and confined his labors to the Princeton church with success until April, 1832, when he terminated his labors there, and soon after settled at Fitchburg, where he died, Oct. 24, 1838.

The Princeton church, August 18 and 19, 1830 entertained the Worcester Baptist Association when the Congregational church kindly furnished its house of worship for the meeting, for which courtesy the Association returned thanks, Rev. Mr. Clarke responding in a fraternal manner. It is somewhat amusing to read that the Parish voted to "provide crackers of bread instead of wheat loaves" for the occasion.

Rev. Nehemiah G. Lovell was ordained pastor of the church July 10, 1834 and held the position till Nov. 11, 1836, when at his own request he was dismissed to become pastor at Amherst, N. H. He was born in Rowley in 1806, was a graduate of Brown University in 1833, and spent a short time at Newton Theological Institution. Following his pastorate at Amherst, he was pastor at Bellingham and No. Attleboro. He died at Valley Falls, R. I., Nov. 15, 1851. In 1837 Rev. Mason Ball became pastor and so continued till 1840. Mr. Ball was born in West Boylston, Sept. 20, 1798. He was ordained in Amherst in 1833, where he remained as pastor till 1836. He had a second pastorate in Amherst after leaving Princeton. He died at Amherst Nov. 16, 1873. It was during his pastorate at Princeton that a new church building was erected in the centre of the town.

The next pastor was Rev. Orlando Cunningham, who was ordained Nov. 23, 1841. He remained as pastor till Jan'y, 1844, when he was dismissed at his own request.

He was born at Saxton's River, Vt., Jan. 31, 1815. After leaving Princeton he was settled in Sterling, Middlefield

and Lebanon, Conn. In the last pastorate he remained ten years and had marked success. He then supplied the church in Rutland, Vt., for two or three years, where he died March 16, 1888.

The church suffered for some years from the anti-Sabbatarian views of some of its members, and also from anti-slavery agitation, temperance discussion and Millerism. From these causes and the loss of members it became too weak to support a pastor and no regular preaching services were held after November, 1851. The house of worship was sold in 1860, and soon after was converted into a hotel, called The Prospect House, but now known as Princeton Inn.

Methodist Church. This church though never large, maintained a position of influence in the town. It was formed by those who differed from the other church in their views of doctrine and church polity, but included many persons of prominence, and was served by a long series of able pastors. Though for many reasons it declined in numbers, it exerted a healthful religious influence in the community.

During the first of the year 1838, George Lewis of the Baptist Church and Silas Fay of the Congregational Church, requested dismission from these churches, and joined the M. E. Church in Worcester. Rev. James Porter, D.D. of the Worcester M. E. Church, preached in March, 1838, in the old Town House to a large company, who wished to learn more of the "Methodist doctorine and usages" and as they wished preaching on Sunday, Rev. Benj. Paine of Oxford preached from the 3d Sunday in April, 1838, to the 1st of June following.

There was great interest aroused, which extended to Hubbardston and Rutland; many were added to the Congregational Church in Princeton. In June, 1839, the M. E. Church numbered in all 138 communicants. Many of this number were former members of Rev. Mr. Phillips church. Mr. Paine was then stationed regularly in Princeton.

The increase in membership encouraged the building of

a church edifice which was dedicated Feb. 13, 1840. It was located west of the center near Mr. Grime's residence. It cost $4500.00 without the bell, which was purchased by subscription, for $500.00. Jonas Brooks[1] gave $200.00.

Early in 1840 the M. E. Church began its legal existence. No services have been held by this church since the burning of their house of worship and many of the members have identified themselves with the Congregational Church. The records of this church were placed in the care of the Methodist Historical Society in Boston.[2] The church edifice was burned June 14, 1892.

METHODIST MINISTERS ASSIGNED BY THE CONFERENCE SINCE 1839

1839	Benjamin Paine	1850–51	Jeremiah L. Hanaford
40	Stephen Cushing	52–53	Simon Putnam
41	William R. Stone	54–55	Increase B. Bigelow
42	Porter R. Sawyer	56	John Cadwell
43	Joseph W. Lewis	57–58	Abram S. Dobbs
44	Joseph W. Lewis	59–60	John Goodwin
45	Kinsman Atkinson	61–62	Porter M. Vinton
46	Howard C. Dunham	63–64	Charles T. Johnson
47	Albert A. Cook	65	S. R. Bailey
48	Albert A. Cook	66	
49	Henry M. Bridge	67	Franklin Fisk

[1] Two Samuel Brooks of Princeton: CAPT. SAMUEL son of Enoch Brooks who lived next house beyond the Fuller place born 1779 Married Nabby Beaman. She left $600.00 to the M. E. Church.

Samuel Brooks Who married a Miss Hubbard of Holden. He left money to the Baptist Church in Holden, " In memory of his wife, Lucy (Hubbard) Brooks."

The Methodist Church in Princeton, had $1000.00 given by the widow of Jonas Brooks Esq. Lydia (m.n.) Temple.

[2] Lightning struck the Methodist Church Tuesday evening, June 14, 1892, setting the steeple on fire and igniting and exploding a can of kerosene oil in the basement.

The fire in the basement was soon extinguished, but the fire in the steeple could not be reached and soon all hope of saving the church was given up. The house was cleared of all furnishings, and through the hard work of the citizens all buildings in the vicinity of the church were saved. There was no insurance.

The unfortunate people were invited by the Congregationalists to worship with them or to use their house for services of their own.

(*Spy*, Friday, June 17, 1892.)

METHODIST MINISTERS ASSIGNED BY THE CONFERENCE SINCE 1839 (*continued*)

1868	John W. Cole	1884–85	Charles Nicklin
69–70	Nathaniel F. Stevens	86	F. A. Everett
71	Nathan D. George	87–88	William Silverthorne
72–73	John Noon	89	W. H. Atkinson
75–77	John H. Emerson	90	
78–80	Edwin C. Ferguson	91	Osman W. Adams
81–82	Frederic B. Graves		

The Universalists. As one of the results of the religious dissension in the town, some who favored liberal preaching formed a Universalist Society, April 29, 1833 with 32 members. The officers were as follows:

Committee, Col. John W. Watson, Col. John Whitney, and Samuel Randall; Col. Whitney being Clerk and Col. Watson treasurer. Col. Watson was frequently a delegate to the denominational Associations and prominent in their councils.

The Society for several years maintained occasional preaching, but finally ceased to exist.

CHAPTER VIII

TOWN GOVERNMENT

First Town Meeting. The differences and the discussions between the fractions of the East Wing and the Farms perhaps tended to develop the leaders of the future town. As soon as the Act of Incorporation was passed, it became manifest that just then some good work must be done by the very best men. Few of them had had experience.

The warrant for the first meeting must have been issued by Capt. Wm. Richardson of Lancaster, as directed by the General Court. This meeting was held Dec. 24, 1759 at the Inn of Abijah Moore and according to Mr. Russell's statement in his History, officers were elected to serve till March, succeeding, and a few other items were attended to — the full statement by Russell is as follows:

Lost Records. At the time his History was written there must have been some persons then living who were present at the first meetings and could verify his statements. There may have been and probably was another meeting in 1760. We give in full the record of the meeting held March, 1761, with the warrant calling for the same, the first recorded in our town books. Unfortunately we have no copy of the warrant or of the Acts of the earlier meetings. Two or more pages of the first record book including the record of several meetings have been lost. The first record (according to Hanaford) that we have of a meeting is given below. This shows that the voters attended to matters which seemed at that time of first importance, such as the building of a meeting-house, raising money by taxation, building roads, making provision for a pound, providing for salaries of officers, etc.

A list of voters appears with other papers relating to a town meeting held in March, 1761, at which meeting it was

alleged that the Moderator, Dr. Harvey, resorted to some unwarranted and illegal measures. (The Doctor was chosen Moderator, District Clerk, Chairman of the Selectmen and of the Assessors, and Agent to the General Court.)

A protest was entered upon the records of the town and subsequently a petition reciting the grievances was sent to the General Court, asking that the proceedings be declared null and void. The Court, however, decided in Dr. Harvey's favor, confirming the proceedings.

Attached to the petition referred to are the following names:

Non Voters	*Voters*
Gideon Fisher	Isaac Wheeler
Thos. Mason	Joseph Rugg
Joseph Eveleth	Eliphalet How
Isaac Wheeler Jr.	Ephraim Allen
Robert Cowdin	Oliver Davis
Sadey Mason	James Thomson
Timothy Keyes	Wm. Muzzy
	Joseph Gibbs

The protest on town records is signed by 8 which are checked here. Feb., '63, Harvey as Agent granted £11.

One must judge from the records that Dr. Harvey was *the* leading man of the town; and very soon the troubles occasioned by his actions necessitated an appeal from a large number of voters, which appeal was carried to the General Court, where however the Dr.'s acts were sustained and the meeting approved as legal. All this sort of business was new to the residents and the *immediate* needs of the new town were scarcely comprehended. But we should give credit to all the officers, who served in the early years, as doing their best to advance the interests of the new town.

Subsequent Town Meetings have been called for 150 years under warrants identical in form with this of 1761. There have been recorded the warrants and actions thereon

of meetings. Apparently the only difference in the business of the meetings has been the discontinuance of certain offices such as Hogreeve, Tithingman, etc., which as in the early days seemed necessary.

The First District Meeting was held Dec. 24, 1759 at Mr. Moore's Tavern where all meetings continued to be held until the Meeting House was so far completed as to be used in 1763.

The records of these meetings until 1761 are lost from the record books. Dr. Zachariah Harvey was the first District and Town Clerk and was evidently then the most influential citizen.

The petition for incorporation was in his handwriting and in 1761 he was not only Clerk but Moderator, Chairman of Selectmen, Assessors and Agent to the General Court. The proceedings of the meeting, however, at which he attained his plurality of offices were contested: a protest declaring them illegal " by reason of the meeting not being purged from such persons or voters as are unqualified by law to vote " was filed.

Warrant for Meeting, Mar. 16, 1761

Worcester, S. S. To Samuel Hastings one of the constables of the Destrict of Princetown, Greeting. You are hereby required to warn and give notice to all the freeholders and other Inhabitants of said Princetown qualified to vote in Town affairs to meete and assemble at the house of Leiut. Abijah Moore, Inholder, in said Princetown on Monday the sixteenth day of March next ensuing the date hereof at nine of the clock in the forenoon and then and there to act on the following Articles, viz:

I To Choose a Moderator for the Government of said meeting.

II To Choose all other Town officers agreeable to law for the year ensuing and also an Agent to Represent said deestrict at the General Court.

III To see if the Destrict will build a pound and act anything relative thereto.

IV To see if the Destrict will Raise a sum of money to be assessed on the poles and personal estate of the Destrict for the necessary use of the Destrict for the present year.

V To see if the Destrict will vote to build a Meeting house, to wit, the house for the publick Worship of God in some other place than that where it is already voted to be built on, and vote anything relative thereunto that the Destrict shall think proper, or otherwise to vote where the said meeting house shall be built.

VI To see if the Destrict will vote to build a meeting house as soon as can be conveniently and choose a Committee for the same and make report unto the Destrict upon what terms they can get it built and when or act anything as the Destrict shall think proper.

VII To see if the Destrict will vote what the wages of the Assessors shall be for the future or act anything thereon as the Destrict may think proper.

VIII To except of such Rodes as there shall be returns made off or aney part of them as the Destrict shall think proper.

IX To see if the Destrict will vote to Let Swine Run at Large.

hereof fail not and make Due Return hereof to some one of the Selectmen before said meeting date at princetown the sixteenth day of february Anno Domi 1761 and in the first year of his Majesty's Reign per order of the Selectmen.

Zachariah Harvey Destrict Clerk.

Worcester S. S., March ye 16th, 1761 in obedience to this Warrent I have warned and notified all the persons within mentioned to meete at time and place for the purposes within mentioned.

pr Samuel Hastings Constable.

The above said meeting being met and convened at the time and place above mentioned the following votes were passed, viz:

Zechariah Harvey Choose moderator of Said Meeting.

Zechariah Harvey Choosen Destrict Clark.

Zechariah Harvey Joseph Gibbs Leiut. Abijah Moore Timothy Mossman	Selectmen
Zechariah Harvey Abijah Moore Peter Goodnow	Assessors
Peter Goodnow	Destrict Treasurer
Caleb Myrick Sadey Mason	Constables
Samuel Nicols Joseph Rugg	Tythingmen
Paul Mathews Stephen Brigham Silas Whiteny Till Littlejohn Gedion Fisher	Surveyors of highways
Timothy Keyes	Not sworn
Robert Keyes	Clark of the Market
Samuel Hastings Amos Spring	Fence Viewers
James Myrick Oliver D	Field Drivers
Amos Powers (2) Samuel Hastings	Hogg Reav
Robert Cowdon Edward Wilson	Dear Reav
Able Ray	Survey of boards and shingles
Stephen Brigham	Sealer of Lathes

Peter Goodnow
Timothy Mossman } Wardens

Zachariah Harvey Choosen Agent to Represent the Destrict at the General Court.

This may certify that all the above mentioned officers (except Timothy Keyes) was duly sworn as the Law directs Respecting the taking of the paper curranses of other Governments and the Respective oathes belonging to each of their offices.

Test Zechariah Harvey Moderator.

Voted. Coll John Whitcomb of Bolton, Deacon Samuel Perce of Holden and Deacon Joseph Miller of Westminister be a committee to measure the said Destrict of Princetown and find the center thereof and affix or order the place for building the meeting house on, to wit, The house for the publick worship of God — and if the center be not suitable ground to build said house on, then on the nearest place to the center that is suitable according to the best judgment of said Committee, and they are Desired to make return thereof at the adjournment of this meeting, and it is also voted that Mr. Thomas Harmon of Rutland and Deacon Jonathan Livermore of Westboro be surveyors for the purposes above said and that all the said Committee and Surveyors be under oath for the trust Committed to them above said. Also voted that the vote for building the said meeting house within two rods of the most southerly corner of Mr. John Mirick's Land be and hereby is Rescinded and Discontinued.

Voted that this meeting be adjourned to Munday the third day of May at nine o'clock in the forenoon at the home of Leiut. Abijah Moore Inholder in Said Destrict.

Zechariah Harvey Moderator.

The above adjournment of the above said meeting being on Munday the third of May, which third day of May was Sabbath day and was a mistake in the adjournment and they meet on Munday the fourth day of May and voted

to adjourn this meeting to Munday the 29th day of June next ensuing at 9 of the clock in the forenoon at the house of Leiut. Abijah Moore Inholder in said Princetown.

Zechariah Harvey Moderator.

The Disent hereafter mentioned was entered at the aforesaid meeting on the 16th of March 1761.

We the subscribers, Inhabitants and freeholders of Princetown Destrict judging the annual meeting in Princetown Destrict on the 16th of March 1761 to be Illegal by Reason of the Meeting not being purged from such persons or voters as are unqualified by Law for voting, we do therefore hereby enter our Desent against said meeting appearing to us as unlawful.

Princetown Destrict March ye 16th. 1761.

Capt. Eliphlet How
James Thompson
Oliver Davis
Isaac Wheler
Ephriam Allen
Sadey Mason
William Muzzy
Gideon Fisher

The aforesaid meeting on the Said 29 of June, 1761, met at said time and place and passes the following votes viz:

Voted. That Caleb Mirick's barn yard be a pound for the present year and that said Mirick be pound keeper.

Voted. That the sum of forty pounds of money be assessed on the poles and personal estate of said Destrict for Defraying the charges thereof.

Voted. To dismiss the fifth Article mentioned in the Warrant and not to except the report of the Committee that was chosen in the former meeting on said article to afix and order the place for the building of the said meeting house.

Voted. To dismiss the Sixth Article.
Voted. To dismiss the Seventh Article.
Voted. To dismiss the Eighth Article.
Voted. On the Ninth Article to Let the Same run at large.

Zechariah Harvey Moderator.

In the distribution of offices, the residents of the Farms seem to have had rather more than their full proportion.

Protest. Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. To his Excellency Francis Barnard Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid.

To the Honourable the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled on Wednesday the twenty-fifth Day of March Anno Domini 1761.

We the subscribers, Inhabitants of the District of Princetown in the County of Worcester and legal Voters in Town and District affairs, humbly shew your Excellency and Honours,

That at ye District Annual Meeting held there on the sixteenth day of March instant, among other things to choose the usual District officers for said District, there were several Votes and Transactions altogether illegal and unwarranted and unfairly and unduly obtained by means of many persons being admitted to vote at said meeting that were not legal voters there, and some that were not even Inhabitants of the same. That as the Voters and Inhabitants were gathering together for the said meeting Zachariah Harvey of the same District, Physician, who was our District Clerk, Selectman and Assessor the last year, without any direction or order from the Selectmen or without their knowledge or consent opened the same meeting and called upon the unwarrantable proceedings yet the said Harvey swore in and procured himself to be chosen the Moderator, District Clerk, a Selectman and an Assessor, as well as an Agent to appear at the General Court in behalf of said District all which pro-

ceedings, your petitioners humbly apprehend are illegal, arbitrary and destructive of their most precious privileges, the said Harvey being chosen into all the offices aforesaid by a majority of such as were not voters according to law, and against the sense and inclination of a majority of such as were legal voters and personally present.

The chief part of the officers chosen at said meeting and other matters transacted there, being obtained in the same way and manner, and some things never put to vote as the warrant for calling the meeting required.

Particularly there was an article in the warrant to see if the District would choose an Agent to appear at the General Court, but the said Harvey instead of putting it to vote to see if they would choose an Agent, knowing there was none needed, called upon them and insisted on their bringing in their vote for an Agent, without knowing or trying if it was the mind of the District first to send one as the warrant directed and so by the number present not being legal voters and by some means or other for the present being inclined to please him, as the meeting was at a Tavern.

The Doctor in as Persons present, tho but a very small number to bring in their votes for Moderator which was then done immediately by such as were present the major part of them being no legal voters at said meeting, and by that artifice the said Harvey procured himself to be chosen the Moderator. Whereupon a number of ye legal voters having notice of the Meeting being opened contrary to their expectation, the hour for the meeting being scarce arrived, as they apprehended, hastened to said meeting to regulate matters which they were informed were carrying on in such an hasty manner there, and perceiving a considerable number of people present and acting which by the list of Estate and Valuation taken for the last year they knew were not voters qualified according to law to vote at such meeting, and also some who were not even inhabitants of said District called upon the said Harvey who

was given the Moderator in the manner aforesaid to purge the meeting, to see by the list of Estates and Valuation were taken by the Assessors last year and in his hands who were voters and who were not of the number present offering to vote.

He assumed it could not be done for that he had neither list there and went on calling for votes and acting on the articles of the meeting without taking further notice of what the Inhabitants and Voters offered and objected to the proceedings.

Seeing which a number of the Voters belonging to same District entered their Dissent against said Harvey their Agent all which offices the Doctor grossly accepted and still attempts to hold. Nor was his conduct at our last meeting the only instance wherein the said Doctor Harvey hath acted contrary to his duty and trust, for on the 23d. Day of October last when the District had a meeting to choose an Agent to transact some matters in behalf of said District at the Great and General Court, Captain Eliphalet How was chosen an Agent, the said Harvey then being District Clerk, refused and neglected to record the vote of the said How's being chosen and said it was best to it, but after that the said Harvey himself presumed to appear as our Agent and act accordingly under the colour of his having been once before chosen Agent for the said District, though he utterly refused.

Wherefore matters are now carried in such a disorderly way and manner and as we who are the major part of the legal voters belonging to said District, apprehend is directly contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law of this Province respecting such matters, humbly pray that the proceedings of this last meeting this March may be considered as void, and that the Inhabitants of said District may be empowered and enabled to call another meeting, choose new officers, accept roads and transact all other matters at some other meeting which might or should have been done at the last in as full and ample manner as tho the same had never been held, or some other way relieve

your petitioners from their oppression as in your wisdon may deem meet and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

The first physician by the name of Dr. Zachariah Harvey settled about this time on the farm afterwards owned and occupied by the late Deacon Ebenezer Parker.

In accordance with the last clause of the act of incorporation a warrant was issued by William Richardson of Lancaster, directed to Dr. Zachariah Harvey and on the 24th day of December, 1759, the inhabitants convened at the house of Abijah Moore for their first District meeting. Municipal officers were chosen and from that day Princeton assumed her place among the regularly organized Districts of the Commonwealth.

Several pages are missing from the first volume of the town Records, consequently the proceedings of the above mentioned meeting are lost. The officers chosen at this meeting were only chosen to serve until the March following, when, as at the present time, the regular meeting for an election was held; hence the first March meeting was convened in 1760. The first, however, of which the proceedings are found on record was held in March, 1761.

It is very evident from the foregoing protest, which is transcribed from the records, that there was some difficulty at this meeting.

After giving several grants including Potash Farm of 1000 acres granted to one Plaisted in case he should teach the people the manufacture of potash, buildings were erected and the manufacture commenced. For some reason Plaisted failed to get the land and it was granted to Gen. Ruggles for Militia services.

The remainder of the Province land was probably settled by adventurers or taken up by speculators.

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1760 to 1915.

Selectmen.

Peter Goodnow, 1760, 4, 5, 7.
Abijah Moore, 1760, 1, 3.
Zachariah Harvey, 1760, 1.
Joseph Gibbs, 1760, 1, 3, 7, 8, 70.
Timothy Moseman, 1761, 2.
Eliphalet How, 1762.

Boaz Moore, 1762, 3, 6, 70–2, 8, 81–92.
Robert Keyes, 1762.
Caleb Mirick, 1762, 70, 1, 1808, 9.
Ebenezer Jones, 1763, 6–72, 4–6.
Samuel Woods, 1763.
Benjamin Holden, 1764, 9, 73, 80–2, 90, 1.
Stephen Brigham, 1764, 5, 8, 71, 5–7.
Tilly Littlejohn, 1764.
William Muzzey, 1764, 9.
Sadey Mason, 1765, 6, 78–91.
William Thompson, 1765, 6, 72–7.
Benjamin Taynter, 1765–7.
Robert Cowden, 1766.
Oliver Davis, 1767.
Ephraim Woolson, 1768, 9, 72, 3, 5, 8.
Adonijah Howe, 1768, 76, 7, 9, 1818.
Joseph Sargent, 1769, 70, 8, 82–5, 1807, 8.
James Mirick, 1771, 6, 7.
James Phelps, 1772.
Paul Mathews, 1773, 80.
Joseph Eveleth, 1773, 5, 81, 5, 1809.
William Richardson, 1774.
Charles Brooks, 1774, 80.
Elisha Hobbs, 1777, 9, 94, 5.
Samuel Hastings, 1778, 1810–12.
Ephraim Hartwell, 1779.
Abraham Gale, 1779.
John Mirick, 1780.
Asa Whitcomb, 1781.
William Dodds, 1783–93, 6, 1807.
Abner How, 1786–89.
Ebenezer Parker, 1786–92, 6–8, 1804–5.
Abijah Harrington, 1792, 3, 6, 7.
Ephraim Mirick, 1792, 3.
Isaac Hartwell, 1793–5.
David Rice, 1793–1800, 4–7.
John Dana, 1794, 5, 1801–9.
John Watson, 1794, 5.
Jonas Beaman, 1796–9.
Andrew Whitney, 1798–1800, 4–6.
Samuel Dadman, 1799–1802.
Ephraim Wilson, 1800–3.
Amos Meriam, 1801–3, 23–9.
Bartholomew Cheever, 1803.
Simon Davis, 1803–9.
Samuel Stratton, 1808, 9.
Joshua Eveleth, 1810–12.
Charles Mirick, 1810–12.
Benjamin Harrington, 1810.
Artemas How, 1810–15.
Jonas Brooks, 1811–14.
Samuel Stevenson, 1813–17.
Jonas Hartwell, 1813–20.
Samuel Brooks, 1813.
Israel How, Jr., 1814–16, 20–2.
William Everett, 1814, 15.
Henry Prentiss, 1815.
Calvin Bullock, 1816, 17.
Azor Maynard, 1816.
Jacob W. Watson, 1816–18, 28, 9 36, 7, 49.
Moses Hobbs, 1817, 18.
Josiah Cutting, 1817, 18.
Nahum Wilder, 1818.
Israel Howe, 1819, 20.
Joshua Temple, 1819.
Thomas Wilder, 1819.
Moses Bullard, 1819–22.
John Mirick, Jr., 1820, 1.
Clark Mirick, 1820–2.
Joseph Mason, 1821, 7, 30, 6.
Ephraim Mirick, Jr., 1822–7.
John H. Brooks, 1823–9, 36.
Moses G. Cheever, 1823–8, 30, 1.
Gamaliel Beaman, 1828–9.
Ebenezer Parker, Jr., 1829.
Rufus Davis, 1830–2.
John Whitney, 1830–5.
Israel Everett, 1830–33, 40–2.
Enoch Brooks, 1831–3.
Caleb Dana, 1832–4, 7, 8.
Harlow Skinner, 1834–6.
Nathan Meriam, 1834, 5.
Joshua T. Everett, 1834, 5.
Daniel Parker, 1835, 45.
Alfred Beaman, 1836, 7.
Sewall Mirick, 1837, 8.
John L. Boylston, 1837–9.
William How, 1838, 9.
John Brooks, 1838–45, 7, 8.
Henry Boyles, 1839–41, 9, 50.
Jonas Brooks, Jr., 1839–41.
Edward A. Goodnow, 1840, 1.

Zechariah Harvey District Clark 1760. 1761.

Caleb Mirick Dist Clerk 1762. 1770. 1771. | Town Clerk 1771.

Samll. Woods District Clark — 1763.

Peter Goodenow Dist. Clerk 1764. 1765. 1767.

Boaz Moore Dist Clark 1766.

Town clerk 1772. 73. 75. 78. Ephr. M. Woolson Dist. Clerk 1768. 1769.

Wm Richardson Town Clark. 1774.

1776. 1777. James Mirick Town Clerk.

William Dodd Town Cler 1779-93. 1797-1814.

John Dana Town Clerk. 1794-1796.

1815-1818. Artemas How. Town Cler

Jonas Hartwell Town Clerk — 1819-1820.

Erastmus D Goodnow T Clerk 1836.

1821-35. 1837-49 Charles Russell Town Clerk

D. H. Gregory Town Clerk 1850 — 1884.

1885. Josiah D Gregory, Town Clerk.

1886-1900 Edwin Grimes, Town Clerk.

Raymond J Gregory — Town clerk 1901 -

Erasmus D. Goodnow, 1842, 3.
Alphonzo Brooks, 1843, 4, 6, 7.
Charles Russell, 1844–6.
David H. Gregory, 1846–8.
Ebenezer Smith, 1848, 9.
Asa H. Goddard, 1850, 62, 3.
Solon S. Hastings, 1850, 1.
William H. Brown, 1851, 2.
Charles A. Mirick, 1852.
George O. Skinner, 1852–54.
Benjamin Holden, 1853.
Paul M. Mirick, 1854.
Caleb S. Mirick, 1855.
Frederick Parker, 1856, 70.
Joseph D. Brigham, 1856.
John A. Mirick, 1857, 8.
George E. Pratt, 1858, 9.
Phinehas A. Beaman, 1858, 62, 3.
Charles A. Whittaker, 1859, 60.
George F. Folger, 1859, 60, 1, 71–3.
John H. Hobbs, 1860, 1.
Ezra S. Keyes, 1861, 2.
Isaac F. Thompson, 1863, 4.
William B. Goodnow, 1864, 5.
Jonathan Z. Wetherbee, 1864, 5.
Albert C. Howe, 1865.
George E. Pratt, 1866.
Rufus Davis, Jr., 1866, 7, 70, 1, 6, 83–85.
N. R. Howe, 1866, 7.
A. G. Thompson, 1867, 8.
George O. Skinner, 1868, 9, 71, 2.
Joseph Whitcomb, 1868, 9, 71, 2.
Nelson S. Howard, 1869, 70.
Isaac F. Thompson, 1871, 81.
Moses H. Bullard, 1873, 4, 80–2.
John Brooks, 1873–5.
Charles H. Thompson, 1875, 86, 7, 94.
Nathan B. Reed, 1876, 7, 83–5.
Warren H. Bryant, 1876.
A. T. Beaman, 1877, 8.
Moses H. Bullard, 1878, 9, 81, 2.
Jonathan Z. Wetherbee, 1878–80.
Oliver Osgood, 1879, 80.
Josiah D. Gregory, 1881–3.
Isaac F. Thompson, 1881, 2.
Elias O. Hastings, 1884–6, 94, 5.
Atwood B. Keyes, 1886–8.
William R. Howe, 1887–9.
Martin V. Ball, 1888–90.
Wayland C. Davis, 1889, 90–2, 6, 7.
Charles W. Reed, 1890–2, 9; 1900–5.
Herbert P. Houghton, 1891–3.
Eugene R. Buck, 1892, 3.
Prentice C. Doolittle, 1893.
Harry C. Beaman, 1894–6, 8–1900–2.
Charles H. Thompson, 1894, 5, 7–1900–6.
Levi Cushman, 1895–97.
William S. Brooks, 1905–9.
E. R. Buck, 1906–9.
I. E. Pratt, 1908–10.
Guy H. Chase, 1907.
H. C. Richardson, 1910.
C. S. Walton, 1910.
Herbert P. Houghton, 1910–11–12.
William M. Roper, 1911–13–15.
John B. Marcou, 1911–13 (died).
John C. F. Mirick, 1912–13–14.
Henry C. Delano, 1912–15.
Henry S. Whitney, 1915.

Town Clerks.

Zachariah Harvey, 1760, 1.
Caleb Mirick, 1762, 70, 1.
Samuel Woods, 1763.
Peter Goodnow, 1764, 5, 7.
Boaz Moore, 1766.
Ephraim Woolson, 1768, 9, 72, 3, 5, 8.
William Richardson, 1774.
James Mirick, 1776, 7.
William Dodds, 1779–93, 97–1814.
Albert C. Howe, 1874, 5, 7.
John Dana, 1794–6.
Artemas How, 1815–18.
Jonas Hartwell, 1819, 20.
Charles Russell, 1821–35, 37–49.
Erasmus D. Goodnow, 1836.
David H. Gregory, 1850–84.
Josiah D. Gregory, 1885.
Edwin Grimes, 1886–1901.
Raymond J. Gregory, 1902–15.
Josiah D. Gregory, 1915–

Town Treasurers.

Peter Goodnow, 1761.
James Mirick, 1762, 3.
Timothy Keyes, 1764, 5.
Sadey Mason, 1766.
Joseph Sargent, 1767, 70, 1.
Abner Howe, 1768, 9.
Joseph Eveleth, 1772, 3.
Robert Cowden, 1774–7.
Charles Brooks, 1778.
Joseph Haynes, 1779.
Enoch Brooks, 1780–1812, 14, 16.
David Rice, 1813.
Benjamin Harrington, 1817-21.
Thomas Wilder, 1822.
Jacob W. Watson, 1823, 4, 34–6.
Jonas Brooks, 1825–33.
Charles Mirick, 1826, 32.
Moses G. Cheever, 1827–30, 42.
John Brooks, 1831.
Joseph Mason, 1837–41.
Daniel Howe, 1843, 4.
Alphonzo Brooks, 1845–8.
Warren Patridge, 1849.
Joseph A. Read, 1850–2, 60, 3.
Phinehas E. Gregory, 1853–56, 66–70.
D. H. Gregory, 1857, 8.
John Brooks, 1859, 61, 5.
George O. Skinner, 1862.
Isaac F. Thompson, 1872–75.
Moses C. Goodnow, 1876–1915.
Herbert P. Houghton, 1915.

Representatives.

Moses Gill, 1780, 4–95.
Asa Whitcomb, 1783.
Ebenezer Parker, 1797, 8, 1800.
David Rice, 1801, 2, 13, 18, 21.
John Dana, 1804, 5, 12.
William Dodds, 1806, 8–11.
Ephraim Mirick, Jr., 1823.
Charles Russell, 1826–32.
Joshua T. Everett, 1833, 5.
Jonathan Whitney, 1834.
John Brooks, 1835, 6, 57.
John Whitney, 1836.
Alphonzo Brooks, 1838.
Sewall Mirick, 1839, 45, 55.
Ebenezer Parker, 1840–2.
Israel Everett, 1843, 44.
Sewell G. Mirick, 1855.
Caleb S. Mirick, 1847.
Henry Boyles, 1848.
Ebenezer Smith, 1849.
Ephraim Beaman, 1850.
Luther Crawford, 1851.
Charles A. Mirick, 1853.
Solon S. Hastings, 1859.
William B. Goodnow, 1865.
P. A. Beaman, 1868.
Asa H. Goddard, 1873.
Frederick Parker, 1876.
William H. Brown, 1879.
John B. Fay, 1882.
Moses C. Goodnow, 1890.
Algernon T. Beaman, 1895.
Ward N. Boylston, 1899.
Harry C. Beaman, 1912.

Assessors.

Zachariah Harvey, 1761.
Abijah Moore, 1761.
Peter Goodnow, 1761.
Joseph Eveleth, 1762–4, 7.
Boaz Moore, 1762, 3, 70–2, 87.
Caleb Mirick, 1762.
Samuel Woods, 1763, 4, 7, 70, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 83, 4.
Thomas Mason, 1764–6, 8, 9, 71, 3, 6–81, 5, 6, 94–9.
Robert Cowden, 1765.
William Muzzey, 1765, 6, 8, 9.
Adonijah Howe, 1767.
Ebenezer Jones, 1768.
Joseph Sargent, 1769, 70.
James Mirick, 1771.
John Jones, 1772, 4, 5.
Benjamin Holden, 1773.
Enoch Brooks, 1774–8.
William Richardson, 1774.
William Dodds, 1777, 80–93, 5–1809.

James Curtis, 1779, 80.
Humphrey Moore, 1781, 8–90.
Ephraim Hartwell, 1782.
Ebenezer Parker, 1782–93, 96–1805.
Michael Gill, 1791.
David Rice, 1792, 3, 1806–9, 18, 19.
John Dana, 1794, 1802–9.
Timothy Fuller, 1794–5.
John Roper, 1800, 1.
John Moore, 1810, 11.
Joseph Mason, 1810–13, 21–6, 30.
Artemas How, 1810–19.
Jonas Hartwell, 1812–20.
Samuel Stephenson, 1814–17.
Moses Hobbs, 1820–3.
Ephraim Mirick, 1820–6.
Charles Mirick, 1824.
Amos Meriam, 1825–9.
Ephraim Mirick, 2d, 1827.
John Whitney, 1827–9, 32–5, 7–9, 44, 5.
Jacob W. Watson, 1828–9.
Moses G. Cheever, 1830, 1, 6.
Rufus Davis, 1830–2, 48, 50.
Israel Everett, 1832, 3, 7–9, 44, 50.
Harlow Skinner, 1833, 4.
Joshua T. Everett, 1834, 5.
Nathan Meriam, 1835.
Hamilton Wilson, 1836–9.
William S. Everett, 1836.
John Brooks, 1840, 1, 50.
Joseph Meriam, 1840–3.
Caleb Dana, 1840.
Charles B. Temple, 1841–4.
Joseph Hartwell, 1842, 3.
Asa H. Goddard, 1845–7.
Marshall Meriam, 1845.
Caleb S. Mirick, 1846, 8.
George O. Skinner, 1846, 7, 56, 7, 67, 73.
Ephraim Beaman, 1847.
Phineas E. Gregory, 1848.
Jonas Brooks, Jr., 1849.
Frederick Parker, 1849, 51, 2.
William D. Cheever, 1849, 51, 2.
Henry Boyles, 1851.
Joseph Whitcomb, 1852–4.
Sewall G. Mirick, 1854–5.
Sewall Richardson, 1854, 5, 70, 1.
John Bryant, 1855, 6.
Ephraim Osgood, 1856–8.
Benjamin Holden, 1857, 8.
Paul M. Mirick, 1858, 9.
Asa H. Goddard, 1859, 60.
William B. Goodnow, 1859–61, 70, 2, 6–8, 81, 3, 4, 7–9.
Abijah G. Thompson, 1860–2.
William H. Brown, 1862, 3.
George F. Folger, 1863–5, 8.
Albert C. Howe, 1863, 4, 75, 82.
Nathan B. Reed, 1864.
Addison Smith, 1865.
Joseph Whitcomb, 1866, 71, 2.
Frederick Parker, 1866, 7, 73, 4.
Willard Parker, 1866, 7.
Leonard Chandler, 1868.
William H. Brown, 1870.
J. Z. Wetherbee, 1871.
Asa H. Goddard, 1872.
John Vose, 1874.
Charles H. Thompson, 1874, 9.
John Brooks, 1875.
George O. Skinner, 1873.
J. Edwin Meriam, 1875.
Otis Wood, 1875.
Emory W. Gill, 1876, 81, 3.
Oliver Osgood, 1876, 7, 9, 80, 89, 90, 4, 8, 9, 1900–2, 4.
Rufus Davis, Jr., 1877–9, 90–2, 7.
Nathan B. Reed, 1880, 1.
Isaac F. Thompson, 1882, 6, 90, 1.
Phineas A. Beaman, 1882.
Thomas H. Skinner, 1883–6, 95, 6, 1901–15.
Henry F. Sanborn, 1884–6.
Charles H. Thompson, 1885, 87, 92, 1904–7.
Henry F. Keyes, 1887, 8.
Wayland C. Davis, 1893, 4.
Arthur E. Fay, 1893.
Sewell Richardson, 1894–6, 9, 1900.
Frederick M. Baker, 1895, 6.
Ward N. Boylston, 1897.

Herbert P. Houghton, 1897, 8.
Elias O. Hastings, 1898.
Joseph H. Hadley, 1899.
Charles H. Houghton, 1900–3, 13.
H. P. Houghton, 1903, 8.
Harry A. Mason, 1905.
I. E. Pratt, 1906.
Wendell A. Brooks, 1907–12.
J. B. Marcou, 1909, 10.
Eugene D. Roper, 1911–13–15.
Charles F. Thompson, 1913.
Joseph C. Harrington, 1913–15.

Moderators, Annual Meeting.

1761 Zachariah Harvey.
1762 Joseph Eveleth.
1763 James Mirick.
1764 Joseph Eveleth.
1765 Joseph Eveleth.
1766 Joseph Eveleth.
1767 Joseph Eveleth.
1768 Joseph Eveleth.
1769 Joseph Eveleth.
1770 Joseph Eveleth.
1771 Boaz Moore.
1772 Boaz Moore.
1773 Benjamin Holden.
1774 Ephraim Woolson.
1775 Ephraim Woolson.
1776 William Thomson.
1777 William Thomson.
1778 Ephraim Woolson.
1779 Ephraim Woolson.
1780 Ephraim Woolson.
1781 Sadey Mason.
1782 Benjamin Holden.
1783 Boaz Moore.
1784 Boaz Moore.
1785 Boaz Moore.
1786 Boaz Moore.
1787 Moses Gill.
1788 Moses Gill.
1789 Moses Gill.
1790 Moses Gill.
1791 Moses Gill.
1792 Boaz Moore.
1793 Boaz Moore.
1794 Moses Gill.
1795 Moses Gill.
1796 Ebenezer Parker.
1797 Ebenezer Parker.
1798 Ebenezer Parker.
1799 Ebenezer Parker.
1800 Ebenezer Parker.
1801 Ebenezer Parker.
1802 John Dana.
1803 John Dana.
1804 John Dana.
1805 John Dana.
1806 John Dana.
1807 John Dana.
1808 John Dana.
1809 John Dana.
1810 John Dana.
1811 John Dana.
1812 John Dana.
1813 John Dana.
1814 John Dana.
1815 John Dana.
1816 Charles Mirick.
1817 Charles Mirick.
1818 Charles Mirick.
1819 Charles Mirick.
1820 Charles Mirick.
1821 Samuel Stratton.
1822 Charles Mirick.
1823 Charles Mirick.
1824 Charles Mirick.
1825 Charles Mirick.
1826 Charles Mirick.
1827 John Whitney.
1828 John Whitney.
1829 John Whitney.
1830 John Whitney.
1831 John Whitney.
1832 John Whitney.
1833 John Whitney.
1834 John Whitney.
1835 John Whitney.
1836 Moses G. Cheever.
1837 John Whitney.
1838 John Whitney.
1839 John Whitney.
1840 John Whitney.
1841 John Brooks.
1842 John Whitney.

1843 Moses G. Cheever.
1844 John Whitney.
1845 John Whitney.
1846 Dr. Alphonzo Brooks.
1847 John Brooks.
1848 John Brooks.
1849 Moses G. Cheever.
1850 Solon S. Hastings.
1851 Solon S. Hastings.
1852 Henry Boyles.
1853 Henry Boyles.
1854 Solon S. Hastings.
1855 Solon S. Hastings.
1856 Joshua T. Everett.
1857 Joshua T. Everett.
1858 Asa H. Goddard.
1859 Asa H. Goddard.
1860 Solon S. Hastings.
1861 Dr. Alphonzo Brooks.
1862 William B. Goodnow.
1863 Henry Boyles.
1863 William B. Goodnow.
1864 William B. Goodnow.
1865 A. C. Howe.
1866 Alphonso Brooks.
1867 William B. Goodnow.
1868 A. C. Howe.
1869 A. C. Howe.
1870 A. C. Howe.
1871 A. C. Howe.
1872 William B. Goodnow.
1873 A. C. Howe.
1874 A. C. Howe.
1875 William H. Brown.
1876 William H. Brown.
1877 William H. Brown.
1878 William H. Brown.
1879 Albert C. Howe.
1880 Albert C. Howe.
1881 Albert C. Howe.
1882 Albert C. Howe.
1883 William B. Goodnow.
1884 William B. Goodnow.
1885 Henry F. Sanborn.
1886 Albert C. Howe.
1887 William B. Goodnow.
1888 William B. Goodnow.
1889 William B. Goodnow.
1890 Moses Bullard.
1891 William B. Goodnow.
1892 Wayland C. Davis.
1893 Wayland C. Davis.
1894 J. Charles F. Mirick.
1895 Wayland C. Davis.
1896 Wayland C. Davis.
1897 Wayland C. Davis.
1898 Wayland C. Davis.
1899 Wayland C. Davis.
1900 Wayland C. Davis.
1901 to 1915 J. C. F. Mirick.

Constables.

1761 Caleb Mirick, Sadey Mason.
1762 Joseph Gibbs, Samuel Nichols.
1763 Oliver Davis, Peter Goodnow.
1764 William Mason, Aaron Perry.
1765 James Myrick, Benjamin Holden.
1766 Benjamin Taynter, Stephen Brigham.
1767 Ebenezer Jones, William Muzzy.
1768 Joseph Eveleth, Joseph Sergent.
1769 Joseph Eveleth, Thomas Mason.
1770 Joseph Eveleth, Robert Cowden.
1771 Elisha Gale, Robert Cowden.
1772 Elisha Gale, Joseph Haynes.
1773 Elisha Hobbs, Joseph Haynes.
1774 Enoch Brooks, Cyprian Keyes.
1775 Abner Howe, Samuel Wood.
1776 Samuel Mosman, Samuel Wood.

1777 Stephen Harrington, Ephraim Hartwell.
1778 Phineas Gregory, John Barker.
1779 Ebenezer Parker, Isaac Thompson.
1780 Stephen Harrington, Seth Savage.
1781 George Parkhurst, Daniel Sumner, Elisha Allen, William Richardson.
1782 Elisha Gale, Josiah Mirick.
1783 Adonijah How, Elisha Allen.
1784 William Dodds, Joseph Haynes.
1785 Caleb Mirick, Norman Clarke.
1786 Jonathan Keyes, Jacob Moore.
1787 Elisha Allen, Isaac Hartwell.
1788 Jonas Beaman, Edward Goodnow.
1789 Thomas Gleason, Silas Fay.
1790 William Dodds, Jonas Smith.
1791 Uriah Newton, Joseph Tuttle.
1792 Solomon Keyes, William Dodds.
1793 Andrew Whitney, Joseph Tillton.
1794 Uriah Moore, Samuel Hastings.
1795 Uriah Moore, Samuel Hastings.
1796 Solomon Davis, Rufus Dodds.
1797 Joseph Tuttle, Solomon Davis.
1798 Joseph Tuttle, Charles Mirick.
1799 Elisha Hobbs, Jr., Charles Mirick.
1800 Quincy Parker, Thomas Jones.
1801 Samuel Hastings, Jr., Jonas Brooks.
1802 Joseph Sargent, Charles Mirick.
1803 Joseph Sargent, Charles Mirick.
1804 Joseph Sargent, Nahum Wilder.
1805 Joseph Sargent, Nahum Wilder.
1806 Joseph Sargent, Nahum Wilder.
1807 Joseph Sargent, Charles Mirick.
1808 Joseph Sargent, Charles Mirick.
1809 Samuel Hastings, Jr., Charles Mirick.
1810 Jacob W. Watson, Samuel Hastings, Jr.
1811 Jacob W. Watson, Charles Mirick.
1812 John Dodds, Nahum Wilder.
1813 Josiah Cutting, Quincy Parker.
1814 Jacob W. Watson, Samuel Richardson.
1815 Samuel Richardson, Jacob W. Watson.
1816 Moses Gill, Jacob W. Watson.
1817 Moses Gill, John L. Boylston.
1818 Moses Gill, Reuben Brooks.
1819 Moses Gill, John G. Davis.
1820 Moses Gill, John G. Davis.
1821 Moses Gill, Caleb Dana.
1822 Moses Gill, Caleb Dana.
1823 Joseph A. Reed, Caleb Dana.
1824 Joseph A. Reed, Caleb Dana.
1825 Joseph A. Reed, Austin Davis.

1826 John Whitney, Austin Davis.
1827 John Whitney, Moses G. Cheever.
1828 John Whitney, Moses G. Cheever.
1829 John Whitney, Moses G. Cheever.
1830 John Whitney, Moses G. Cheever.
1831 John Whitney, John Brooks.
1832 John Whitney, John Brooks.
1833 John Whitney, Caleb Dana.
1834 John Whitney, Jacob W. Watson.
1835 John Whitney, Jacob W. Watson.
1836 Jacob W. Watson, John Whitney.
1837 Harlow Skinner, Francis H. Smith.
1838 Harlow Skinner, Francis H. Smith.
1839 Harlow Skinner, Francis H. Smith.
1840 Harlow Skinner, Francis H. Smith.
1841 Harlow Skinner, Francis H. Smith.
1842 Harlow Skinner, Francis H. Smith.
1843 Marshall Meriam, William W. Watson.
1844 Harlow Skinner, Ivory Wilder.
1845 Harlow Skinner, Francis H. Smith.
1846 George F. Folger, Charles P. Skinner.
1847 George F. Folger, Charles P. Skinner.
1848 George F. Folger, William D. Cheever.
1849 William D. Cheever, George O. Skinner.
1850 Francis H. Smith, George O. Skinner.
1851 George O. Skinner, William D. Cheever, Joseph M. Stewart.
1852 Clark Meriam, Micah R. Ball, Mark Wilder.
1853 Soloman G. Burpee, Harlow Skinner.
1854 Solomon J. Burpee, B. Fay.
1855 Phinehas E. Gregory, Solomon J. Burpee.
1856 George E. Pratt, Phinehas E. Gregory.
1857 John Brooks, Jr., Nathan B. Howe.
1858 Nicholas R. Howe, Isaac F. Thompson.
1859 Oscar Howe, Nicholas R. Howe.
1860 Harlow Skinner, Nicholas R. Howe.
1861 Harlow Skinner, Jonas B. Brown.
1862 Harlow Skinner, Asa H. Goddard.
1863 Asa H. Goddard, Amos H. Keyes.
1864 Charles P. Skinner, Joseph Whitcomb.
1865 Abijah G. Thompson, George F. Folger, Addison Smith.
1866 William F. Ball, Abner G. Parker.
1867 Harlow Skinner, Abner G. Parker.
1868 Harlow Skinner, Abner G. Parker.
1869 Harlow Skinner, J. Anson Whitcomb.
1870 Harlow Skinner, William B. Goodnow.
1871 William B. Goodnow, Harlow Skinner.
1872 William B. Goodnow, Harlow Skinner.
1873 Harlow Skinner, D. Frank Smith.
1874 Harlow Skinner, David F. Smith.

1875 Emory W. Gill, William F. Ball.
1876 Harlow Skinner, Mark Wilder.
1877 Harlow Skinner, Samuel Hobbs.
1878 Harlow Skinner, Samuel Hobbs.
1879 George O. Skinner, George L. Bliss.
1880 George O. Skinner, William B. Goodnow.
1881 George O. Skinner, John Brooks.
1882 George O. Skinner, John Brooks.
1883 George O. Skinner, P. C. Doolittle.
1884 George O. Skinner, P. C. Doolittle.
1885 George O. Skinner, P. C. Doolittle.
1886 George O. Skinner, Samuel J. Jewett.
1887 George O. Skinner, Eugene R. Buck.
1888 Eugene R. Buck, John E. Maley.
1889 John E. Maley, Artemas E. Pratt.
1890 Emory W. Gill, Artemas E. Pratt.
1891 Emory W. Gill, Eugene R. Buck.
1892 Emory W. Gill, Eugene R. Buck.
1893 Eugene R. Buck, Atwood B. Keyes, Thomas H. Skinner.
1894 John E. Maley, Levi Cushman, Thomas H. Skinner.
1895 John E. Maley, Levi Cushman, Thomas H. Skinner.
1896 Levi Cushman, Thomas H. Skinner, John E. Maley.
1897 Levi Cushman, Artemas A. Pratt, Charles A. Houghton.
1898 Levi Cushman, Eugene R. Buck, Thomas H. Skinner.
1899 Thomas H. Skinner, Eugene R. Buck, Frank B. Smith, Alex. St. George, Henry F. Keyes.
1900 Thomas H. Skinner, Eugene R. Buck, S. J. Jewett, Alex. St. George, C. A. Blanchard.
1901 W. B. Hubbard, E. R. Buck, G. A. Bigelow, F. L. Tuttle, Alex. St. George.
1902 W. B. Hubbard, E. R. Buck, G. A. Bigelow, F. L. Tuttle, Alex. St. George.
1903 E. R. Buck, F. L. Tuttle, G. A. Bigelow.
1904 J. H. Stimpson, G. A. Bigelow, T. H. Skinner.
1905 J. H. Stimson, T. H. Skinner.
1906 J. H. Stimson, T. H. Skinner.
1907 J. H. Stimson, T. H. Skinner.
1908 J. H. Stimson, T. H. Skinner.
1909 J. H. Stimson, T. H. Skinner.
1910 T. H. Skinner, Harry E. Murdock, D. A. Peeler, Fred R. Stevens.
1911 T. H. Skinner, Fred R. Stevens, Prentice C. Doolittle, Albert J. Eveleth.
1912 T. H. Skinner, Fred R. Stevens, Prentice C. Doolittle, Albert J. Eveleth.
1913 T. H. Skinner, Fred R. Stevens, Prentice C. Doolittle, Fred R. Aldrich.
1914 T. H. Skinner, Fred R. Stevens, Prentice C. Doolittle.
1915 Prentice C. Doolittle, Fred R. Stevens, T. H. Skinner, Clifton Guy.

The last Town Meeting held in Princeton Feb. 1, 1915, was the 88oth

recorded meeting of the town including the meetings of the District of Prince Town.

Of those who served as Moderator at the Annual Town Meetings: John Whitney served for 16 years, John Dana 14. William Dodds served as Town Clerk for 31 years, Charles Russell for 26 years, David H. Gregory for 34 years.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION

Requirement. By the laws of the Colony and later of the Province of Massachusetts, the towns and districts were required to provide means for public instruction of the children. It was not often that a failure to make such provision was recorded, but occasionally the penalties for non-compliance with the law in not securing a schoolmaster were enforced.

But New England communities were generally made up of too intelligent a class of people to forego the advantages of educational facilities, if possible to be secured and ordinarily this subject was among the first, if not the very first to receive attention in connection with that other always recognized need, the settlement of a minister. Princeton at the date of its incorporation, with its thirty families scattered from the borders of Holden to Hubbardston and from Rutland to "No-town," had a more difficult problem to solve in providing for schools than in the ministerial question.

Its support of a stated ministry was a financial burden, and in the apparent need of great expenditures for opening up roads and getting the machinery of the town into running order, it seemingly could ill afford to expend money for any undertaking not positively demanded. If there was any delay in the matter of provision for schools, it may have been excusable, but the necessity was soon recognized and the preliminary steps taken.

First Schoolmaster. There is no evidence of the establishment of a school in the district before 1764 when an appropriation of £6 was made for that object. To Mr. Samuel Woods has always, and doubtless with justice, been accorded the honor of being the first public school teacher in the town, but as he did not settle in Princeton

until 1762, it is quite safe to conclude that no public instruction was given in town until 1763 or 1764. It is quite probable, however, that he may have had some private pupils at his own house before the town made the appropriation of £6. With this small sum of money, the terms of schooling must have been limited to a few weeks, and the remuneration of the teachers anything but munificent. But the rapidly increasing population demanded greater attention to the education of the children, and in 1766, the appropriation was more than doubled, £13–6–8 and in 1768 it was increased to £20.

The method of distributing this appropriation may be seen by the following warrant which is especially interesting as being the oldest paper among the town files. It is a school warrant to the tax payers of the northerly squadron in 1766.

"To Robert Keyes
Tille Lytteljohns
Willm. Gibbs
Abel Raye
Timot^{y} Mostmon Jun.
Samuel Mostmon
Elisha Wilder
Edward Willson
Benjn Willson
Jonas Harington
Timothy Ruggles
Timothy Mostmon
Jonas Keyes
John Frost
Abihal Bush
Jonathan Powers
Timothy Billings

You are hereby ordered to procure a School master to the approbation of the Selectmen & to Improve to the use of Schooling what you are assessed in the School Rates & when you have so done you may have orders to draw the same out of the treasurry.

Princetown, January 13 ye 1766, the sum total of your School Rates 2-17-7-2.

Peter Goodenow
Sadey Mason
William Thomson
Stephen Brigham
} Selectmen."

Of the seventeen persons above named, perhaps eight or ten only represented families embracing twenty children (the remainder being single men or non-residents) and the whole amount alloted to this district was the equivalent of less than $10.

Districts. At this date there were probably five districts or squadrons, the *North*, *East*, *Centre*, *West* and *South*, among which the whole appropriation was equitably divided to be "Seasonable schoold out by some Person suitably qualified."

But within three years, a radical change in the districts became necessary as a result of the continued increase in the number of the families, as well as of the children able to attend school, and a committee was appointed in district meeting to rearrange the bounds of the school districts.

The report of the committee, which was adopted, providing for six "Squadrons" among which all the families were distributed, included:

Middle District

Moses Gill	Joseph Eveleth Jr.
Ephraim Woolson	George Parkhurst
William Foster	Jonathan Bullard (cornet)
Samuel Woods	Abner How
Amos Powers	Ebenezer Jones
Elisha Gale	Peter Goodnow
Paul Matthews	Jabez Stratton
Joel Rice	Isaac Stratton
Samuel Hastings	Joseph Haynes
Joseph Norcross	John Gleason
Joseph Sargent	Timothy Fuller
James Mirick	Josiah Mirick
Isaac Jones	Caleb Mirick
Joseph Wooley	John Mirick
William Gibbs	Meriam & Minots (pasture)
John Barker	Adonijah How
Job Brooks	John Jones (pasture)
Enoch Brooks	Thaddeus Bowman
Josiah Wetherbee	

Southerly District

1769

Ephraim Hartwell
Jacob Morse
Samuel Bailey
William Muzzy
Jonathan Smith
Asa Harris
George Smith (pasture)
Joseph Gibbs
Aaron Brooks
Sadey Mason
Lieut. Robert Forbes (pasture)
Eager
Eliphalet How
William Raymond
Thomas Mason
Matthew Farrow
Benjamin Holden
Jonathan Smith
Charles Brooks
Conant
Richard Cheever

Easterly District

1769

Silas Houghton
Joseph Abbot
Warren Snow
Oliver Dresser
Allen
Charles Wyman
Isaac Abbot
Ichabod Standley
Col. Elisha Jones
Joseph Phelps

Westerly District

Hartwell (Corn^{t})
William Thompson
Boaz Moore
Humphrey Moore
Robert Rosier
Abraham Savage
Nathan Smith
Robert Cowdin
Timothy Keyes
Silas Plympton
William Skinner
Seth Savage
David Parker
Oliver Davis
Joseph Eveleth
Morse
Uriah Newton
John Jones

Northwesterly District

Isaac Thompson
Stephen Brigham
David Everett
Ebenezer Colburn
Aaron Perry
Antipas How

Harwood	John Bartlett
Noah Norcross	Stephen Rolph
Philip Boyns	Daniel Sumner
Rev. Davis (pasture)	Isaac Norcross

Northeasterly District

Jonathan Powers	Benjamin Wilson
Tille Littlejohn	Timothy Mosman
Ephraim Osgood	Jonas Harrington
John Frost	Elisha Hobbs
James Robinson	Robert Keyes
Phineas Beaman	Elisha Wilder
Abijah Harrington	John Bowen
Phineas Gregory	Withern Edgel
Timothy Billings	William Mosman
Samuel Mosman	Stephen Harrington
Joel Houghton	Elisha Gregory

This list includes not only the residents, but all the owners of land at that date, each being required to pay his proportion of the school tax. Many of these proprietors never lived in town and very likely some never stepped foot within its borders. There were probably at this date not more than seventy-five or eighty families in the town.

A similar warrant of date Jan. 9, 1768 was issued to, —

Robert Cowdin	Joseph Eveleth
Boaz Moore	John Jones
Seth Savage	Soloman Parker
Oliver Davis	Ephraim Hartwell
Humphrey Moore	William Skinner
Charles Parmenter	William Thomson
Timothy Keyes	Robert Rozer
David Parker	Antony Clark
Abraham Savage	

And another to, —

Moses Baxter	Paul Eager
Charles Brooks	Robert Furbush

Jonathan Fisk	William Muzzy
Nathan Farrar	Sadey Mason
Joseph Gibbs	Thomas Mason
Widow Mary Graham	David Osgood
Eliphalet How	Belcher Richards
Benjamin Holden	Joseph ( )
Ezekiel How	George (Smith ?)
Ephraim Hubbard	Jonathan (Bullard ?)

There were probably two other districts at that period making five in all.

The Schools were at first accommodated as they best could be in private houses conveniently located for the children of each district. The center school of which Mr. Woods had the charge, was held in his own house,[1] where Mr. Nahum Wilder lived many years, near the corner of the present depot road and Calamint hill road. But even after the erection of school houses, we find occasional reference to schools being taught in private dwellings, as for instance, Samuel Davis', Thomas Mason's, Elisha Allen's, Silas Keyes', and Thomas Ramer's.

1797 School House in B. Moore's district be moved to spot already established by town (leased ?).

1798 School House in North district cost £75 ($250. so stated) (see town action).

1796 Feb. 15, petition to move house in Westerly plot to centre of plot by B. Moore, O. Davis, U. Newton, Asa Rice, J. Savage, Simon Davis.

In January, 1771, a vote was passed in district meeting giving liberty to each squadron to build its own school house, but upon reflection, this did not appear to meet the necessities of the case or comport with the dignity of the town, and in March following, it was " Voted that a School House be Built in Each Squadron of ye Town at ye Town Cost, & that a School House be Built in ye Middle Squadron twenty feet Square, & that one Hundred Dollars be allow'd for ye Building the same s^{d} Money to be raised in

[1] Now standing.

ye Middle Squadron, & ye other Squadrons to be assessed by ye Same proportion, for ye Building ye other School Houses," &c.

Centre District. On account of disagreement as to the best method of building or of assessing the expense, the plans were somewhat changed and the work delayed so that the majority of the houses were not completed until 1774. That in the centre district erected near the meeting-house, cost £33–6–8 or about $110 in our present currency. This building was burned in 1788 or 1789 and a new one erected before 1792 by " private munificence " Mr. Russell suggests. The size of this latter house was about 36 by 36 feet with a porch of about 10 by 12 feet. Town meetings were held in this building until 1842.

A new school house for this district having been erected on another spot in 1810 or 1811, the old building was not needed for that purpose and in 1816, the town voted to call it the *Town House*. Whether from the proverbial abuse by the average scholars, the poor construction or the effect of the climate, the building did not last many years.

School Houses. In 1794, the construction of new houses for each District was contemplated but they were not built until 1797 or 1798, at which time quite a number were erected. In some cases, the necessary land was given to the town by some public spirited citizen. A rough sketch of the interior arrangement of one of these buildings preserved among the town papers will be of interest. It represents the school house of the northerly district school which stood at the easterly side of the Westminster road a little beyond the farm occupied many years by Israel Everett and now known as the Miller place. Its cost was about $250.[1]

Stoves. 1798 Town voted to allow a stove for north district on certain conditions but in 1807 it refused to

[1] In showing this plan to one of the old residents who in his boyhood days passed many hours in the school, he quickly pointed to one corner of the platform and with brightened eye and a smile recalled the fact that from a hole in that spot, he once saw a *mouse* run out; a trifle indeed, but it had fixed itself upon his memory for nearly seventy years (see plan opposite page 215).

buy for other districts. In 1823 stoves were ordered for all districts not provided, which shows that the stove had been gradually making *itself felt.*

The stoves were first a box stove and afterwards an open stove each placed in centre of room. An open stove was like a fireplace made of iron similar to the Franklin open stoves only much larger.

The committee of one district were given "Liberty to set up a Stove in the School House instead of a Chimney provided the expense to the town does not exceed the Cost of a Chimney in Mr. Parker's School House." We do not learn whether a stove was then purchased, but in 1820 there was one there of sufficient size to receive a four foot stick of wood.

As late as 1807, the town refused to purchase stoves for several of the school buildings but their utility gradually gained the day until 1823 when all the districts not previously provided with them, were supplied.

In 1799, the districts were numbered, the northerly becoming number *one*, northeasterly *two*, easterly *three*, southerly *four*, southwesterly *five*, westerly *six*, and northwesterly *seven*.

Centre District Divided. Probably the greatest of site changes in the districts was that made in 1810 when the centre district was divided into two, and one house erected on the road from Dr. Wilson's to Rev. Mr. Murdock's near the Methodist meeting house (for many years occupied by Miss Sally Keyes) and the second near Mr. Mirick's on the "Hastings" road.

Necessarily, changes have been frequently made in the bounds of the districts. In 1838, there were ten districts with 223 houses in them, and in that year, several brick houses were erected, of these one or two only remain standing, one of these being in No. 2.

Care. The care of the schools and the engagement of teachers were entrusted for some years to one person selected by the inhabitants of each district, but this method was afterwards modified by having a "committee

man" appointed by the town for each district. The several districts were for many years described by the name of the committee or of some prominent man in them, thus the south was known as Holden's, the north as Keyes's, the west as Deacon Keyes's, the northwest as Brigham's and the east as Phelps's.

Instructions. In 1797, special instructions more closely defining the duties of the position were given to each of the committee that they might not go astray. The following is a copy.

"Mr. Pebody How, Sir, at a legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of Princeton upon the 3d. day of April, 1797, You was appointed a Committee man to provide a School for the present year, to procure a School Master qualified as the Law directs for such term as the proportion of money will admit — and shall purchase upon such the best Terms you can a Sufficient supply of wood for the School, and shall cause the School house to be opened, seasonably giving Notice thereof to the district and at the opening of said School with the Selectmen & the revd Mr. Russell shall visit it and enquire into the regulations and Management thereof and before the same School shall be ended shall cause an open examination to take place under the Inspection of said Selectmen & the Revd. Mr. Russell who are to be notified & requested by you to attend.

The proportion of Money the present year is £13–8–6¾.

Attest William Dodd Town Clerk."

Expenses. The original document bears the endorsement of Mr. How showing that Alexander Dwelly taught school for ten weeks at an expense of $27.50 for wages and $11.67 for board, leaving a balance of the appropriation of $5.58. The whole sum appointed by the town for schools that year was about $400. In 1804, no school master could be employed unless recommended by the selectmen of the town to which he belonged and approved by Rev. Mr. Murdock, thus practically making the minister the chairman of the school committee.

These methods of superintending the schools were continued until 1826 when a committee from the whole town was chosen in accordance with an Act of the Legislature.

Distinguishing Terms. There were changes in the methods of teaching and the general character of the schools as the years went by. At the first, only the simpler forms of study received attention, but very soon higher grades of instruction were demanded, so that we find before 1785 a *woman's* school and a *man's* school provided for in each district, to the former one-fourth of the appropriation would be devoted and three-fourths to the latter, which came to be designated as a writing or reading school, or occasionally as " arithmetic school." This was before the day when it was thought competent for a woman to teach the higher courses of study. It appeared necessary and proper to have a man to manage the winter schools when all the *big* boys would be sure to attend and not infrequently make trouble. We find a record of complaint by one of the heads of families in the northerly district in 1794, because no *reading* and *writing* school had been provided, although a *woman's* school had been taught. The teachers and the committee of the old days did not escape the criticisms, suggestions and interference and the many perplexing questions that have in later days annoyed their successors. How familiar this example will be to many of the school teachers.

Mr. Dodds Sir. I do not mean to say what is best in your school, but I wish my boy taught the key and Punctuation before I purchase a third part for him and it may not be amiss for the rest of his Class to study the same, to prevent his being alone, so I remain

Yours Cyrus Cook.

(1807)

Teachers. The files of the town papers disclose the names of a large proportion of the school teachers from

1780 to 1800. Many of these names are familiar as members of the families of the town, some occurring quite frequently while others appear only occasionally; but the Masons, the Everetts, the Miricks, the Brooks, the Davises and many others are well represented. The young girls just coming into womanhood and less frequently the boys emerging into manhood were installed in the responsible position of teaching as they have been in the later years of our history with the difference that the former never had the advantages of education beyond their own district schools. Here too, we see the names of wives and mothers, widows and elderly maidens and occasionally the autograph of some young man clearly indicates that he had served the town as teacher of a writing school.

And we find, too, the names of men prominent in later life in various spheres of usefulness. Here Robert B. Thomas exercised his executive ability and gave scope to his intellect as a teacher, long before he thought of issuing "The Old Farmer's Almanac," which years after made its way into every farmer's kitchen there to bewilder by its wonderful prognostications of the weather. And here, too, Leonard Woods afterwards the renowned Doctor of Divinity spent at least one vacation before his graduation at Harvard in teaching a district school, for the modest remuneration of about three dollars a week. Others well known appear on the list, but whether it was Polly Cowdin or Molly Rolph or Mistress Rand, the dignified young Doctor Eldredge or the divinity student John Rolph, these names stand out today with interest and pleasure.

To the teachers of the later days, all honor is due, but to the earlier ones, there attaches a peculiar interest.

Boarding of Teachers. Coupled with these names upon the records, there are suggestions of the houses where the teachers during the school terms were boarded. There is no evidence of the method in vogue in some towns of "boarding around" a week here and a week there, but the teacher was accommodated for the term generally by one

family, and the town paid the bill which was always presented in good time. At one time, the questionable plan was adopted of letting out the boarding of teachers and supplying of wood to the lowest bidder, a proceeding not always calculated to enhance the comfort of the teacher. One instance is related of a teacher being boarded for seventy-five cents a week which included his washing.

Rev. Timothy Fuller while teaching the centre school in 1789 or inspecting it as he designated it, was paid one shilling nine pence or thirty cents a day and his dinners which John Gleason was glad to furnish at the rate of six pence each.

English and Classical Schools. In 1828, John Brooks Esq., fitted up a building near the present Wachusett House for the use of the town for an English and Classical School. He also purchased a valuable philosophical apparatus and agreed to contribute for three years the sum of $300 annually for the salary of the instructor. This school was maintained for several years with gratifying prosperity.

Miscellaneous Facts and Figures

		Number of Residents
Dec. 1769	Middle	36
	Southerly	20
	Easterly	10
	Westerly	18
	No. Westerly	14
	No. Easterly	21
		119 residents

1775 Squadrons and Appropriations

Centre	8.16. 7.3
Holden	3.12.10.3
R. Keyes	3.18. 6
Dea. Keyes	4. 1. 9
Brigham	2.12.10.1
Phelps	1.17. 4.1

1775 Tilly Littlejohn, E. Hobbs, and A. Harrington for building a School House in their Squadron 15.11.2.1.

Expenses

1777	Centre	9.10.9
	Lt. Chas. Brooks	3.18.1.2
	Joseph Phelps	1.13.1.3
	S. Brigham	2.10.9
	Dea. T. Keyes	3.16.8.2
	Abijah Harrington	3.10.6.2
		25 (some error in these figures)

1785 School kept in S. Davis' house
1786 " " " T. Mason's house
1786 " " " E. Allen's house
1786 " " " Silas Keyes' house
1797 " " " T. Ramer's house

1789	Dodd's (Northerly)	North
	Parker's	East
	Watson's (Middle)	Centre
	Baxter's	West
	Brigham's	N. W.
	Holden's	South

1790–1 Rev. John Rolph a teacher.

1793 Leonard Woods kept school 52½ weeks at 3.14....5.1.3. Paid his father.

SCHOOLS

Districts	1798–9	1799	1801
1	.....	John Watson.	.....
2	Jonas Beaman.	St. Mirick.	A. Meriam.
3	E. Keyes & E. Raymore.	E. Raymore.	John Keyes.
4	Jonas Smith.	S. Dadman.	A. Whitney.
5	John Parker.	S. Stratton.	I. Keyes.
6	C. Kilburn.	Silas Fay.	D. Hoyt.
7	U. Newton.	Josiah Davis.	Seth Savage, Jr.
8	Abner Brigham.	Antipas How.	.....

1797 A. Merriam of Middle & Saml. Richardson, Widow Allen of Mr. How's annexed to A. Harrington's district, and school house ordered to be built in A. H.'s district on land given by him. Westerly by road to Westminster, Northerly by Jonas Beaman.

James Brown and Jessie Brown from Ebenezer Parker's district to How's and a house to be built on land of Mr. Ramer, 15 rods S. E. of brook on road between Ramer's house and How's mill.

School house in Parker's on same spot as old, he to give land.

SCHOOLS

1799 Ordered North to be No. 1 N. E. to be No. 2

East	3	South	4
S. West	5	West	6
N. West	7		

Districts	1802	1803	1804	1805
1	H. Prentice.	C. Mirick, Jr.	B. Cheever.	.....
2	P. Gregory.	J. Mirick.....	B. Harrington	Wm. Dodd.
3	.....	Jas. Brown.	Jesse Brown.	John Powers.
4	.....	L. Chittenden.	Jonas Smith.	A. Whitney.
5	Joseph Baker.	Sam. Cobb.	J. P. Davis.	.....
6	O. Davis lived)	S. Mason.	.....	B. Holden, Jr
7	.....	N. Clark.	I. Symonds.	W. Gibbs.
8	Ich. Fisher.	Luke Baker.	I. Thompson.	.....

District 6, 1. Hartwell, 1806

School House *in road from Capt. Hastings to* Meeting House.

North

A. Perry	N. Perry	E. Brooks	E. Mirick 2d
John Hobbs	Joel Read	Amos Sargent	J. Sargent
B. Harrington			Art. How
Widow Eveleth	Wm. Barnes	Adon. How	Ab. How
C. Mirick	C. Gregory	S. Hastings & Jr.	
S. Fay, Jr.	Widow Deb. Meriam		
E. Mirick			
M. Gill			
Sam. Stevenson			

South

T. Gleason	E. Gleason	Josh. Eveleth	Wid. Goodnow	Edw. Goodnow
Mary Moore (widow)		N. Wilder	Wid. Woods	B. Cheever
Wm. Smith	J. Dana	Wm. Gibbs	R. Parmenter	J. Murdock
Wm. Richardson	H. Bragg	H. Prentice	Mich. Gill	D. Brooks
J. Watson	J. Gill	N. Reed	White E. Wilson	

Town Books have School Districts. 1810.

1806–7 Singing Schools Aaron Gates teacher $25.

1807 Voted not to try stoves for certain districts

1810 Voted to divide Centre School district and build two houses, one on road from Dr. Wilson's to Murdock's at angle of road, and one on road from Hasting's to Meeting House where it intersects the County road, and one near Centre of No. 8.

1811 No. 2 School House was 323 rods from John Mirick's and Committee thought it best to have it at corner of road northerly of Widow Beaman's leading to Mrs. Mildred Rand's.

1812 No. 8 School House built on same spot as old one.

1816 Voted Aug. 26th to call Centre School town house.
1823 Voted to buy open stoves for school districts not provided.
1827 School Committee named.
1832 New School districts.
1836 New School House No. 1 on easterly part of Blake's and Cobb's land, of Brick.
No. 4 Built. No. 5 in 1837 of brick.
Brick School house not far from Brook's Station 1889 is No. 5.
1828 John Brooks fitted up for the "Classical School"* "his old store building and it was moved up just this side of Mr. Howard's." "Was used three years, then sold to Thomas Gill and made over into a barn, and is now a part of R. Davis' barn."

Schools

1838 Dec. .

District No. 1	31 Houses	6	18 Houses	
2	16 Houses	7	23 Houses	
3	18 Houses	8	21 Houses	
4	23 Houses	9	28 Houses	
5	29 Houses	10	16 Houses	223 Houses

**"Lancaster Gazette" Ad July 6, 1829*

NOTICE

PRINCETON ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL

Will be opened on the first Monday in September next. WARREN GODDARD Esq of *Boston* a graduate of Harvard University formerly Preceptor of Sandwich Academy and who sustains a high reputation as a gentleman, scholar and instructor, will take the charge of the school.

A convenient building is provided for the present, with the expectation that, in a few years, a handsome and permanent one will be erected. The situation is peculiarly pleasant and healthy and being retired, is free from the temptations to vice and irregularity to which youth are exposed in more popular places.

A Stage from Boston to Albany passes through the town three times a week, and from Keene, N. H. to Providence, R. I. once a week. Gentlemen in Boston and other larger Towns will find it an eligible situation for their sons.

Mr Goddard will *board*, *instruct* and superintend the private studies and the moral conduct of scholars for $33 per quarter. Board in respectable families from $1.33 to $2 per week. Tuition, Common English, $4 per quarter, the higher branches of Mathematicks Natural Philosophy and the Classics $5 per quarter.

For a knowledge of the Character and Qualifications of Mr Goddard apply to Rev S Barrett or Theophilus Parsons Esq. Boston Rev Mr Goodwin, Sandwich or the Trustees.

Alhponso Brooks
Chandler Smith
Charles Russell
Charles Mirick
Samuel Clarke
John Brooks
Caleb Dana
} *Trustees.*

Brick House to be built at fork of road below Houghton Osgood's, and No. 2 Cor. of Sewall Mirrick's orchard, north of Gregory road.

According to a memoranda left by the late Albert C. Howe, Schoolhouse No. 1 stood near farmhouse of H. C. Delano. It was moved by John Stratton in 1834 to its present site, and is now occupied as a residence by Mrs. Ellen West. People around town went with their oxen to help move it. It was brought over Meeting house Hill (so called) to the Common, and to its present location. It took two days."

The house now owned by Michael Kivlon was No. 9. The first school houses were of wood. From 1836 to 1838 or 1840, all the houses except in No. 2 and No. 7 were rebuilt of brick. In the winter of 1872, No. 4 house was burned and rebuilt of wood, in the summer of 1873, on the site of the brick one, near the brook. The old wooden one stood on the height of land, just beyond Warren Kendall's. In 1904 the house was removed to it's present location. No. 9 schoolhouse was sold to John Griffin in 1883 or 1884, for a carriage house. He later sold to John Fay who used it as a paint shop. No. 1 was sold the same year to John Brooks, Jr. and made into a dwelling house, afterwards occupied by Thomas Kivlon, but owned by the Brooks heirs. These two schools were given up when the Goodnow school rooms in the Library Building were occupied. These two school houses were both built of wood. All the school houses have been remodeled inside, and newly furnished with modern seats. No. 3 school house (wood) was removed to the land now owned by Mrs. Mary (Brown) Bartlett Walton and made into a house now occupied by her. In or about 1843, the present hall and school building were built of wood. No. 10 Everettville school was given up, and soon after Mr. Isaac F. Thompson bought the house and it was torn down. It was a brick house.

No. 7 School house was moved back and remodeled in 1874 or 1875, No. 6 of brick, and No. 5 of brick both remodeled and furnished with new seats. No. 8 was moved back and rebuilt in 1856.

Amounts granted certain years

1784 £45. (Centre £16.14)
1786 £50
1787 £50
1788 £50

Every male person of age of twenty-one years in each plot shall be considered a voter and shall have notice of the time and place of the Squadron meeting, and no money shall be expended without the consent of the majority part of the votes present.

1789 £60
1790 £60
1791 £60
1792 £70
1793 70
1794 70 $233.33
1795 70
1796 70
1797 120 A Committee from each district to provide teacher
1812 475
1813 540
1814 540
1815 630
1816 720

1798	127.10	1820	720
1799	140. $466.67	1821	720
1800	140	1824	585
1801	140	1825	585
1802	$466.67 Committee appointed districts not named	1828	585
1803	$466.67 Committee appointed districts named	1829	615
1804	$466.67	1830	615
1805	$466.67	1840	900
1806	475		

The schools of the town have shared in the general progress of education in our land.

The simple course of study of former days, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and grammar has gradually given place to a larger curriculum including geography, history, physiology, nature study, drawing, vocal music and sewing, while the High School adds algebra, geometry, rhetoric, civil government, literature, physics, Latin, French, agriculture and cooking.

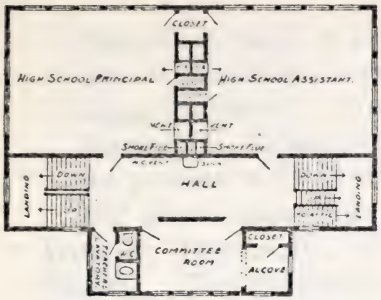
Many of the schools of the town have been consolidated at the Centre, the pupils being conveyed from different parts of the town, at the town's expense. This method has resulted in securing a far larger school, and more efficient instruction.

The beginning of a High School was made in 1891. It has grown in numbers and in extent of curriculum though as yet it provides only a three years course. For some years the consolidated schools and the High School occupied rooms in the Town Hall building and the Library building. But the erection of the building on Boylston Avenue has given far better accommodations.

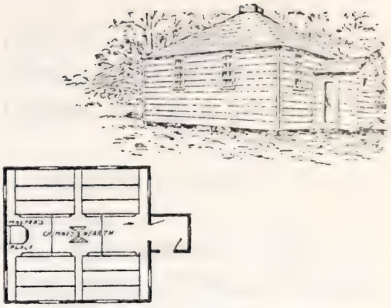
Until within a period of a little more than twenty years the supervision of the schools was entrusted solely to the school committee.

But, now, in accordance with state law a superintendent has been chosen, at first for one year, but now for a term of three years, this town being classed for the purpose with Westminster and Sterling.

The superintendents have been as follows:

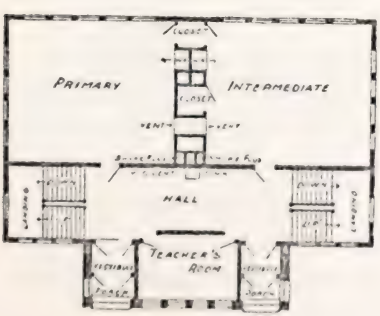


SECOND FLOOR OF HIGH SCHOOL

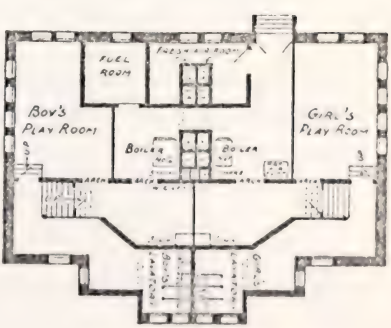


NORTHERLY DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE, 1797-8

PRINCETON HIGH SCHOOL, 1906



FIRST FLOOR OF HIGH SCHOOL



BASEMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL

Flora E. Kendall, 2 yrs. Geo. H. Knowlton, 4 yrs.
Geo. R. Pinkham, 2 yrs. Albert L. Barbour, 1 yr.
Edgar H. Grout, 4 yrs. George Rugg, 7 yrs.
Marshall A. Edson, 3 yrs.
the present incumbent, H. C. Waldron, 3 yrs.

The school committee at present are; Wm. M. Roper, Jr., Arthur E. Hutchinson, Ethel R. Mirick. Miss Mirick has the distinction of being the first woman chosen on the School Board in this town.

CHAPTER X

MILITARY HISTORY

French and Indian War. — During the French and Indian War of 1755, the town of Rutland furnished many men for service among whom were quite a number who were living in the East Wing, or soon after became residents.

A roll of a company under command of Capt. Peter Davis of Rutland which marched for relief of Fort William Henry, August 1757, bears the following names, all of whom were more or less identified with the history of Princeton:[1]

Joseph Eveleth	Boaz Moore
Eliphalet How	Isaac Wheeler
Oliver Davis	Ephraim Allen
Robert Cowdin	Timothy Keyes
Samuel Woods	Sadey Mason
Joseph Gibbs	Joshua Nurse
Robert Forbes	Seth Savage
Robert Woods, Jr	Lieut. Benj. Holden then of Dedham was in the service in 1760.

Revolutionary War. — Although one of the towns isolated from the centre of excitement in the approaching difficulties with the mother country, Princeton was not unaffected nor indifferent to the troubles which bore more directly upon the larger and more accessible places. The earliest record of the action of the town, in relation to revolutionary measures was entered March 7th, 1768,

[1] Mass. Archives, Vol. 95, page 531.

when the voters at their annual Town Meeting, denounced the Act of Parliament, imposing duties on paper, glass, painters' colors and tea imported into the colonies. At a public meeting held in January 1773, the inhabitants discussed the grievances of the colonists. The subject was referred to a committee, who were instructed to draw up an expression of their views, and the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted by the town.

Resolved: 1. That the connection between the mother country and these colonies is of great consequence to both, if mutually kept up; but when digressions are made from established compacts, that connection begins to lessen, and, of course, creates an alienation, the effects of which must be attended with bad consequences. For the resolute man, in a just cause, while in a state of freedom, never will consent to any abridgments or deprivations of his just rights and disdains threats or any measures of compulsion to submission thereto — not like the dog, the more he is beaten the more he fawns — but, on the contrary, with a noble mind, defends to the last and every stripe stimulates his efforts and endeavors in defence of his own or his country's cause.

2. That this town, as a part of this province, whensoever their rights, liberties and properties are infringed upon, by what authority soever, that they, in honor to their forefathers, by whose solitude and industry, under God, they have enjoyed the fruits of their labors — for the regard they bear to posterity — as friends to their country, have good right to complain and manifest their uneasiness at such proceedings.

3. That the repeated attempts to make the people of this province submit to unjust taxation and absolute dependency upon the crown, together, appear subversive of, and inconsistent with, the constitution of a free people.

4. That such measures are unconstitutional and demand the attention of all well disposed people and a mutual connection and joint adherence in proper means for redress, that thereby the rights and liberties, civil and religious, which have been transmitted to us from our illustrious ancestors, might be kept inviolate by us their posterity.

5. That they shall be always ready to concur in all just and proper means that this province and the neighboring colonies may come into for the common good and in conjunction with the friends of liberty, shall bear testimony to all invasions upon our rights and liberties.

6. That this report (these resolutions) be put upon the town record, that posterity may know they had a sense of their invaluable rights and liberties and were not willing to part with them, but by their own consent, and that *they are determined to vindicate and support them as times and occasions may call for.*

Committee { Ephraim Woolson, *Chairman.*
Boaz Moore.
Ebenezer Jones.
Charles Brooks.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1774, it was voted "to choose a committee of correspondence to com-

municate with committees of correspondence in other towns in this province, to give the earliest intelligence to the inhabitants of this town of any designs that they shall discover at any subsequent period against our natural and constitutional rights." This committee consisted of Benjamin Holden, Joseph Eveleth, Samuel Woods, William Thompson, John Jones, Adonijah Howe and Sadey Mason, four of whom were to constitute a quorum.

It is related that later on when word reached Princeton that a band of the King's troops had made an excursion up the Mystic River and carried off a quantity of gunpowder from the Charlestown Arsenal, it thoroughly aroused the inhabitants, and they spent the night in moulding pewter plates into musket bullets, and other preparations for immediate service.

As soon as arrangements were completed, several of the inhabitants started and had proceeded as far as Lancaster when they were met by messengers from Boston, who assured them their further advance was unnecessary.

Princeton was by no means backward in the part it took in the Revolutionary War.

In March, 1775, a company of minute men was formed, armed, and equipped, and ordered to "train once a week" and to "put themselves in a proper position for defense." The officers of this company were Capt. Ebenezer Jones, Lieut. Joseph Sargent, and Ensign Samuel Hastings.

At the same time the town voted to "procure seventy-two dollars for their use, besides the necessary accoutrements;" the selectmen being instructed to pay said money "when they marched."

On the memorable 19th of April, 1775, the arrival of a messenger shouting, "to arms! to arms! the war has begun!" and the ringing of the church bell summoned the people together. In a short time the minute-men were paraded on the common and took up their line of march towards Lexington and Concord.

During the whole revolutionary struggle the people of Princeton cheerfully met the demands of the State and

We the Subscribers Engage to Stay till ye last of January 1776

Joseph Eveleth
Ephraim Nurse 1st Command
Thomas Graves
John Stuart
Calvin Wilder
Asa Rogers
Nathan Geary
Jacob Morse
Bartholomew Chever
Abel Harington
Josiah Miriek
John Brigham
William Dods
Solomon Nurse Jun

Congress. In January, 1775, as recommended by Congress, a contribution of money and provisions was raised for the towns of Boston and Charlestown, and when, on the first of May, an order by the Continental Congress provided for the removal of indigent inhabitants of Boston and distribution among the inland towns, Princeton voted to receive its proportion of twenty-four.

On the 14th of June, a motion was made to see if the town would support independence, if it should be declared; and it was voted unanimously to concur. On the 14th of July news of the Declaration of Independence was received. The messenger bearing the Declaration from Philadelphia to Boston was intercepted in Worcester and a copy obtained which was read to the people from the porch of the Old South Church by Isaiah Thomas, the patriot printer. The good news quickly spread to the adjoining towns reaching Princeton that same day.

On Sept. 10th one-fifth part of the militia of the state were called out to march to the defense of New York, and one-fourth part that remained were required to be armed and equipped and ready to march at a moment's notice, if their services were needed.

Calls were sent out at frequent intervals for soldiers for the defense of Boston and other exposed places. In 1777, a requisition was made for every seventh of the male inhabitants over 16 years of age to complete the quota of the State.

At the town meeting in March, Princeton voted to give twenty pounds to each man enlisting in the Continental army for three years or during the war. They also voted to procure and deliver shirts, stockings, and other clothing, for the Massachusetts soldiers in the Continental army in the proportion of one set to every seven males over 16 years of age of its population.

On August 9th, 1777, fourteen men were drafted to join the Northern army three weeks under General Lincoln. Under the resolve of June 12, 1778, for raising 180 men for an expedition to Rhode Island, several were drafted from

Princeton, and on the 23rd of June, two Princeton citizens were required as guards to the captured troops of General Burgoyne, and a bounty of £72 was voted to soldiers enlisting and for the support of their families. The town also voted to obtain on a loan the money necessary for the payment of bounties.

On Oct. 19, 1778, the town voted "to sell the steel which was voted to this town by the General Court, which is now in the hands of Mr. Willm Thompson," also "to dispose of the gun locks in D^{n} How's hands." These articles sold for £19–1^{s}–6^{d}.

On Oct. 9, 1779, nine soldiers were enlisted to join General Washington at Claverick on the Hudson; and were supported by the town at an average cost of £50 each.

In June 1780, twelve men were enlisted for the Continental army at Claverick and provisions were furnished for the army; £8460 for the purchase of beef and £1600 at another time. The town secured by loan to meet its obligations and to raise additional men for the army £37,305–16^{s}–7^{d}.

As the war progressed the supplying of soldiers became more difficult and they were procured only by the offer of exorbitant bounties and additional gratuities. At a meeting Jan. 17, 1781, it was "voted that each soldier that shall enlist in the Continental service for three years, or during the war, receive one hundred hard dollars in the following manner; viz.: Twenty hard dollars, and twenty more at the exchange, viz.: Seventy-five for one to be paid before he marches; thirty dollars to be paid six months after marching; to be delivered to the soldier in camp if required, and, at the end of three years, each soldier shall receive twelve three-year-old cattle of a middling size, or current money equivalent to purchase said cattle, and each soldier shall receive the aforesaid encouragement only in proportion to the time he shall be in the service.

In March a levy of £2025, old currency, was made to defray army expenses and in May the selectmen report having "paid to the war committee at sundry times

£19,273–13^{s}–6^{d}, and later in the year £9000 for beef and £784–10^{s} in money for soldiers.

The rapid depreciation of paper currency rendered the normal amount of taxation excessive, the true value of appropriations is difficult to determine, but an approximate idea can be gained from the average depreciation each month, viz.: In 1781 from Feb. 27 to May 1, one dollar of specie was equal to 187 cents in Continental money; 225 to May 25; 300 to June 15; 400 to Oct. 1; and after that date Continental money was practically worthless.

The leading authority on the difference between training bands and the alarm list is the fifth volume of the Province Laws, pages 445 and 451. The training band meant the militia, limited to men from sixteen to fifty years of age, while the alarm list included men up to sixty-five, and is popularly known as minutemen. Minutemen were organized as early as 1774, and were a contrivance for getting round the authority of the crown and the loyalists over the militia. It is not generally known that the present system of European armies was copied from Massachusetts. And we forget that up to about 1783 Massachusetts was a military community, and Boston was a military town. The king and his officers lost the Revolutionary War because they expected to fight farmers and mechanics, and met a military people whom Prussia was glad to take for a model.

The study of this early period in the establishment of the Bay State Colony displays the fact that the gradual development of our military organizations had their rise for the greater part in the defence of distant and sparsely populated settlements, and owed their inspiration to the united action of town and church. The Minute Men were of a later organization, not earlier than 1773. The alarm list had for special purpose the defence of town and church against attacks by the Indians. The town provided the powder and ball; each man owned his rifle or shotgun, but was responsible to the town for the use of the ammunition, none of which was to be used for private purposes, such, for

instance, as hunting game, or shooting-matches. Each Sunday the men of the alarm list brought their guns, powder and ball to the church. After morning service they were inspected by one of the deacons, and any deficiency in ammunition was to be paid for by the man found to be deficient. In some towns, perhaps in all, a small building was set apart, usually in the cemetery, where the town's arms, powder and ball were kept. The Minute Men of 1773 were originally composed of about one-third of the members of the train band or company. They were to be ready to respond at a minute's notice to proceed to any threatened point of attack or danger without waiting for the gathering of the company. The organization was first established by what was called the "Liberty Men" of each town against British attacks, and later the town company as a whole took the name of Minute Men, as was the case at Lexington and Concord.

*Records of the Military Company in Princeton**

Commission Officers	Eben^{r} Jones Captain
Received their Commissions	Caleb Mirick 1st Lieut.
Under Coll^{o} John Murray	Jos^{h} Sargent 2nd Lieut.
at Rutland Ap^{r} 7th 1774	Eph^{m} Hartwell Ensign

John Jones Clerk, appointed by the Captain, & Sworn Ap^{r}. 1774.

Sergeants	Charles Brooks Saml Hastings Enoch Brooks Norman Clark	Drumm^{rs}	Wm Whitteker Jacob Norcross
Corporals	Silas Houghton Peabody How Abijah Harrington	Fifers	John Chandler Jos Sargent Jn^{r}.

N.B. Elisha Gale Senior was ye 3rd Sergeant & on his Deceased was suceeded by E Bro [ ].

Tilly Littlejohn	Isaac Parker	Joseph Phelps J^{r}
Abner How	✓Jona^{n} Geary	Saml Thomson
Elisha Wilder	Jonas Keyes	Saml Woods J^{r}

* On inside of cover of original is the following:

Capt. Jones Entertained	1st	Training	June	21st	1774
Lieut. Mirick	" 2^{d}	"	Aug.	30	"
Lieut. Sargent	" 3^{d}	"	Sept.	28	"
Ensign Hartwell	" 4th	"	Nov.	29	"

Tim° Goodenough
Ichab^d Standley
John Barker
Nath^el Cutter
Josiah Davis
Ric^d Baxter
Elisha Hobbs
Josiah Mirick
Jabez Stratton
Phin^s Gregory
Isaac Thomson
Jos. Haynes
Uriah Newton
Elisha Gale J^r
Chamb^n Eustis
Daniel Sumner
Stephen Herrington
Phin^s Beaman
Isaac Norcross
David Everett
Eben^r Colburn
James Curtis
Jacob Morse
Eliph^t Rogers
Belcher Richards
John Gleason
Thos. Gleason
Joshua Mosm^n
Saml Mosman
Wm Dodds
Nathan Smith
Andrew Paterson
Jon^s Powers
Abra^m Savage
John Watson
Ichab^d Fisher

Asa Hoit
Sylva^s Oaks
Moses Herringt^n
John Trask
Amos Spring
Reub^n Parman^r
Jos. Whitney
George Davidson
Jabez Gerould
Jesse Gleason
Nathan Jones
Thos Hapgood
David Hows
Danl Gibbs
Elisha Gibbs
Eph^r Roper
Silas Fay
Jos. Gibbs
Benjn Smith
Levy Wyman
Amos Sargent
Solo^n Rolph
Saml Mirick
Wm Richardson J^r
Eph^r Jones
Stephen Hastings
Sam Kendal
Moses Stickney
David Bennett
Eleazer Rider
Alphe^s Hews
David Woolley
Jonas Pierce
John Brigham
Joel Sawin
Curtis Fowl

Elijah Hardey
Jacob Savage
Asa Copland
Oliver Davis J^r
Danl Park Junr
Saml Robins J^r
Eph^m Mirick
Benjn Treadway
Wm Parkhurst
Bartho^w Cheever
Eli Stearns
Elijah Farrin^n
Manass^h Roper
Obad^h Allen
Aaron Ball
Luther Parm^r
Saml Whitney
Abel Herrington
David Nutting
Ephraim Smith
Francis Dean
Abel Mosman
Eleazer Pechard
Oliver Mosman
Phile^n Robins
Andrew Barber
Jonathan Phillips
Nathan Bernard
Moses Ball
Isaac Kendall
Luther Rice
David Keyes
Jos. Hosley
Jon^a Eady
Abra^m Gale
Joshua Stiles

5 Sept. 1774. Officers Resigned under Col° Murray by sending ye following Letter.— Hon^rd Sir. Having Rec^d Comm^ns of Hon^r under your Command — Taking it for granted you was a friend to y^r Country the contrary of which we were unwilling to believe — But since you have accepted of ye late appointmt as an Unconstitutional Counsellor, which we must own surprized us — Allow us to Enform y^r Honor, that we no longer hold our Commissions under ye Present mode of Goverment.

5th Sep^t 1774. The Inhab^ts of ye Town of Princeton Being Assembled at y° Meeting House in sd Town after having passed several Votes — T'was put to see if the Town would Choose Military Officers to Lead and Order them in case of an Invasion of Arms, to put ye Late Acts into Execution.

Voted in ye Affirmative — They then proceeded to Choose

Officers of till ye Result of ye Genl Congress be made Publick.	Eben^r^ Jones Capt. Caleb Mirick 1st Lieut. Jos. Sargent 2nd Lieut. Ep^m^ Hartwell Ensign.

9th Novr 1774. The Military Company in Princeton being met for Exercising & Dr. said Company in ye Art Military It was thought Proper to Raise a Company of men to be Ready at a minute's warning In case of an Allarm: as many other Towns in ye Province had done — According Officers were chosen by ye Company to Draw out or Inlist s^d^ Company (of minute men so called) Viz

Boaz Moore Capt John Jones 1st Lieut. Adon^h^ How 2^d^ Lieut.	A List of ye Company on ye Last Page. [Not given]

Field Officers Chosen by Commission Officers and Commission Officers Chosen by ye People in ye County of Worcester —

Thirtyeth of Sep^t^ 1774. Commission Officers met at Rutland District and made Choice of Field Officers for the Regiment in ye County of Worcester Viz.

Nathan Sparhawk of Rutland Dis^t^ Colonel
Jonathan Grout of Petersham Lieu^t^ Colonel
Jonas Wilder of Templeton Major ——

Field Officers for ye Rigement of minute men Chosen at Worcester for Rutland Paxton Hutchinson Princeton Holden Hubbardston Templeton &ct Viz.

D of Petersham Colonel
Benjamin Holden of Princeton Lieut Colonel
Willard Moore of Paxton Major

Octr 1774

June 1st 1774 } Records of ye Sad Divided state of ye English Nation and Notwithstanding ye Disaffection between Great Britain the Colonies, has been for several years standing This Record bears date from the first of June 1774 when British Troops were Landed at Boston and Encamped on ye Common — with their Artilery levelled at ye Town of Boston — His Majestys Ships of war in Boston Harbour, to stop all Trade and Commerce.

In July following Rec^d^ accounts from G^t^ Britain that his majestys Counsellors for ye Province of Massch. Bay were appointed Unconstitutionally from Home — which proved true — accordingly the most of them were Sworn — the latter end of Augt Large numbers of People Openly Visited many of those who had accepted of their appointments, and obliged them to Resign their Offices — A General Concern through the Country — Distressing Events — Rushing in the flood, threaten to Distroy. Thos. Gage Governor in chief, Invested Power and authority from his Majesty to put

the late Acts of Parliament in force — which if affected — fatal to ye Nation — many Unhappy Disasters happen.
Second of Sep^t^ Regular Troops take about two hundred barrels of Powder from ye Powder house in Mistick near Cambridge — the whole Province Allarmed being informed that the Powder was taken & six men killed almost every Town General march'd but were stoped by a second Information Viz. that no lives were lost, all Returned — Princeton Company march'd as far as Lancaster 3rd Sept. Setting of ye Court ye 6 & 7 Sep^t^ prevented by a meeting of a Large Number of People on s^d^ 6th & 7th days of Sep^t^ at Worcester for that Purpose

Committees of Correspondence in ye Several Towns in ye County of Worcester met at Worcester in Aug^t^ & Sep^t^ Several times, past many Resolves, Notes, &ct Respecting the Distressed Circumstances of America.—

American Congress Sit at Philedelphia in Sept.

Provincial Congress Sit at Concord fifth Oct^r^.

Continental Congress Returned in Novr 1774.

It has been found impossible to ascertain the exact number of Princeton men who served in the Revolutionary army. The town furnished its full quota of men under the several calls, with one exception (in 1778) when it was deficient one man and paid the required fine of $100. There are no town records from which any reliable estimate can be made of the whole number of soldiers nor of the expenses incurred by the town.

A careful examination has been made of the military rolls and papers in the State Archives (many of which are in a very imperfect condition), and every name thought to belong to this town, has been copied and appears in the list below. Many of these men, probably a large proportion, especially during the first few years of the war, were *volunteers* but it is impossible to determine the facts in all cases, so that our list includes the names of all persons credited to Princeton, for any service during the war — volunteers and drafted men as well as those that were hired. It is possible that some names have been omitted, and equally possible that a few of the names should be credited to other towns, but it is believed that the list is nearly correct. It should be remembered that some persons, remembered as Revolutionary Soldiers and living in this town, made it their place of residence *subsequent to the war*, and hence their names may not appear in this list.

Captain Boaz Moore's Company in Colonel Ephraim Doolittle's Regiment from 19th of April, 1775.

	Days		
Capt. Boaz Moore	13	" Elisha Gale	9
Lt. John Jones	9	" Jacob Morse	16
Lt. Adonijah How	18	" David Haws	8
Sergt. Thomas Mason	18	" Samuel Robbins, Jr.	6
" Abraham Gale	9	" Eleser Packard	8
" John Barke	11	" Andrew Barber	8
Corp. Chamberlin Eustis	9	" Levey Wyman	8
" Humphrey Moore	10	" Uriah Newton	11
" Isaac Thompson	18	" David Rugge	8
" Curtis Fowl	8	" Joel Sawin	8
Fife Samuel Ferrington	8	" Ichabod Fisher	8
Drum William Whitaker	9	" Isaac Kendal	8
" James Curtis	8	" Thos. Nappár(?)	16
" Isaac Parker	9	" Norman Clark	11
" David Everitte	8	" Jabez Mynan(?)	8
" Joseph Eveleth	9	" Jona Geary	11
" George Parkhurst	8	" Jesse Fisher	8
" Ephraim Hartwell	9	" Phineas Gregory	10
" Josiah Mirick	9	" Abijah Herrington	6
" Ephraim Roper	8		

Soldiers of the Revolution

A

This list includes " Lexington Alarm " men and enlisted men belonging to or credited to Princeton. The names with an asterisk are those of men hired by the town, and no effort has been made to identify them.

† Died before pension act of 1818. ‡ On pension lists. § Grand Marshal.

Abbott, Isaac.	
Ball, Nathan.	
Ball, Samuel.	
Barber, Andrew.	
Barker, John.	Leicester, Vt., 1818.
§†Beaman, Jonas.	Died, Princeton, March 27, 1804, aged 54.
Bennett, David.	Died, Hubbardston, Apl. 30, 1825, aged 74.
Billings, Silas.	
Boardman, William.	
†Bowen, John.	Died in service, December, 1777, aged 21.
Brigham, John.	Died, Acworth, N.H., Apr. 2, 1841, aged 83.
†Brigham, Moses.	Died, Delaware, Canada, Aug. 13, 1814, aged 61.
§†Brooks, Charles.	Died, Princeton, March, 1798, aged 66.

§CHEEVER, BARTHOLOMEW. Died, Princeton, Jan. 8, 1838, aged 80.
CHEEVER, JACOB.
‡CLARK, NORMAN. Died, Clarksville, N. H., May 25, 1842, aged 99 years, 5 mos.
§†COWDIN, ROBERT. Died, Princeton, Oct. 3, 1785, aged 55.
†CURTIS, JAMES. Died before 1789.
CUTTER, BENJAMIN. Died, Fort Ann, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1846, aged 84.
CUTTER, JOSIAH. Died, Watertown, May, 1833, aged 70.
CUTTER, NATHANIEL, JR. Died, Grafton, Vt., Sept. 4, 1841, aged 81.
DARLING, TIMOTHY.
DAVIDSON, GEORGE.
DAVIS, ISAAC.
†DAVIS, MICAH. Died, Princeton, ———, 1785, aged 22.
DAVIS, OLIVER, JR. Died, Princeton (?).
DAVIS, SAMUEL (of Concord).
§DAVIS, SIMON. Died, Princeton, Jan. 29, 1828, aged 69.
DODDS, WILLIAM. Died, Princeton, Oct. 28, 1833, aged 85.
†EUSTIS, CHAMBERLAIN. Died, Rutland, ———, 1801, aged 57.
§†EVELETH, JOSEPH. Died, Princeton, Oct. 11, 1790, aged 58.
†EVERETT, DAVID. Died in Army, June 26, 1775, aged 30.
FARRINGTON, ELIJAH.
FARRINGTON, SAMUEL.
FISHER, ICHABOD. Died, Paris, N. Y. (?)
FISHER, JESSE. Died, Paris, N. Y. (?)
‡FOWLE, CURTIS.
FOWLE, JOHN.
†FROST, JOHN. Died, Princeton, ———, 1783.
GALE, ABRAHAM. Died, probably in New Hampshire.
GALE, ELISHA. Died, Barre, Vt., Jan. 17, 1827, aged 84.
GALE, HENRY. Died, Brighton, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1836, aged 84.
GARFIELD, DANIEL.
‡GEARY, JONATHAN.
†GEROULD, JABEZ. Died, East Smithfield, Pa., June 12, 1802, aged 54.
GIBBS, DANIEL. Died, Peterboro, N. H., Sept. 25, 1824, aged 73.
GIBBS, ELISHA. Died, Orono, Me., 1846, aged 93.
GIBBS, JOSEPH. Died, Ashburnham, Mch. 19, 1829, aged 73.
†GLEASON, JESSE. Died, Princeton, June 11, 1783, aged 34.
GOODNOW, DANIEL.
GOODNOW, TIMOTHY.
GRANT, THOMAS. Died, Lancaster, probably.

*Gray, Daniel.	
§Gregory, Phineas.	Died, Princeton, Dec. 2, 1821, aged 78.
Hapgood, Thomas.	
Harrington, Abel.	
§Harrington, Abijah.	Died, Princeton, May 27, 1821, aged 78.
Harrington, Isaac.	
Harrington, Uriah.	
Harrington, Moses.	
Harris, Luke.	
†Hartwell, Ephraim.	Died, New Ipswich, N. H., 1816, aged 70.
Hastings, Charles.	Died, Ashburnham, Nov. 28, 1850, aged 90.
Hawes, David.	
§Holden, Benjamin, Col.	Died, Princeton, Nov. 24, 1820, aged 92.
Hosley, Joseph.	
§†How, Adonijah.	Died, Princeton, Sept. 10, 1800, aged 63.
§†How, Peabody.	Died, Princeton, May 9, 1806, aged 70.
Hudson, Reuben.	
§†Jones, Ebenezer, Major.	Died, Princeton, Nov. 4, 1779, aged 53.
†Jones, Ebenezer, Jr.	Died, Boston, before 1814.
§†Jones, Ephraim.	Died, Princeton, June 21, 1784, aged 27.
†Jones, John, Capt.	Died, Crown Point, July 4, 1776, aged 33.
Jones, Nathan.	Died, Ashburnham, Apl. 8, 1827, aged 74.
Kendall, Isaac.	
§‡Keyes, Israel.	Died, Princeton, Sept. 18, 1841, aged 81.
§Keyes, Jonas.	Died, Princeton, July 21, 1822, aged 79.
Keyes, Peabody.	Died, Jackson, Tioga Co., Pa., after 1802.
†Mason, Paul.	Died, Princeton, Feb. 20, 1799, aged 85.
§†Mason, Thomas.	Died, Princeton, Nov. 28, 1814, aged 81.
†Maynard, Jabez.	Died in Army (Canada?), 1776, aged 22.
*McAllester, Reuben.	
*McMallen, William.	
*McMillin, Samuel.	
Meed, Jabez.	
†Mirick, James.	Died in Army, at Boston, Dec. 8, 1778, aged 45.
†Mirick, John.	Died, Weston, ———, 1782, aged 60.
†Mirick, Josiah.	Died, Princeton, June 15, 1790, aged 49.
†Moore, Abijah, Capt.	Died, Boylston, ———, 1796, aged 72.
§†Moore, Boaz, Capt.	Died, Princeton, Oct. 9, 1802, aged 67.
§†Moore, Humphrey.	Died, Princeton, Dec. 19, 1790, aged 49.
§Moore, Uriah (of Bolton).	Died, Princeton, May 25, 1820, aged 66.
Moore, Willard.	
†Morse, Jacob.	Died, Princeton, April 15, 1819, aged 73.
†Morse, Joshua.	Died, Sherborn (?) Apl. 1, 1787, aged 63.

MOSMAN, ABEL.	
MOSMAN, JOSHUA.	
‡MOSMAN, OLIVER.	Died, Henderson, N. Y., Apl. 30, 1835, aged 75.
NAPPER, THOMAS.	
NEWTON, JONATHAN.	Died, Alstead, N. H. (?).
†NEWTON, URIAH.	Died, Princeton, May, 1805, aged 69.
†NORCROSS, EPHRIAM.	Died, Princeton (?), Apl. 18, 1781, aged 18.
†NORCROSS, ISAAC.	Died, Royalston, May 2, 1817, aged 78.
†NORCROSS, JACOB.	Died, Princeton, Nov. 25, 1805, aged 54.
OAK, SILVANUS.	
OSBORN, JOHN.	
†PACKARD, ELEAZER.	Died, Plainfield (Mass.?), 1803, aged 76.
PARKER, ISAAC.	
†PARKER, LEVI.	Died, Royalton, Vt., Mch, 1813, aged 60.
†PARKHURST, DANIEL.	Died, Princeton, July 17, 1810, aged 54.
PARKHURST, EPHRAIM.	Died, ———, before 1798.
PARKHURST, GEORGE.	
PARKHURST, WILLIAM.	
§‡PARMENTER, LUTHER.	Died, Princeton, Aug. 1, 1850, aged 94.
PARMENTER, REUBEN.	Died, Princeton, Dec. 30, 1823, aged 75.
PATERSON, ANDREW.	
PEIRCE, JONAS.	
POWERS, JONATHAN.	
RAYMOND, DANIEL.	Died, Ashby, Sept. 30, 1835, aged 71.
RAYMORE, JAMES.	
RAYMORE, JOHN.	
RAYMORE, JONAS.	
RAYMORE, THOMAS.	
ROBBINS, PHILEMON.	
†ROBBINS, SAMUEL, JR.	Died, Weston (Warren), June 14, 1815.
†ROGERS, ELIPHALET.	Died, Royalston, May 4, 1815, aged 78?.
†ROPER, EPHRAIM.	Died, Sterling, Dec. 5, 1793, aged 78.
RUGG, AMOS.	
RUGG, DAVID.	
†SARGENT, JOSEPH, CAPT.	Died, Princeton, Mch. 22, 1797, aged 65.
SAVERY, THOMAS.	
†SAWIN, JOEL.	Died, Princeton,———, 1780.
†SAWYER, JAMES.	Died in service.
SOLOMON, PETER.	
STEARNS, BENJAMIN.	
‡STEARNS, ELI.	Died, Lancaster, Mch. 7, 1825, aged 67.
STEWART JOHN.	
STILES, JOSHUA.	Died, Boylston, May 14, 1828, aged 70.
STRATTON, SAMUEL.	Died, Holden, Jan. 13, 1838, aged 74.

SUMNER, JOEL.	
§THOMPSON, ISAAC.	Died, Princeton, Feb. 16, 1833, aged 94.
THOMPSON, JAMES.	
THOMPSON, SAMUEL.	
TILLER (or Tillotson), JONATHAN, JR.	
TRASK, JOHN.	
TREADWAY, BENJAMIN.	
‡VANES (or Vance), WILLIAM.	
WHITNEY, SAMUEL.	
WHITTAKER, WILLIAM.	Died, Princeton, July 22, 1830, aged 86.
WHITTELOW (or Whitten), MATTHEW.	
WILDER, ELISHA.	
WOODS, SAMUEL, JR.	
WOOLSON, EDWARD.	
WYMAN, JOHN (of Lexington or Lunenburgh).	
WYMAN, LEVI.	

B

This list includes those who at time of enlistment were not inhabitants of Princeton, but either before or subsequent to the war resided in the town. The identity of those names marked with a * is not clearly established.

†ALLEN, SIMEON. Shrewsbury.	Died, Hubbardston, Dec. 28, 1805, aged 55.
§BABCOCK, AMOS. Sherborn.	Died, Princeton, Nov. 15, 1835, aged 76.
†BIGELOW, SAMUEL. Newton.	
BOWKER, MICAH. Sudbury.	
†BOWMAN, SOLOMON. Cambridge.	Died (killed), Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, aged 34.
†BOWMAN, THADDEUS, JR. Winchendon.	Died, Weathersfield, Vt., Apl. 1815, aged 72.
†BOYDEN, JABEZ. Medfield.	Died, Ticonderoga, Sept. 9, 1776, aged 27.
‡BRIANT, ISAAC. Rutland.	Died, Rutland, June 4, 1836, aged 74.

CHANDLER, JOHN.
Lancaster. Died, Princeton, March 26, 1832, aged 82.

CHEEVER, DANIEL.
Rutland or Lancaster. Died, Princeton, Sept. 9, 1822.

DRESSER, OLIVER.
Lancaster.

EAGER, FORTUNATUS.
Lancaster.

†ESTABROOK, SAMUEL, JR.
Holden. Died, West Boylston, 1816, aged 69.

§EVERETT, JOSHUA.
Westminster. Died, Princeton, Feb. 4, 1825, aged 84.

‡FASSETT, JONATHAN, CAPT.(?).
Shrewsbury. Died, Boylston, 1834, aged 89.

FAY, SILAS.
Northborough (?). Died, Camden, Me., after 1816.

GALE, AMOS.
Grafton. Died, probably in New Hampshire.

GILL, MICHAEL.
Westminster. Died, Princeton, August 10, 1840, aged 89.

†GOODNOW, EDWARD.
Northborough. Died, Princeton, July 17, 1798, aged 56.

GREGORY, ISAAC.
Weston. Died, Weston(?).

‡HAGER, ABRAHAM.
Shrewsbury. Died, Rutland, Sept. 29, 1847, aged 92.

†HARVEY, ZACHARIAH.
Westminster. Died, Chesterfield, N. H., February 15, 1801, aged 90.

HARVEY, ZACHARIAH, JR.
Westminster.

†KEYES, CYPRIAN (3d).
Shrewsbury. Died in Army.

KEYES, THOMAS.
Northborough. Died, Fairfax, Vt., Nov. 2, 1845, aged 90.

§‡KILBURN, CALVIN.
Lancaster. Died, Princeton, Jan. 23, 1852, aged 94.

†MAYNARD, ARTEMAS.
Shrewsbury. Died, Sterling, ———, 1808, aged 74.

§†MIRICK, STEPHEN.
Sudbury (?). Died, Princeton, May 20, 1827, aged 70.

MOSMAN, TIMOTHY.
Bolton.

MUDGE, JOSEPH.
Needham. Died, Westminster, Nov. 9, 1822, aged 69.

MUNROE, TIMOTHY. Rutland.	Died, Princeton, Feb. 7, 1836, aged 89.
MUZZEY, WILLIAM. Hubbardston.	Died, Hubbardston, Oct. 10, 1830, aged 97.
NORCROSS, SAMUEL. Westminster.	
§PARKER, EBENEZER. Lexington.	Died, Princeton, Oct. 19, 1839, aged 89.
§PARKER, NEHEMIAH. ——— (?).	Died, Princeton, Jan. 12, 1850, aged 89.
RAY, ASA. Westminster.	
RICHARDSON, MOSES. Roxbury.	Died (Roxbury?), ———, 1835, aged 88.
ROPER, BENJAMIN. Lancaster.	Died, Princeton, Nov. 1, 1826, aged (70?)
‡ROPER, JOHN. Lancaster.	Died, Princeton, April 10, 1833, aged 73.
ROZIER, ROBERT. Rutland.	
SARGENT, DANIEL. Holden.	Died, Worcester, May 17, 1838, aged 88.
§†SAVAGE, SETH. Rutland.	Died, Princeton, Aug. 21, 1807, aged 76.
†SAWIN, EZEKIEL. Natick.	Died, Princeton, July 21, 1817, aged 65.
SKINNER, WILLIAM. Hubbardston.	
SMITH, HUGH. Rutland.	
†SPRING, AMOS. Westminster.	Died [killed] in Army, Sept. 19, 1777.
†SPRING, THOMAS. Newton.	
STRATTON, ISAAC. Rutland.	
†TAINTER, BENJAMIN. Westborough.	Died, Worcester, N. Y., 1798, aged 65.
THACHER, JOHN. Attleborough.	Died, Harford, Penn., Jan. 8, 1841, aged 82.
§THACHER, OBADIAH. Attleborough.	Died, Harford, Penn., 1838, aged 81.
§THACHER, THOMAS. Attleborough.	Died, Harford, Penn., May, 1823, aged 68.

TOWER, ISAAC. Lancaster.	Died, Bristol, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1823, aged 71.
†TOWER, JEDUTHAN. Rutland.	Died, Paris, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1817, aged 61.
TOWER, JONATHAN. Rutland.	Died, Rutland April 20, 1846, aged 88.
†TOWER, JOSEPH. Hingham.	Died in Army, 1776, aged 26.
†WHEELER, ISAAC. Rutland.	Died, Rutland, April 22, 1817, aged 82.
†WHITCOMB, ASA, COL. Lancaster.	Died, Princeton, March 16, 1804, aged 84.
§†WHITNEY, ANDREW. Newton.	Died, Princeton, Oct. 16, 1818, aged 64.
WILSON, EPHRIAM. Chelmsford.	
§WILSON, EPHRIAM (DR.). Northborough.	Died, Bernardston, Nov. 17, 1839, aged 78.
CRAFTS, THOMAS. No. Bridgewater.	Died, Middlebro, Feb. 27, 1819, aged 60.
§†HAYNES, AARAN. Sudbury.	Died, Princeton, Feb. 16, 1842, aged 83.
BARTLETT, SAMUEL. Acton.	Died, Tharsalin, N. Y., a boy 13 years old who worked all night before battle of Bunker Hill.

Markers have been placed over the graves of the following named soldiers of the Revolution.

In the old Cemetery.

BEAMAN, JONAS.	Died, March 27, 1804, aged 54.
BROOKS, CHARLES.	Died, March , 1798, aged 66.
CHEEVER, BARTHOLOMEW.	Died, Jan. 8, 1838, aged 80.
COWDIN, ROBERT.	Died, Oct. 3, 1785, aged 55.
EVELETH, JOSEPH.	Died, Oct, 11, 1790, aged 58.
HARRINGTON, ABIJAH.	Died, May 27, 1821, aged 78.
HOLDEN, COL. BENJAMIN.	Died, Nov. 24, 1820, aged 92.
HORR, ADONIJAH.	Died, Sept. 10, 1800, aged 63.
HORR, PEABODY.	Died, May 9, 1806, aged 70.
JONES, MAJ. EBENEZER.	Died, Nov. 4, 1779, aged 53.
JONES, EPHRAIM.	Died, June 21, 1784, aged 27.
KEYES, JONAS.	Died, July 21, 1822, aged 79.

Mason, Thomas.	Died, Nov. 28, 1814, aged 81.
Moore, Capt. Boaz.	Died, Oct. 9, 1802, aged 67.
Moore, Humphrey.	Died, Dec. 19, 1790, aged 49.
Moore, Uriah.	Died, May 25, 1820, aged 66.
Savage, Seth.	Died, Aug. 21, 1807, aged 76.
Thompson, Isaac.	Died, Feb. 16, 1833, aged 94.
Whitney, Andrew.	Died, Oct. 16, 1818, aged 64.

In North Cemetery.

Everett, John.	Died, Feb. 4, 1825, aged 69.
Gregory, Phineas.	Died, Dec. 2, 1821, aged 78.
Mirick, Stephen.	Died, May 20, 1827, aged 70.

In East Princeton Cemetery.

Parker, Nehemiah.	Died, Jan. 12, 1850, aged 89.

In East Cemetery.

Babcock, Amos.	Died, Nov. 15, 1835, aged 76.
Parker, Ebenezer.	Died, Oct. 19, 1839, aged 89.

In South Cemetery.

Keyes, Isreal.	Died, Sept. 18, 1841, aged 81.
Parmenter, Luther.	Died, Aug. 1, 1850, aged 94.

In West Cemetery.

Davis, Simon.	Died, Jan. 29, 1828, aged 69.
Haynes, Aaron.	Died, Feb. 16, 1842, aged 83.
Kilburn, Calvin.	Died, Jan. 23, 1852, aged 94.

Pensions. Prior to the year 1818, Congress passed no pension laws except for the relief of those officers and soldiers who were disabled in the service; consequently, all those who were not disabled, and died between the close of the Revolutionary war and the year 1818, could receive no pension, for all the pension laws require that the soldier shall be living at the date of the passage of the law.

Act 1818. Granted pensions to those who served nine months or more in the Continental army alone, or those forces raised by Congress and serving in the regular army of the United Colonies, and those serving in the Continental navy (who were in need of support).

From the records and files in the office of the Secretary of State every item relating to Princeton has been copied,

but a large proportion of the references consist of payments for mileage, arms, clothing, and supplies furnished families of soldiers. These items afford no clue to the number of men furnished or the cost to the town, and only a few are given below.

Bounties paid to three years men.

1777–79,	20 men £762.	Currency	
1778–79,	4 men £ 56	"	6 months service R. I.
1780	19 men £22200.	"	6 months and 3 months.
1781	7 men £ 103.4	Specie	3 months and 5 months.

"Bounties paid for different services of soldiers during the late war £2549.2 Paper Currency" (This cannot include all the bounties paid by the town)

1777 Jan. 21	Mileage	14 men
1779 Sept.	"	4 men to Springfield
1779 June	"	6 men to Peckskill
1779 June	"	4 men to Providence
1780 March	"	8 men
1780 Sept.	"	11 men to Claverick
1781 August	"	9 men to Springfield
1781 March	"	8 men to Springfield

Quota of the town.

1776 Jan. 19	11 Men.
1782 Mch. 7	4 Men.
1780 Dec. 2	9 Men.
1780 June 3	9 Men.
1777 Jan. 26	22 Men in all being one seventh of the male inhabitants of the town (the town could supply but 21 men and was fined £100.)

1777, Sept. 25. "Delivered to Adonijah How for Princeton 116 lbs. of Lead 90 Flints 4 Gun Locks"

1779 Jan. 13. To this date delivered Princeton 54 Arms.

1776 13 Blankets

1779, Sept. 10. Allowance to Zachariah Harvey "for Clothing Lost in a Retreat from before New York Sept. 1776 £6.18."

1776 Sept. to Jan. 1780 "Due for Supplies for Soldiers families £306.19.5

1778, Oct. 1 Clothing Supplied by town

10 shirts at 8 Dollars each	24.0.0	
9 Pairs of Stockings 24/each	10.16.0	
13 Pairs of Shoes 42/each	27.6.0	62.2.0

Capt. Boaz Moore carried these to Brookfield at an expense of £1.16.

1780 Feb. 5.	Clothing Supplied by town		
Shirts	21 at 120/£126. Shoes 21 at 144.		£151.4.0
Stockings	21 at 80/£84. Allce. to Selectmen		£20.0.0
			£381.4.0
1782, Jan 26.	16 Shirts 12/	£ 9.12.0	
	16 Shoes 10/	8.0.0	
	16 Hose 6/	4.16.0	
	16 Miles 4 Days	2.0.0	
	8 Blankets	9.12.0	
			£34.0.0
1782, May. 1			
	10 Shirts at 40	400.	
	13 Shoes 40	520.	
	9 Hose 24	216.	
	20 Miles	60	
	4 Days	84	
			1280.00

Account of Bounties. Oct. 30, 1779.

Timothy Mosman	6.		Levi Wyman	30.
John Bowen	6.		Curtis Fowle	25.
John Fowle	25.		Eli Stearns	30.
John Trask	30.		Reuben Hudson	30.
Oliver Mosman	30.		Isaac Davis	40.
Thomas Grant	40.		William Vance	45.
James Sawyer	45.		William McMillan	34.
John Wyman	50.	1777	Peter Soloman	30.
Samuel McMillan	34.		Daniel Gray	34.
Mathew Whittelow	34.			
Jonathan Tillotson	34.			
Jonathan Geary	30.			
Luther Parmenter	20.			

Account of Supplies Jan. 1, 1780.

		Current Price	
Levi Wyman	Apl. 1779 to Dec. 1779	£108.11.9	2.12.1¾
Jonathan Geary	Mch. 1779 to Dec. 1779	164. 0.6	4.5.1¾

1774, Aug. 9. Gill at Worcester Conv. of Committees of Correspondence & delegates.

1774, Oct. Provincial Congress at Salem Gill Holden delegates.

1776, Feb. " " " Cambridge " " "

1776, May " " " Watertown " " "

1775, Mch. 21. The town voted "not to procure a Cartridge Box & Bayonet for the Minute Men", but "to procure 72 Dollers for their acct.", "the Select Men be a Comm^tt for s^d purpose & that they procure the afores^d Dollers immediately & give Security for the same, & that they deliver out s^d money to each Man two Dollers." Voted "that 26 Men

agreable to the Report of a Comm^{tt} including officers be Intitled to the Money afores^{d} when they March."

1775, April 23. The town sent provisions to the army for which the sum of £18.15.7 was allowed.

1775, May. 24. "Voted to receive 24 of the poor of Boston". How many of this class were actually received does not appear, but in 1776 the town received from the treasurer of the Province £30.15 for "keeping poor" and later "for Boston Poor" £10.18.11.

1775, June 15. The towns were requested by Prov. Congress to deposit with treasurer firearms and bayonets the treasurer to pay for them and to be reimbursed by the Committee of Supplies.

Princeton's quota 8

1775, June 17. Same firelocks " " 8

1775, June 30. Great want of Powder in public magazines and the towns of Hampshire and Worcester Counties being least exposed to the ravages of the enemy, earnestly recommended that the Selectmen deliver the whole of town stock of Powder to the Committee appointed by this Congress, except so much as is allowed to be kept in each town.
Princeton town stock 1½ bbls. to be kept ¼ bbl.

1776, July 5. 13000 coats ordered to be provided and proportioned among the towns as they paid the last province tax — Princeton 24.

1777 July 5. Committee of Safety "Eight guns collected in Princeton, were received of Mr. Ephraim Woolson by the hands of Sylvanus Oakes amounting by appraisement to fourteen pounds seven shillings, for which a receipt was given him by the Secretary."

1777 Salt to be distributed from public stores by Government, 42 bushels to Princeton at 10^{s} per bushel if wanted.

1777. Proposals to build barracks at Rutland Dec. 19.

1778, "Princeton December 28, 1778. Rec^{d} of Maj^{r} Ebenezer Jones Lei^{t} Robert Cowdin & Mr Abijah Harrington Fifty Pounds in Cash to purches Nine Small Arms at Boston of The board of warr.
Moses Gill".

1779. 121 pounds 3 shillings pd for transporting 30 bushels corn from Westmoreland.

1779, June 30. "then Rec^{d} of the Select men the Sum of one Hundred and twenty one pounds three shillings for transporting thirty Bushels of indian Corn from Westmoreland to Princeton said corn was for them fameleys that were the Towns Care.
pr. Elisha Gale"

1780. Among the expenditures of the town this year are noted £4900. for five horses (£1400. for one horse) Corn at £10. per bushel, Butter £2/10/per lb. Board of school mistress £27. per week. All in the "depreciated currency."

1782. Among the warrants drawn on the treasurer £ s
to Sadey Mason for two pairs of Stockings for the Army 12
Joseph Eveleth for three shirts 1.2
Humfrey Moore for a horse for the Army 9.10

1782. Eph. Hartwell & Timothy Ruggles officers at Rutland Barracks for themselves and the Guards Oct. 20, '79 to Apl. 20 '80 petitioned for extra pay and allowance.
"Which was the most vigorous and severe winter ever known in this Part of America, by Means of which Severity said officers & Guards were often destitute of the common necessaries of Life except Beef & Rice & were obliged often to furnish themselves with wood by drawing it by hand from a considerable Distance, &c."

1783, Jan. Lt. Col. Benj. Holden petitioned Legislature for compensation on acct. of depreciation in value of money he having been taken prisoner Nov. 16, 1776, at Fort Washington & recd. his pay a long time after exchange.

1783, July. Delinquent towns which have not procured their quotas of beef required by law 1781 &c. there were 3 calls.
Princeton filled 1st & 2nd but was deficient on 3rd 49 (?) valued at £ s
16.4.

1808. Paid Sam Stevenson for 100 weight Powder & five tin kittles for use of town $44.26

1811. Voted to buy 100 knapsacks.

1812. Old demands due town including class rates, notes of H. Gale and Committee to buy Soldiers &c. stricken out of Treasurer's account

1814. Samuel Richardson & Charles Gregory from the East Company
Jasen Woodward & Wm Johnson from the West Company
were detached from the Militia & ordered to service marching to Northboro Aug. 1, 1814. Oliver Davis took Mr. Woodward's place. Samuel Richardson sent Willard Houghton as substitute.
Charles Gregory and Wm Johnson received grants of bounty land in recognition of their military service.

1814, Nov. 7. Voted to J. M., S. R., W. J., & C. G. $36. each additional sum to the wages of the soldiers detatched in July last

1830–40 One Company called Slam-bangs Capt. Smith, Temple, Dana, Osgood "Independent Co." Capt. John Whitney — I. Hartwell.

An Acc^t^ of Sundry Articles lost on Charlestown Hills 17th June 1775 by Capt. John Jones Company. Col. Eph^m^ Doolittle's Reg^t^.

	£
Daniel Haws wounded lost his Cartridge box	0.4
Jabez Gerould wounded lost his Gun	2.8
Jabez Maynard Samuel Temple, Ichabod Farrington & Joseph Bailey lost each a Blanket 12/p Blanket	2.8
Jonas (Jesse ?) Fisher a Bayonet	0.6
Curtis Fowle a Sword	.12
	£ 5.18

Errors Excepted

Attested John Jones Capt.

The Captain certifies that "they fought on Bunker's Hill on the 17th of June & fought courageously, but unfortunately lost the articles mentioned."

The following is a Return of the hire & bounty which has been advanced by the Town of Princeton for the purpose of hiring men for the Army for the term of three years, which were Required by a Resolve of the General Court of the 2nd of Decemr 1780 —

To Levi Parker	£ 30.0.	hard money
To James Thomson	30.0.	
To Ephrm Norcross	30.0.	
To Saml Ball	30.0.	
To Benja Stearns	30.0.	
To Thomas Rowan	30.0.	
To James Rowan	30.0.	
To John Rowan	30.0.	
	£ 240	

And to each of the above mentioned Soldiers Twelve three year Old Cattle estimated at £6.0. Each which Amounts to £576.0.0

To Jonas Beaman One hundred hard Dollars and thirteen three year Old Cattle Estimated at £6. Each £78.0
hard money 30.
£ 108.

Also the Eight Soldiers first mentiond are Entitled to one horned Creature three years Old, Each, by Agreement of the Committee although it is not mentiond in their Receipts.
which Amounts to £48.0. hard money

Also the Abovesd Encouragement in Cash was Engaged to be sent to Camp to the Soldierz, at Two Different times, which Journeys we Estimate at £50

The whole Cost Amounts to £1022.0.0

Errorz Excepted

The above men are averag'd on the whole cost which is £113:11.1½ each

Benja Holden, Sadey Mason, Boaz Moore } Selectmen of Princeton

Worc. S. S. July 3 1781. the above named Benjn Holden Sady Mason & Boaz Moore Came before me and make Oath to the Truth of the above account

Moses Gill Justice Peace

Princeton July 4th 1781 —

The original receipts Signed by these Soldiers are on file

LETTER OF CAPT. JOHN JONES TO HIS WIFE MARY IN PRINCETON.

See facsimile framed in Princeton Library.

Cambridge Apr. 22, 1775

Loving Wife.

There was a hot Battle fought Between the Regulars that march'd to Concord and our People on Wednesday the 19 of this Instant in which many on both sides were slain (but most of the Enimies) as we heard before we march'd. As we marched to Concord we were often Inform'd that the Enemy had marched from Boston a second time & had got as far as Lincoln — we hurried on as fast as Possible Expecting to meet them in Concord, but when we arrived there we were Informed that they had Return from their first engagement to Charleston — from which they are gone to Boston — we are now Stationed in one of ye Colleges as are many more of ye Army — all in good health Through ye Divine goodness and hope for the Blessing of Heaven. In ye first Combat among those that were slain were Lieut. John Bacon of Needham two Mills's. Nat. Chamb'n and two others from Needham, Elias Haven from Springfield.

If you have an Oppertunity you may send Brother Hapgood a Shirt and a Pair of stockings. — Tis uncertain when we shall Return may we all be enabled to Repent and to turn to our God that he may save us from Ruin.

I am with the Greatest Respect your

Affectionate & Loving Husband till Death

John Jones

N.B. My Best Love to Brother Jones & Children — Let us all be Patient & Remember that it is ye hand of God.

Capt. Moore has Sold his flaxseed but if you apply in season you may get some of Mr. Wood.

Captain Jones remained in the army some time, and died at Crown Point on that memorable day, July 4, 1776, aged 33.

TO THE COUNCIL

"The petition of Joseph Tame, Thos. Mitchell, James Ellis, James Lack, James Arch, Benj. White of Brittain, and James Stuart native of Ireland. —

Humbly Sheweth. — That your Petioners desended from Credible Parents, and was Provided with such an Education as the nature of their station would admit of. That through unexperience in age and the arts of Designing men they ware Hurried into the service of the King of Great Brittian, and came to Quebec and was Captavated with Troops under the Command of General Burgoyne and marched down to Cambridge agreeable to the Stipulation with General Gates.

That your Petitioners soon found the service not only disagreeable to them but founded in principles both cruel and unjust, and Therefore determined to leave the service and actually took the first favorable opportunity to quit a station they could no longer hold with satisfaction to their own minds, and have been resident in Princeton in the County of Worcester for near Two years, in all which Time they hope their Conduct has been such as to merit the esteem of their worthy Neighbors. That your Petitioners are detirmined by leave from your Honour[s] to become Inhabitants of this State and are willing to be Subjected to all the rules and orders thereof and willing to take up arms in Defence thereof when called thereto by lawful Authority.

Your petitioners Therefore most humbly prays that they may be admitted to take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to These States and by an act of Government be made the Naturelized Subjects thereof, subject to all the rules and enjoy all the advantages arising therefrom agreeable to their most earnest wish as it will Confirm them in A Happy Situation and Prevent their being put to Death if they should be obliged to return and your Petitioners as in duty Bound shall ever Pray.

Joseph $\overset{\text{his}}{\underset{\text{mark}}{X}}$ Tame Thomas Mitchell James Lack James Arch James Ellis	of Brittian
Benjamin White James Stuart	of Ireland

Jan. 24, 1780.

The Selectmen of Princeton endorsing this petition stated, "they have for a Considerable time been Resident in this place, and for ought we know, have Conducted themselves agreeable to what is set forth in the within Petition, and have been Recommended by the persons with whom they Reside to be industrious persons and no strollers, and have Conducted themselves prudently in General." The Council ordered "that they be permitted to reside in the Town of Princeton and to follow their several occupations and to remain there till the further order of Council — They engaging to be of good behavior in the mean Time."

Mr. Lack and Mr. Arch remained in town several years, and Mr. Ellis became a permanent resident. He was a manufacturer of door latches, which were stamped with the initials I. E. Joseph Baker was also one of the 300 Burgoyne Soldiers who escaped. He married and lived for nearly forty years on the C. S. Mirick place, raised a family of five children, removing to Guilford, N. Y. in 1827. (See page 8, vol. 11.)

1791. "Account of the Town Stock of Ammunition,

At Mr Paul Matthews	100 lb Powder	150 lb Lead.
At Dea^{n} Hows	114 lb Lead	80 flints
At Maj^{r} Jno Mathews	— Powder	— Lead — Flints."

(*Town Records*)

Muster Roll of Capt And'w Whitney's Company, May 6, 1794

Capt. An'w Whitney
Lieut. Stephen Mirick
Ensign Eb'r Hobbs
Sargt. Henery Printis
" William Everit
" Hoten Osgood
Drum Ezra Hastings
" John Everit
Fifer Moses Gould
Corpl. Caleb Mirick, Jr.
" Benjamin Herrington
" John Brooks
" Quincy Parker
" Samuel Mirick
" ——— Jones
" John Roper
Corpl. Solomon P. Parker
" John Mirick
" Samuel Richardson
" Amos Sargant
" Daniel Cheevors
" Eliphas Coplin
" John Herris
" Isaac Rice
" Ephraim Keys
" Joshua Everit, Jr.
" Jesse Sawing
" John Bartlett
" James Brown
" Thoma Wymon
" Artemas Willard
" John Hunt

June 1794 The Selectmen "discharged from the roll Obadiah Thacher on account of his being a miller"

(*Company Records*)

1794. Sept 24

"Voted that in Case the minute men viz.:

Lieut Asa Brigham
Cor^{l} John Fisher

Ser^{t} William Everet
Ser^{t} Houghton Osgood

———

West Company

Aaron Willard
Soloman Wilson
Aaron Livermore
David Hoyt
George Hogney
Levi Harris
Josiah Richardson
Joel Newton
Joel Holden
Viah Franklin

Ephraim Davis
Nathaniel Hastings
Caleb Mirick
Benjamin Harrington
John Brooks
Charles Mirick
Theophilus Eveleth
William Whitteker Ju^{r}
Elijah Wilds
Nathan Munroe

Should be Call^{d} upon to March that the Town will agment their Continental wages to such sumes as are useally given by the ajasants Town for such Services."

(*Town Records*)

1798. Septer. "Voted that the Selectmen provide a suitable Chest made of Boards one and one Quarter thick with a sufficient Lock on the same Large enough to contain the town Stock of Ammunition and that they lay a floor in the Herse House, and deposit the Chest and Ammunition therein under a Lock as soon as may be."

(*Town Records*)

1799. May 6. "Voted that the Selectmen cause a number of Cartridges sufficient to equipt each training Soldier to be made at the expense of the town, out of the Powder & balls Provided by the town."

1811. May 6 Voted "for Knapsacks to be bought & Delivered to Commanding officer of each Company for use of soldiers on days of Training & returned at night."

How I Found Oliver Mosman

In my endeavor to learn what became of the Revolutionary soldiers who went from Princeton, I spent several months looking for some hint of Oliver Mosman, examining every book I thought might bring information about him; this was without avail until one day I was glancing at the books on the shelves of a certain library, when I was attracted to the title of a bibliography of Bunker Hill. This proved to be a publication of Mr. Hunnewell's of Charleston, which included the names of all the books known to him, referring to the battle of Bunker Hill. In this volume I found to my surprise, the title of a pamphlet, Bunker Hill Battle, by Oliver Mosman, indicated as being in the possession of the Congressional Library. Upon application to the library I found the book was missing, altho it is said to have been found. I felt very sure this must be our Oliver Mosman. I could not think it probable that there were in this battle two of the same name. so my next efforts were directed to finding a copy of it. I wrote to a business acquaintance at Watertown, N. Y., suggesting that he might find some one who was interested in it, among his friends at Sacketts' Harbor. The place of publication was located near his residence. I soon received the reply that he had given my letter to someone who would probably give the information desired. To my surprise I found he had put the letter into the hands of the grandson of Oliver Mosman. From the letter I received particulars of Mr. Mosman's life, family, and death at Henderson, N. Y. He also sent me for examination, a printed copy of the pamphlet, of which there appeared to be only four copies extant.

Repeated efforts have been made to purchase a copy, without success. Lately, one James J. Mosman, of Chicago, connected with the family, has proposed giving one to the Princeton library. Thus ended a long search for some information about the man. There is no doubt this is the Princeton Mosman, as he makes the statement in his book that he was born in Princeton in 1760. Later I attempted to identify the place where he lived. I knew the Mosmans' lived somewhere in the neighborhood of Mayhew's farm. Of this farm I was anxious to trace the boundaries.

On finding reference in the deed, to a wall in the brook I had curiosity to see what could be found in the vicinity. With a friend, I went to the supposed location, and to my surprise I found the brook, running on the course indicated by the deed, and an intersecting wall running at a right angle with a pier supporting the two walls. The course of the walls remaining in that vicinity were just what was needed to enable me to trace without difficulty the boundaries of Mayhew's farm. The remains of an old cellar hole and door stone led me to wonder whether the old Morsman house was found, but with this I could prove nothing.

The Shays Rebellion. — How many Princeton men were openly engaged in this movement we have no means of determining, but there is no doubt that a large number of the inhabitants were in sympathy with the object, while a few were prominent among the leaders.

Of the latter were Captain Abraham Gale, Henry Gale, Lieutenant Joseph Sargent, and Norman Clark, all of whom had seen service during the Revolution. Among those equally in sympathy, but not so prominent, were David Rice, Soloman Rice, and Jacob Morse among the "Insurgents," and many others, some of them holding important positions in the town government, who could not consistently say that they had been "on the side of the Government during the unhappy tumult." No one now doubts that all had equally the good of the people in view

however much their judgment as to methods of relief may be questioned.

Capt. Abraham Gale, was in command of one company of "regulators" and marched from Princeton to Worcester with sixty men on the 21st of November, 1786, "to prevent the Courts from doing business." This proceeding identified him with the leaders of the movement, which position he maintained for several months.

He was with Shays and his followers at Pelham, Feb. 3, and when they took flight, he was wounded by a kick from the horse of Shays and was unable to proceed. He, whoever, overtook them at Warwick and was of the number who escorted Shays beyond the bounds of the State.

In 1787, a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he had the good fortune to escape capture.* Subsequently he took

* Worcester Ss the Commonwealth of Massachusetts —

To the sheriffs of the county of Worcester his under sheriff or Deputy or either of the Constables of the town of Princeton in the said county of Worcester —

Because Abraham Gale late of Princeton in the County of Worcester, on the second day of April in the year of our Lord 1787 before me Ephriam Woodson Esq., one of the Justices of the peace for the said county of Worcester acknowledged that he was indebted to John Russell of Princeton in the County of Worcester trader in the sum of fourteen shillings and eleven pence which he ought to have paid on the second day of April last and there now appears to be due the sum of fourteen shillings and eleven pence

We command you therefore that of the goods chattels or real estate of said Gale within your precinct you cause to be paid and satisfied unto the said Russell at the value thereof in money above mentioned the aforesaid sum of fourteen shillings and eleven pence together with eleven shillings and eleven pence cost of process and one shilling and eight pence for this writ and therefor also to satisfy yourself your own lawful fees and for want of goods chattels or real estate of said Gale to be found within your precinct to the acceptance of said Russell, to satisfy the sums aforesaid and your said fees,

we command you to take the body of the said Gale and him commit unto our Gaol in our county of Worcester aforesaid these to be detained in the said Gaol until he pay the full sums above mentioned with your said fees or that the said Gale be discharged by the said Russell the creditor, or otherwise by order of law Hereof fail not and make return of this writt with your doings therein unto the above named Ephr[m] Woolson within ninety days next coming.

Witness to said Ephraim Woolson at Princeton the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord 1787.

the oath of allegiance, and soon after removed to New Hampshire.

Warrants were also issued for the arrest of Norman Clark, who lived in the west part of the town near the Gales's, and for Lt.-Col. Joseph Sargent, whose tavern was the resort of many sympathizers, but both successfully eluded the officers.

Captain Henry Gale was not as fortunate as the others, perhaps because he was more bold in his movements, or made no attempt at concealment, though he is reported as saying that he was fearful the "light horse" would capture him. We are, however, inclined to think that the arrest of Henry alarmed his brother Abraham and the others above-named, giving them time to escape.

In 1775, Mr. Gale was living at Ward (Auburn), from whence at the Lexington alarm he marched to Cambridge. He also served in the army in 1777, participating in the victory over Burgoyne's forces. About 1778, he removed to Princeton, where he attained a good social position, and identified himself with the affairs of the town. He is said to have been a man of good education, well informed, and "after the close of the Revolution joined heartily in the discussions of the day, how an independent but bankrupt State might be galvanized into life, and a circulating medium in the shape of money established."

In the earliest movements of the "Regulators" of Worcester County, he was conspicuous and assumed command of a company composed in a great measure of his neighbors and friends, marching into Worcester in Sep-

The town record further shows that in addition to the original debt of £0, 14^{s}, 11^{d} there was added cost of process, cost of this writ, Justices' fees, Appraisers' fees, and Sheriff's fees, £2, 2^{s}, 8^{d}.

It required the services of Ephraim Woolson, lawyer, for the swearing of two appraisers, Michael Gill, Esq., and Capt. John Watson, and Michael Gill swore in Ephraim Woolson, Esq. *Woolson* was chosen by Russell and *Michael Gill* and *John Watson* by the Deputy Sheriff Elisha Allen. (They were referred to as "three Disinterested and Discret men being freeholders.") They "set off" to said Russell seven feet and one third of a foot of a pew in the meeting house, next to the part previously set off to John Dana.

Vol. 2, Page 41, 42 Town Records.

tember, 1786, and taking possession of the grounds about the Court house.

We have no positive statement as to his whereabouts until the following January, but it is probable that he returned to Princeton, keeping up, however, communication with Shays and his men, and often visiting neighboring towns where there were many sympathizers. From the testimony of many of his acquaintances it, appears that he was convinced of the error of his ways, and would have gladly put himself right with the Government but for the influence of some of his associates, although it is somewhat questionable whether this change occurred until the tide of popular feeling had turned in favor of the authorities.

On Sunday, the 29th of January, as we learn from the statement of his neighbor, Captain Boaz Moore, he returned to Princeton "with a Design not to Join the Insurgents again at Present, and meant to keep about his Business at Home." In pursuance of this commendable purpose, he was present at a town meeting the following Wednesday, February 1st, participating in the business of the hour. But the Sheriff had other plans for Mr. Gale, and upon that day he was arrested and immediately conveyed to Boston and there confined in jail. In April following he petitioned the Governor and Council to be released on bail, which request was at first refused, but on the 12th of April his release was ordered upon giving bonds in the sum of £200. to appear at the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court. It is quite likely that two of his neighbors, Messrs. Thompson and Savage became his sureties, as early in April they visited Boston, for that special purpose, bearing a letter from Judge Gill, commending them as "being amply sufficient security."

The Court convened on the 25th of April, and the trial of Mr. Gale soon after commenced, eminent council being assigned him. We have no record of the testimony given in behalf of the Government, but a portion of that for the defence is preserved and throws some light upon the subject. One witness testified that he heard some of the

Insurgents say that " Gale was as good a Government man as any there was."

Testimony of various individuals, about Henry Gale. Phineas Flagg testified.

" That about the twentieth of January last I went to Convince the Insurgents of their Error and persuade them to their Duty, and found Henry Gale, the Late convict, at Capt. Gales at Princeton, and in Conversation found him convinced of his Error and willing to Return to his Duty if a door Could be opened therefor, and wished me to stay till other officers could meet at Hubbardston, at Clark's tavern. Accordingly did so, and found some of the prensiple offercis there, sd Henery still appeared to want to Returne to his Duty I Left them and Returned Home about the 23d. Went again to Princeton found s^d^ Henery at Col. Sergents, went from there to Miricks tavern in s^d^ princeton where finding s^d^ Henery with a number of offircers s^d^ Henery said he would signe any paper unconditionaly and said for Gods sake don't Leve us till something is done and said if others would not he would for he would not stay with them. "

Capt. John Holland:

" In December Last on Satterday Evening before the Court of Common Pleas at Worcester that henry Gail of prinston was at my house in Sutton and in Conversation with s^d^ gail he said he wished the people had Not have Rose to stop Courts the Question being asked him Why they Did not all stay at home he said they Ware afraid he was told their was an act of indemnity passed by the General Court he said for his part he should be glad to imbrace it but he was afraid the Light hors would Take him and Abuse him as they Did Capt. Chattuck. On Sundy Evening following I saw the s^d^ henry Gale in Sutton and Adam Wheeler of hubardston and others from hubardston and prinston they Wase then a going to take the ground Round the Court house in Worcester but Gail apered to be vary Loth to go with them they Told him he had better go with them for their is No Safety here for they said if they Did Not git

all together they should be taken. gale s[d] they had better Not go for it was the best way the matter Setled befor they went any further."

Abel Chase testified that at Hubbardston Gale said "it was an unhappy affair" and "wisht it mite be settled and professed he was willing to do anything that mite be thought Resonable to settel the matter" . . . . "it was remarked that Gale apered most sick of the job than any of them."

Some others testified that they believed the only reason "why he did not comply was the unwillingness of the others."

The trial resulted as was probably expected, in his conviction of high treason and rebellion, and on the 11th of May he was sentenced to death, Thursday the 21st of June, being named as the date of his execution. He was remanded to the jail in Worcester, from which on the 4th of June he sent the following petition for pardon. The paper has the appearance of being written by Mr. Gale himself.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

This Excellency John Hancock, Esq[r]

Governor and Commander in chief of said Commonwealth; and to the Honourable Council of the Same.

The Petition of Henry Gale of Princeton in the County of Worcester a Convict who is under Sentance of Death in the Goal in Said County

Humbly Shews

That Your Petitioner Ignorant of the Consequences of an Opposition to the lawful Authority and of the Nature of Rebellion, did by the Arts and Instigation of Some of his Neighbours (in whom he placed confidence), appear at Worcester with others to Stop the Setting of the Court of Justice there. — Ant not attending to the Banefull Evil of his Conduct Did Continue to Side with those who Opposed the Authority and Government of this Commonwealth untill the Month of January last; When your Petitioner, Convinced of his folly and Wickedness, did Return home to Submit himself to the Lawfull Authority,

and to the Mercy of that Government he had so Grossly affronted.

That upon Your Petitioners Return he was taken by Virtue of a State Warrant and Committed to Goal in Boston, where after Remaining Some Weeks, He was through the Clemency of the then Governour and Council, permitted to Return home upon Bail.

That When the Supreme Judicial Court did Set at Worcester at the last Term your Petitioner was Indited, tried and Condemned for High Treason and Received Sentence of Death for the same.

Your Petitioner feels no Enmity towards the Jury, nor does he arain the Wisdom and Justice of the Court; but Acknowledges the Justice of his Sentance; And lays himself at the feet of that Authority, who only can Constitutionally Save his life, and pleads for that Mercy he has so Justly forfeited.

He Prays that your Excellency and Your Honours in Your Great Wisdom and Justly acknowledged Goodness would be pleased to Pardon Your Destressed Petitioner Who has Aged Parents bowed with Grief, and should he fail in his Application, their *Grey Heads will Go Down with Sorrow to the Grave.*

Your Petitioner has a Wife and a number of Promising Children pained with Grief and Anxious for his Welfare.

Your Petitioner again Most humbly prays he may be Pardoned. Your Excellency and Your Honours will thereby *Save a Soul from Death, and hide a Multitude of Sins.* And his life thus Spared shall be Devoted to the Service and Support of Government, whos Destinguishing Characteristick is Mercy and Clemency. And these Children shall be taught to speak of the Honour and to Support the Dignity of this Commonwealth. And all shall Join fervently to pray, that Your Administration may be easey to Yourselves, and happy to the Community over whome you do worthyly Preside; That you may enjoy *Peace of Mind* here, and at Last Receive that *Crown* and *Diadem* which fadeth not away.

And your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.
(signed) Henry Gale.

Worcester Goal, June 4th, 1787.

State Archives, Vol. 189, page 395.
Massachusetts Gazette 1787, page 195.

The petition of his sorrowing wife is also worthy of a place here.

To his Excellency James Bowdoin Esq[r] Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Honrable the council of the same.

The Petition of Betty, the wife of Henry Gale who is now under Sentance of death Sollisits the Goodness and Clemency of Your Excellency and Honors, for his Pardon. There is not the least doubt but that an Application from one in whome all the tender Sensibillities of humanity are interested, will meet with a favorable Reception by Gentlemen of your distinguished and eminent Charracters. A husband devoted to death, with a number of Children, helpless and Indigent, depending upon the industry of there father for the necessary Supplies of life, who attentive to the manafest anguish of their Mother, catch the immotions of her heart, and mingle their instinctive tears of Sympathy, which flow with little interruption, and add new pangs to the agonies of grief occasioned by the melancholy prospect before her, are seenes too distressing for one to dwell on and too gloomy for Descreption.

It becomes not me to attempt to extenuate the guilt of my unfortunate Husband, but I must testify to the Rectitude of his heart the inmost Recesses whereof, I have had greater aoportunity to penetrate, than any other mortal on the earth. He, indeed, was lead astray, to adopt measurs dangerous and destructive in their consequences, of which he had not the least apprehension, as I firmly believe, and as he has often declared.

But previous to his imprisonment, many days before the flight of Shays from Pelham, he was fully convinced of his error, returned to his ordanary Occupation and declared

he was resolved by his future Submission and peaceable behavior to make all the attonement in his Power for his past misconduct.

With a heart disolved in grief and distracted with anxiety and fear I would humbly and ardently Supplicate your attention to my wretched Situation: Your own feeling will suggest and plead for my misery, and your Compassion and goodness will wish to extend relief and your wisdom dictate the conditions, the mode, and degree in which it may exhibited.

Your Excellency and Honors character are so respectible and conspicuous, that you are well known to be susceptible to all the most tender feelings of humanity and the irresistible force of conjugal affection and parental love which assures your humble Supplicant that you would wish to avoid the extremes of Rigor; and if the good and safety of Government will permit, would cheerfully extend a pardon to the unfortunate victim. For which purpose I now have recourse to your clemency and implore your merciful interposition to Save a Soul from Death compose the anxious Sollicitude of an unhappy but guiltless Wife and Children, and to rescue them from impending Ruin. I cannot persuade myself that the exercise of the divine Prerogative rested in you, the power of Pardoning offences, the brightest Gem in the Diadem of Kings, and the darling attribute of Heaven, in the present Case will be productive of consequences dangerous to society.

Could it be of any avail, I could willingly Pledge my own life as a security for his quiet and peaceable Behavior in future, being fully assured that he was convinced of the error of his conduct in opposing the course of Justice, on principles of reason, Separate from the apprehension of Danger, and that he was firmly resolved to return to the duty of his alligance, even before the flight of Shays, & which must be abundantly confirmed by the complicate Sufferings, which, the justice of Government has since, cal'd him to endure.

Your miserable Supplicant again prostrates herself before

your Excellency and Honors on behalf of the convict, and his deplorable family, and with a heart pierced with agonizing grief and in tears, implores your mercifull intercention and clemency. But whether her application Shall meet with Success or not, She is certain you must pity her distress, and whether her wretchedness already too great for her feeble frame long to Support, Shall be alleviated or encreased it Shall ever be her prayer to Heaven, that none of you may ever want the comforts which she sollisits and which is now in your power to bestow on your distressed pettitioner.

(signed) Betty Gale.

(State Archives Vol. 189, page 409.)

A similar petition of the parents of Mr. Gale, Josiah and Elizabeth Gale of Princeton is an earnest and tender appeal for mercy.

Petition of Josiah and Elizabeth Gale.

"We have brought up a large Family of Children and attended to their Education with all the Tenderness of parental Affection, supported them in Infancy & submitted to a great Variety of Disquietudes & Fatigues on their Account hoping to derive Consolation from them in the decline of Life.

We have seen some of them in Danger, Anxiety & Pain, in Sorrow, Sickness & Death whereby we have been called to spend wearisome Days & Wakeful Nights; But we can now say with mournful Accent, that we never before had seen affliction."

In addition to these there are many others on file, all of similar import, signed by scores of citizens of Worcester County. Two of these papers bear the signatures of 158 persons, many of them Mr. Gale's townsmen.

Humbly Shews.

The Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Town of Princeton and other Towns in the County of Worcester, in behalf of Henry Gale of the same Princeton, who is now under sentence of Death in said County. That though

your Petitioners have been on the side of Government in the late unhappy Tumults and some of them have Risqud their Lives in Defense of the Constitution they are happily placed under; yet the feelings Raised in their Breasts by the Distresses of the Convicts Family, urge them to themselves on his behalf, and to Implore your Excellency and your honours to extend the Clemency of Government to him.

He has been very active in the former Stages of the Insurrection, as we have understood; But when the Popular Clamour had in some Degrees subsided, and he had time to Recollect himself, he came to a full Determination (as we believe) to Return to the Duty of his Allegiance.

Your Petitioners understand he has not been in Arms out of this County; that before the Insurgents (under the Guidance of Daniel Shays) left Pelham, he was at home, attending to his ordinary Business (and as we believe) Sincerely Repented of the Part he had acted.

Your Petitioners have no doubt but that should a Pardon be extended to him; he will make for the future a quiet and Peaceable Citizen.

He has a Family whose welfare Depends upon his Industry for their subsistence; But should an Entire Pardon be Incompatable with the Good and Safety of Government, perhaps his life might yet be spared.

Your Petitioners are by no means Friends to Rebellion and thy would not Subscribe to a Petition in favour of the Principle Traitors in this County who have made their Escape, But for one who had Repented and for a man situated as this is, we Venture to Implore the Clemency of your Excellency and your Honours.

May 7, 1787.

Signed by 76 persons mostly of Princeton.

If the excitement was great in Princeton at the time of the assembling of the Regulators in Worcester and elsewhere, it certainly was not lessened by the arrest, conviction and sentence of one of their own townsmen. Al-

though he had not resided in the town many years, yet he was well known and his influence established and their sympathies for him and for his family were fully aroused. Every effort that could be suggested was made for his pardon, or at least for a commutation of his sentence, but apparently without avail.

On the day appointed he was taken from the jail in Worcester to the common, where the gallows had been erected, amidst the excited crowds of interested spectators and sympathizers. When all was ready for the execution the Sheriff announced to the prisoner and to the public that a reprieve to the 2d of August had been granted, and Mr. Gale was returned to the jail.

"On Thursday last week Henry Gale the prisoner in gaol in this town, under sentence of Death for Treason, was carried to a gallows erected on the Common, and there reprieved to the second day of August next."

Massachusetts Gazette, June, 1787.

When on the 16th of June this reprieve for Gale and others, was determined upon by the Council, the Sheriffs were directed "not to communicate to any person the determination of the Council until the subjects are brot to the place where they were to have been executed & then to make the same as publick as may be."

The town of Princeton soon after this added its request for his pardon, the same appearing in full in the Massachusetts Gazette in July, 1787.

The Rev. Timothy Fuller carried this petition to Boston at an expense of 13 shillings for himself and 6s. 8d. for Uriah Moore's horse (Town Papers).

"A treasurers warrant to Timothy Fuller for his going to Boston to prefer the Town's petition in behalf of Henry Gale by vote of the Town 0.13.0. Uriah Moore for his horse to Boston for Mr. Fuller as above 0.6.8."

The Government appeared to question the wisdom of carrying out the extreme measures, and the longer the delay the more the excitement was subsiding. On the 25th of July, Mr. Gale was again reprieved to the 20th of Septem-

ber, and on the 12th of September was fully pardoned, and was discharged from custody on Sunday the 18th, probably the happiest day of his life. He returned to his home in Princeton, where having the confidence of his fellow townsmen, he resumed his former positions of trust and service.

Mr. Gale remained in Princeton until 1790 when he removed to Barre, Vt., where he was highly respected. Subsequently he went to Brighton, N. Y., to reside with his son where he died August 13, 1836, aged 84. He was a recipient of a pension for his services in the Revolution.[1]

The following is a List of the Persons Belonging to the Town of Princeton who ware in the Late Rebellion which have Taken the oath of allegiance Before me

Amos Gale Returned his Pistel
Sypren Keyes
Josiah Gale
Pebody Keyes
Elisha Gale
Israel Keyes
Asa Brigham Returned his firearm
William Bordman
Samuel Bartlet
Uriah Moore Returned his firearm
Jesse Fisher Returned his firearm
Josiah Chase Returned his firearm
Nathaniel Andrews
Jason Hoyt
Daniel Cheever
Artimas Newton
Oliver Davis
David Davis Returned his firearms
Isaac Thomson Returned his firearm
Uriah Newton
Theodore Gibbs

March ye 23^{the} 1787 According to my Directions I have sent you the above Said List

Asa Whetcomb Jus^{e} of peace

[1] The "Oath of allegiance" subscribed to by several prominent men of the town, and recorded in the second volume of town records, belongs to the period of Shay's Rebellion 1784–7 not *1774* or *1775* as stated by the publications of Mr. Russell and Mr. Hanaford, in both of whose histories the document is copied.

Sadey Mason
. Benj. Holden
. Eben^{r} Parker
. Wm Dodds
Enoch Brooks
. Saml. Woods
Boaz Moore
. W^{m}. Thompson
. Humphrey Moore
. Jonas Smith

Names marked . appear on petition for pardon of Gale.

Treating. Between 1820 and 1840, there were a number of companies of militia in town, but the rolls have been lost. In visiting the town as a young man, I used to wonder at the number of Captains and Majors, until the existence of so many companies was learned. There were four at least, at one time, I believe. One can imagine what excitement was in town, on the days of parade. The only item of interest relating to these companies is the following:

"The Committee chosen by the Light Infantry Company, to consider the expediency of dispensing with the practice of treating the Company, by the officers, have had that subject under consideration, and ask leave to REPORT: That they have reason to regret that the practice was ever introduced into the Light Infantry Company in Princeton. They believe from what information they have been able to obtain, that the practice has become obsolete in most, if not all of the Light Infantry Companies in the Regiments, throughout the Commonwealth. Your Committee are aware of the generosity of the present officers of the Company, and also of those who have preceeded them, and of their readiness whenever the company has been called out, upon all occasions, to display their generosity and from the manner in which it has been manifested, your committee are also aware that the expense must have been great.

"Your committee are not opposed to the practice because they think the officers are not both able and willing to treat the Company; nor because they believe that the Company may not, when under the hardships and toils of a drill, refresh themselves with spirituous liquor, and be respectible officers, temperate men, and good soldiers; but it is to the principle and the president that your committee look — although as your Committee have before suggested the present officers of the Company are able and willing, it is presumed, to continue in the present practice, yet the time may come when the office may chance to fall on some of our associates, less able than the present officers, and should the practice be kept up the expense and hardship

would be so great that many, perhaps, as a matter of economy, would be led to refuse an office, and by that means the best tallent in the the company might be lost. It is not however the purpose of your committee to discuss upon the question submitted for their considaration.

"It is presumed by your committee that it has long been the wish of every member of the company to relieve the officers from this burden, and that there is not an individual member of the company who would not rather cast in his mite, or appropriate a small pittance of his rations towards defraying the expense of refreshment for the company, than to trespass any longer upon the generosity of the officers. It is, therefore, the opinion of your Committee that the practice of treating the company with refreshments by the officers, excepting on election days, ought to be dispensed with, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the above report, should the same be accepted, your Committee reccommend the adoption of the following resolve:

"RESOLVED: as the sense of the Light Infantry Company of the town of Princeton that the expense of refreshment for the use of said company on military days, excepting on the day of the election of officers, ought not to be borne by the officers of said Company.

"RESOLVED: that, as it expects Refreshment for the use of the Company, excepting as before excepted, the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates ought to be considered on an equal footing, and that hereafter, all expense for Refreshment excepting etc. shall be equally borne by the members of said Company, without regard to RANK OR TITLE."

Mexican War. — No resident of Princeton served in the war with Mexico, 1847, that can be ascertained.

The Civil War. — The first action of the town upon the breaking out of the Civil War was on April 29, 1861, when the town appropriated $3000 to be used for the enlistment and drilling of recruits and for the benefit of their families.

Princeton furnished one hundred and twenty-three men for the war which was a surplus of twelve over and above

all demands; one-tenth of its population and more than one-third of its voters and polls.

It expended for war purposes exclusive of State aid, $14,456.52 and in State aid, $4,760.13.

Recapitulation

Killed in service	2	Never assigned to regiment	9
Died from wounds	1	Deserted	7
Died from disease	16	No record of service	7
Discharged for disability	13	Transferred to Reserve Veteran Corps	4
Exp. of service or war	57	Transferred to Navy	1
Discharged by order of War Department	11		

SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

ADAMS, EDWIN N. Age 21. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

ANDERSON, THEODORE N. Age 30. M. April 28, 1864. 2d Reg. Inf., M. V., unassigned recruit. 3 yrs. Never joined regiment.

AYERS, CHARLES. Age 44. M. July 19, 1861. Private 21st Reg. Inf., M. V., Co. E. 3 yrs. Dis. May 10, 1862. Disability.

BAXTER, CHARLES. Age 21. M. Feb. 13, 1865. Private 2d Reg. Cavalry, M. V. Co. I. 3 yrs. Dis. July 20, 1865. Exp. service.

BEAMAN, SAMUEL B. Age 31. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Lieut. 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Nov. 25, 1862. Re-enlisted same day Capt. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

BENSON, WILLIAM W. Age 22. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Corp. 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

BIGELOW, ABRAM G. Age 34. M. Aug. 12, 1862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. G. 3 yrs. Dis. Jan. 20, 1863. Disability. Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. 7th Battery, Lt. Artillery, M. V. 3 yrs. Dis. July 18, 1865. Exp. service.

BOYLES, CHARLES E. Age 26. M. Sept. 26, 1861. 25th Reg. Inf. Band. 3 yrs. By Act of Congress. Dis. Aug. 31, 1862, order War Dept. No. 151. Drafted Aug. 1863, paid commutation fee.

BOYLES, FREDERICK W. Age 22. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Died May 7, 1863, New Orleans, La., of Typhoid Fever.

BOYLES, HENRY C. Age 28. M. Oct. 5, 1861. 22d Reg. Inf. Band. 3 yrs. By Act of Congress. Dis. Aug. 11, 1862, order War Dept. No. 151.

BROOKS, ORVILLE C. Age 20. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Corp. 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

BRYANT, GEORGE. Age 25. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

BURKE, THOMAS J. Age 18. M. Nov. 23, 1864. Private 4th Reg. Cavalry, M. V., Co. M. 3 yrs. Deserted July 13, 1865.

CALLAHAN, WILLIAM. Age 21. M. July 30, 1864. Private 4th Reg. Cavalry, M. V., Co. M. 3 yrs. Deserted April 14, 1865.

CORBETT, MICHAEL. Age 22. M. June 15, 1864. 2d Reg. Inf., M. V., unassigned recruit. Never joined regiment.

COTTON, MICAH. Age 42. M. Oct. 21, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

COTTON, THOMAS. Age 18. M. Sept. 27, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., M. V., Co D. 3 yrs. Dis. Dec. 17, 1863, to re-enlist. M. Dec. 18, 1863. Corp. 25th Reg. Inf., Co. D. 3 yrs. Dis. July 13, 1865. Exp. service.

CUSHMAN, WILLIAM C. Age 25. M. Sept. 1, 1862. Private 15th Reg. Inf., Co. B. 3 yrs. Missing Feb. 9, 1863. Wounded before Fredericksburg, supposed killed.

DANFORTH, THEODORE W. Age 21. M. Aug. 18, 1864. Private 4th Reg. Heavy Artillery, M. V., Co. K. 1 yr. Dis. June 17, 1865. Exp. service.

DAVIS, WILKES. Age 33. M. Oct. 5, 1861. 22d Reg. Inf. Band. 3 yrs. Dis. Aug. 11, 1862, order War Dept.

DONNELLY, PATRICK. Age 21. M. Feb. 14, 1865. Private 2d Reg. Cavalry, M. V., Co. D. 3 yrs. Dis. July 20, 1865. Exp. service.

DROUGHT, JOHN. Age 24. M. Apr. 28, 1864. Private 2d Reg. Cavalry, M. V., Co. I. 3 yrs. Dis. July 20, 1865. Exp. service.

EAGER, GEORGE. Age 33. M. June 16, 1864. Private 5th Reg. Cavalry, Co. G. 3 yrs. Dis. Oct. 31, 1865. Exp. service.

EDWARDS, ALFRED. Age 26. M. Jan. 29, 1864. Private 5th Reg. Cavalry, M. V., Co. D. 3 yrs. Dis. Oct. 31, 1865. Exp. service. At Clarksville, Texas.

ELLIOT, EBEN S. 13th N. H. Credited to Mason, N. H., on town list.

ELLIOT, ERASTUS. 13th N. H. Credited to Mason, N. H., on town list.

ESTABROOK, ALVIN E. Age 21. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

ESTABROOK, EDWARD C. Age 22. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

ESTABROOK, JOSEPH T. Age 18. M. Dec 13, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Died Jan. 3, 1863, Hospital N. Y. City. Scarlet fever.

ESTABROOK, J. WHEELER. Age 19. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. June 1, 1863. Disability.

EVELETH, GEORGE M. Age 22. M. Sept. 16, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. H. 3 yrs. Dis. Jan. 18, 1864, to re-enlist.

EVELETH, WILLIAM H. Age 21. M. Jan. 1, 1862. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. H. 3 yrs. Dis. Aug. 8, 1862. Disability.

EVERETT, MENDALL G. Age 26. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1862. Exp. service.

FAY, MYRON H. Age 18. M. Aug. 26, 1862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. G. 3 yrs. Died Aug. 9, 1863, at New Madrid, Mo.

FERGUSON, PATRICK. Age 22. M. Dec. 30, 1864. 1st Battalion Frontier Cavalry, M. V., Co. A. 1 yr. Dis. June 30, 1865. Exp. service.

GILL, CHARLES W. Age 35. M. July 31, 1862. Private 34th Reg. Inf., Co. C. 3 yrs. Dis. June 16, 1865. Exp. service.

GILL, EMORY W. Age 27. M. Aug. 7, 862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. G. 3 yrs. Dis. June 8, 1865. Exp. service.

GLEASON, ADDISON. Age 23. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg. Inf., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

GLEASON, DEXTER F. Age 19. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. H. 3 yrs. Dis. Jan. 18, 1864, to re-enlist. M. Jan. 19, 1864. 25th Reg. Inf., Co. H. 3 yrs. Dis. July 13, 1865. Exp. service.

GOODNOW, WILLIAM F. Age 32. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

GREEN, ABEL. Age 43. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Jan. 14, 1863. Disability.

GROTTE, HEINRICH. Age 32. M. April 30, 1864. 20th Reg. Inf., unassigned recruit. 3 yrs.

GUILLO, HENRY. Age 21. M. Dec. 30, 1864. 1st Battalion Frontier Cavalry, M. V., Co. A. 1 yr. Dis. June 30, 1865. Exp. service.

HARRIS, JOHN D. Age 21. M. Dec. 30, 1864. 1st Battalion Frontier Cavalry, M. V., Co. A. 1 yr. Dis. June 30, 1865. Exp. service.

HARTHAN, CHARLES H. Age 18. M. Feb. 1, 1864. Private 21st Reg. unassigned. 3 yrs. Died Feb. 29, 1864, in hospital, Boston Harbor.

HASTINGS, ELIAS O. Age 32. M. Aug. 11, 1862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. H. Dis. June 8, 1865. Exp. service in Co. C.

HERRON, WILLIAM. Age 27. M. June 17, 1864. Private 1st Battery Lt. Artillery, M. V. 3 yrs. Transferred Mch. 12, 1865, to 9th Battery Lt. Artillery. Dis. June 6, 1865. Exp. service.

HEY, JAMES S. Aged 21. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

HOGG, JOHN. Age 24. M. Sept. 2, 1864. 2d Reg. Cavalry, M. V., unassigned recruit. 3 yrs. Died Nov. 13, 1864, at Sandy Hook, Md.

HOLDEN, HENRY. Age 23. M. Oct. 1, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. H. 3 yrs. Killed Dec. 17, 1862, at Goldsborough, N. C.

HOLMAN, CHARLES. Age 22. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. H. 3 yrs. Dis. Jan. 18, 1864, to re-enlist.

HOSMER, JOHN G. Age 44. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 8 mths. Died Aug. 21, 1863, at Princeton.

HOWE, JOSEPH M. Age 19. M. May 12, 1861. Corp. 15th Reg. Inf., M. V., Co A. 3 yrs. Died of wounds, May 12, 1864. One of four left in Co. A. after Gettysburg battle.

HOWE, LUTHER B. Age 42. M. Sept. 14, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. F. 3 yrs. Dis. March 8, 1864. Disability.

HOWE, WILLIAM B. Age 40. M. Sept. 18, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. F. 3 yrs. Dis. Jan. 28, 1864. Disability.

HURLEY (Henley ?), JAMES P. Age 28. M. Sept. 1, 1864. Private Veteran Reserve Corps.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM 2d. Age 23. M. July 27, 1863. 13th Reg. Inf., M. V., Co. E. 3 yrs. Deserted Nov. 21, 1863. Not on town list but on Adjutant Gen's.

KELLY, DANIEL S. Age 33. M. July 25, 1862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. G. 3 yrs. Died May 21, 1864, at Fredericksburg, Va.

KENDALL, J. WARREN. Age 22. M. Sept. 19, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. H. 3 yrs. Dis. Jan. 18, 1864, to re-enlist. M. Jan. 19, 1864. Same Reg. and Co. Dis. July 13, 1865. Exp. service.

KEYES, GEORGE E. Age 23. M. July 21, 1862. Sergt. 36th Reg. Inf., M. V., Co. A. 3 yrs. Killed June 17, 1864, at Petersburg, Va. On Adj. Gen's list.

LEVALLY, GODFREY. Age 28. M. Oct. 12, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., M. V., Co. E. 3 yrs. Dis. Jan 18, 1864, to re-enlist. M. Jan. 19, 1864. Same Reg. and Co. 3 yrs. Dis. June 21, 1865. Disability. (Credited to Holden.)

LINCOLN, GEORGE W. Age 39. M. Aug. 22, 1862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. G. 3 yrs. Transferred Nov. 10, 1863, to V. R. C.

LOKER, ANDREW J. Age 20. M. July 31, 1862. Private 34th Reg. Inf., Co. C. 3 yrs. Died Sept. 25, 1864, at Charlestown, Va.

LOKER, LOREN. Age 45. M. Jan. 25, 1864. Private 57th Reg. Inf., Co. E. 3 yrs. Dis. July 30, 1865. Exp. service.

LORING, CHARLES E. Age 21. M. Oct. 5, 1861. 22d Reg. Inf. Band. 3 yrs. Dis. Aug. 11, 1862, order War Dept.

LORING, JOSEPH. Age 23. 22d Regt. Band. M. Oct. 5, 1861. Dis. Aug. 11, 1862, order War Dept. On town record but not on Adj. Gen's.

LORING, LEANDER. Age 44. M. Jan. 6, 1862. Private 15th Reg. Inf., Co. C. 3 yrs. Dis. Dec. 9, 1862. Disability.

LOVE, CHARLES T. Age 19. M. July 16, 1861. 13th Reg. Inf., M. V., Co. I. 3 yrs. Dis. Aug. 1, 1864. Exp. service.

MAHAN, THOMAS. Age 33. M. Feb. 18, 1864. Private 57th Reg. Inf., Co. E. 3 yrs. June 28, 1865, order War Dept. Meehan on receipt for bounty.

MAHOLM, WILLIAM. Age 19. M. Aug. 2, 1864. 2d Reg. Cavalry, M. V., unassigned recruit. 3 yrs.

MARINI, PAUL. Age 31. M. June 20, 1864. 26th Reg. Inf., unassigned recruit. 3 yrs.

MARTIN, GEORGE. Age 22. M. June 20, 1864. 2d Reg. Inf., M. V., unassigned recruit. 3 yrs. Never joined regiment.

MARTIN, JAMES. Age 22. M. Dec. 30, 1864. 1st Battalion Frontier Cavalry, M. V., Co. A. 1 yr. Dis. June 30, 1865. Exp. service.

MATHEWS, FRANCIS E. Age 19. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Died at Marine Hospital, N. Orleans, Aug. 24, 1863.

MATHEWS, FRANKLIN E. Age 25. M. Jan. 9, 1864. Private 4th Reg. Cav., Co. D. 3 yrs. Dis. June 21, 1865. Exp. service.

MAYNARD, CHARLES H. Age 18. M. Sept. 17, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. F. 3 yrs. Died Jan. 3, 1862, Annapolis, Md.

MCKERNAN, MICHAEL. Age 21. M. April 30, 1864. 2d Reg. Inf., M. V., unassigned recruit. 3 yrs. Transferred to Navy, May 17, 1864.

MCKINLEY, DAVID. Age 28. M. Sept. 1, 1864. Private Veteran Reserve Corps.

MCQUADE, THOMAS. Age 20. M. Sept. 16, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. E. 3 yrs. Dis. Dec. 17, 1863, to re-enlist. M. Dec. 18, 1863. Same Reg. Dis. July 11, 1865. Exp. service.

MCWILLIAMS, GEORGE. Age 23. M. June 18, 1864. 2d Reg. Inf., M. V., unassigned recruit. 3 yrs. Never joined regiment.

MERRIAM, JOHN N. Age 23. M. Aug. 8, 1862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. G. 3 yrs. Dis. Feb. 16, 1864. Disability. (Unfit for Invalid Corps.)

MILLER, EDWARD P. Age . M. Nov. 6, 1861. Corp. 32d Reg. Inf., Co. A, M. V. 3 yrs. Dis. Nov. 30, 1862. Disability.

MIRICK, HERVEY C. Age 21. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Died May 8, 1863, at Berwick, La.

MIRICK, GEORGE L. Age 21. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

MIRICK, GEORGE WALDO. M. Aug. 6, 1861. 15th Reg. Co. I. 3 yrs. Dis. Aug. 6, 1864. Exp. service.

MOODY, GEORGE B. Age 23. M. May 25, 1861. Member of Band, 1st Inf. 3 yrs. Appears credited to Sutton, Mass.

MYRICK, GEORGE. Age 25. M. March 1, 1863. 1st and 2d Lieut. 1st Reg., Inf. 3 yrs. Dis. May 25, 1864. Exp. service. Credited to Boston.

PAGE, GEORGE E. Age 23. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53rd Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

PARKER, GEORGE R. Age 42. M. Aug. 13, 1862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. K. 3 yrs. Transferred Sept. 1, 1863, to V. R. C. Dis. Mar. 9, 1865. Disability.

PARKER, GEORGE W. M. Age 21. M. Oct. 25, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Jan. 10, 1863. Disability.

PARKER, HENRY A. Age 19. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Died July 2, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.

PARTRIDGE, DANIEL W. Age 38. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. G. 3 yrs. Dis. June 8, 1865. Exp. service.

PARTRIDGE, LYMAN F. Age 34. M. Aug. 7, 1862. Sergt. 36th Reg. Inf., Co. G. 3 yrs. Dis. June 8, 1865. Exp. service.

PRESTON, JOHN. Age 22. M. Feb. 14, 1865. Private 5th Battery Lt. Artillery, M. V. 3 yrs. Dis. June 12, 1865. Exp. service.

QUIGLEY, THOMAS. Age 23. M. April 28, 1864. 2d Reg. Inf., M. V., unassigned recruit. 3 yrs. Never joined regiment.

QUINLAN, JERRY. Age 24. M. April 28, 1864. 2d Reg. Cavalry, M. V., Co. I. 3 yrs. Dis. July 20, 1865. Exp. service.

RANDALL, JOSEPH. Age 31. M. Dec. 8, 1862. Private 36th Reg. Inf., Co. G. 3 yrs. Died Feb. 11, 1864. Camp Nelson, Kentucky.

REED, JOSEPH P. Age 32. M. Oct. 5, 1861. 22d Reg. Inf. Band. 3 yrs. Aug. 11, 1862, order War Dept.

RILEY, JAMES. Age 21. M. June 18, 1864. 2d Regt. Inf., Co. F. Credited to Middletown. Deserted Sept. 4, 1864. On Town Record but not on Adj. Gen's.

ROBINSON, CHARLES. Age 26. M. Apr. 29, 1864. Private 2d Reg. Inf., M. V., Co. F. 3 yrs. Dis. July 14, 1865. Exp. service.

ROPER, EDWARD R. Age 23. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Died Dec. 10, 1862, at Baton Rouge, La.

ROPER, FRANCIS. Age 18. M. July 26, 1862. Private 36th Inf., Co. F. 3 yrs. Died Jan. 18, 1863, Falmouth, Va.

SAWYER, EVANDER E. Age 37. M. Oct. 17, 1862. 1st Corporal, promoted Nov. 18, 1862 to Sergt. 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service.

SCHULZE, ERNEST. Age 24. M. June 17, 1864. Private 3d Reg. Cavalry, unassigned recruit. 3 yrs.

SCOTT, ISAAC E. Age 21. M. Dec. 30, 1864. 1st Batallion Frontier Cavalry, M. V., Co. A. 1 yr. Dis. June 30, 1865. Exp. service.

SHERMAN, CHARLES. Age 24. M. May 14, 1864. Private 19th Reg. Inf., Co. D. 3 yrs. Dis. Jun. 30, 1865. Exp. service.

SKINNER, ARTEMAS H. Age 25. M. Oct. 5, 1861. 22d Reg. Inf. Band. 3 yrs. Aug. 11, 1862, order War Dept.

SKINNER, CHARLES A. Age 21. M. Oct. 5, 1861. 22d Reg. Inf. Band. 3 yrs. Dis. Aug. 11, 1862, order War Dept.

SMITH, FRANK. Age 22. M. July 29, 1863. 13th Reg. Inf., M. V., Co. K. 3 yrs. Deserted Nov. 25, 1863.

SMITH, JOHN. On Town list but not on Adj. Gen's.

SWEENEY, JAMES. Age 32. M. July 29, 1863. 13th Reg. Inf., M. V., Co. I. 3 yrs. Deserted Sept. 21, 1863. On Adj. list but not on town's.

TERRILL, JOSEPH. Age 21. M. June 10, 1864. Private 21st Reg. Inf., Co. F. 3 yrs. Transferred to 36th Reg. Inf., Co. K, and then to 56th Reg. Inf., Co. B. Dis. July 12, 1865. Exp. service.

THOMPSON, FRED'K G. Age 22. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Died April 18, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.

TORGER, ORRIN L. Age 21. M. Aug. 19, 1864. Private 2d Reg. Heavy Artillery, M. V., Co. H. 3 yrs. Transferred Jan. 17, 1865, to 17th Inf. Co. G. Dis. June 16, 1865, order War Dept. Probably Princeton. On Adj. Gen's list not on town list.

TWEDEL, EDWARD. Age 26. M. Dec. 30, 1864. 1st Battalion Frontier Cavalry, M. V., Co. A. 1 yr. Dis. June 30, 1865. Exp. service.

WATSON, WILLIAM A. Age 19. M. Sept. 23, 1861. Private 25th Reg. Inf., Co. H. 3 yrs. Dis. Oct. 20, 1864. Exp. service.

WELCH, HENRY H. Age 19. M. July 31, 1862. Private 34th Reg. Inf., Co. C. 3 yrs. Deserted Dec. 13, 1862.

WELCH, J. WILDER. Age 21. M. July 12, 1861. Private 15th Reg. Inf., Co. A. 3 yrs. Dis. Aug. 1, 1861. Disability.

WHITCOMB, GILMAN W. Age 21. M. July 12, 1861. Private 15th Reg. Inf., Co. B. 3 yrs. Dis. April, 1864. Disability.

WHITCOMB, WILLIAM H. Age 42. M. Oct. 17, 1862. 5th Sergt. 53 Reg. Co. K. 9 mths. Died Aug. 18, 1863 on steamer "Meteor" at sea.

WHITE, GEORGE E. Age 21. M. Dec. 28, 1864. Private 3d Reg. Cavalry, M. V., Co. M. 3 yrs. Dis. Sept. 28, 1865. Exp. service.

WHITNEY, AUGUSTINE. Age 22. M. Aug. 30, 1864. Private 2d Reg. Heavy Artillery, M. V., Co. D. 3 yrs. Transferred Feb. 9, 1865, to 17th Inf. Dis. June 30, 1865, order War Dept.

WHITNEY, WILLIAM L. M. Aug. 9, 1862. Private 15th Reg. Inf., Co. A. 3 yrs. Died Nov. 14, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

WILCOX, BENJAMIN F. May 1861, on town list not on Adj. Gen's.

WILSON, GEORGE W. Age 24. M. July 19, 1861. Corp. 21st Reg. Inf., M. V., Co. E. 3 yrs. Dis. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist. Re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864. Same Reg. 3 yrs. (Credited to Leominster.) Died Feb. 21, 1864, at Cleveland, O.

WINN, EDWARD F. Age 39. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co K. 9 mths. Dis. Sept. 2, 1863. Exp. service. On Adj. Gen's list, not on town list.

WINSHIP, CHARLES N. Age 19. M. Oct. 17, 1862. Private 53d Reg., Co. K. 9 mths. Dis. April, 1863. Disability. Re-enlisted Feb. 29, 1864. 25th Reg. Inf., Co. H. 3 yrs. Dis. July 20, 1865. Exp. service.

Copy of a portion of a letter written by D. H. Gregory to his wife, Oct. 7, 1862:

"There was quite a collection of people on the common this morning, to see our soldiers start off for the camp. Mr. Ross carried the soldiers (26 I believe) on the stage. Mason, with his four horses, the band in an omnibus, and John Brooks took the ladies dressed in Red

White and Blue. Some 25 or 30 carriages accompanied them to Sterling. Mr. Briggs, Mr. Vinton and others. The Soldiers were addressed at the Town Hall in Sterling by Mr. Briggs and the Sterling minister. Mr. Briggs gave each soldier a testament. The company returned to Princeton about noon. The soldiers proceeded to Groton Junction and would go into camp to-day.[1]

John D. Mirick Post, No. 99, G. A. R. was instituted Aug. 4, 1869.

The successive Commanders were Wm. H. Eveleth, a veteran of 8th. Massachusetts Regiment, Joseph P. Reed of the 11th Reg't, and Emory W. Gill of the 40th Reg't, who was in command when the Post surrendered its charter in 1874. (The exact date not given. The Adjutant was not over exact in the keeping of his records.) In all twenty-one members belonged to the organization. If the records may be believed, the veterans were not extremely zealous in attending meetings, largely no doubt the result of living at some distance from the center of the town and the consequent difficulty of getting out in the evening. Such was the fate of many of the early posts in the smaller communities.

The first posts in Massachusetts were started in 1867, only one in 1866, so it will be seen that Princeton was in quite early but did not have the vitality essential to long life.

Tablet at the entrance to Bagg Hall:

OUR TOWNSMEN
WHO DIED
IN THE SERVICE
1861–1865

Joseph M. Howe.	15th Reg.	Cold Harbor Va.	May 25.64
William L. Whitney.	15th "	Washington D. C.	Nov. 14.62
Charles H. Harthan.	21st "	Gallop's Island Mass.	Mar 1.64
Henry Holden.	25th "	Goldsboro, N. C.	Dec 17.62
Charles H. Maynard	25th "	Annapolis Md.	June 3.62
Andrew J. Loker	34th "	Charlestown Va.	Sept 25.64
Myron H. Fay	36th "	New Madrid, Mo.	Aug 9.63

[1] (One of the incidents of frequent occurrence during the civil war.)

Daniel S. Kelley.	36th	"	Fredericksburg Va.	May 21.64
Joseph Randall	36th	"	Camp Nelson, Ky.	Feb. 11.64
Francis Roper	36th	"	Falmouth, Va.	Jany 18.63
Frederick W. Boyles.	53d	"	New Orleans La.	May 7.63
Joseph T. Estabrook.	53d	"	New York, N. Y.	Jany 4.63
Francis E. Mathews	53d	"	New Orleans La.	Aug 24.63
Hervey C. Mirick.	53d	"	Berwick, La.	May 7.63
Henry A. Parker.	53d	"	Baton Rouge, La.	Jany 2.63
Edward R. Roper	53d	"	Long Island N. Y.	Dec 10.62
Frederick G. Thompson.	53d	"	Baton Rouge La	Apr. 18.63
William H. Whitcomb.	53d	"	Cairo, Ill.	Aug 12.63

CHAPTER XI

BIOGRAPHY

Hon. Moses Gill was born at Charlestown, Mass., on the 18th day of January in the year 1734. He was bred to the business of a merchant, early went into that line in Boston and for a long course of years maintained the character of an upright and liberal merchant.

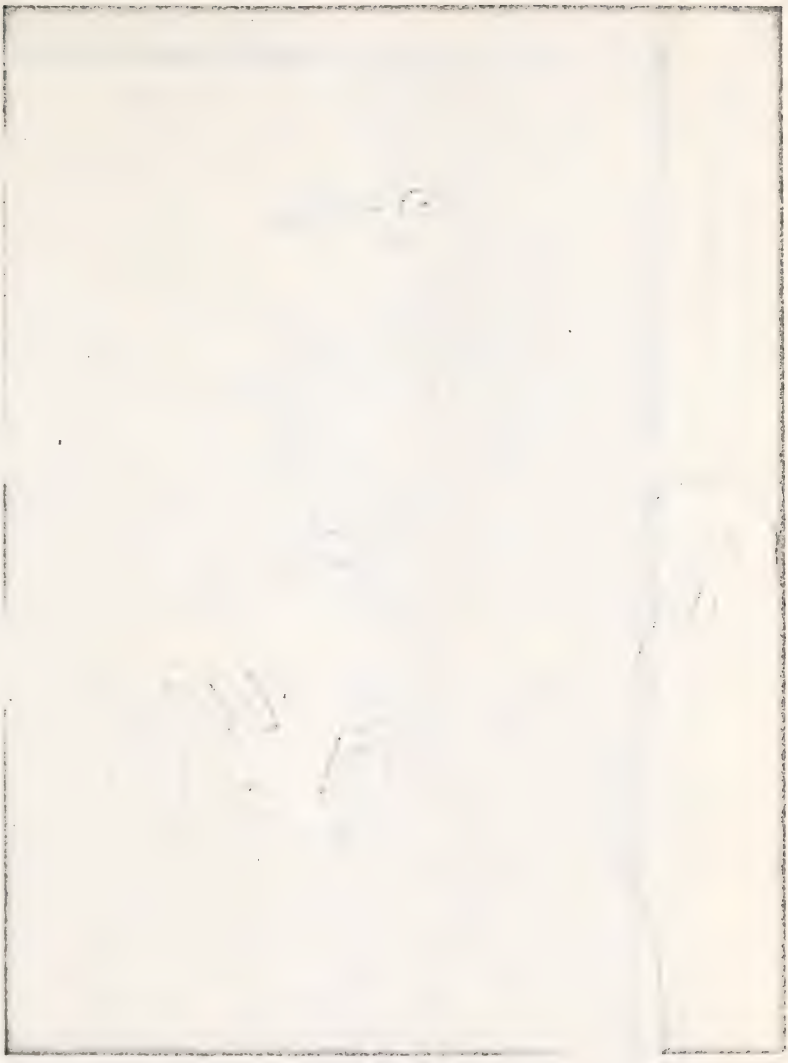
In his youth he was married to the amiable and accomplished Miss Sarah Prince, the daughter and only child of the Reverend Thomas Prince, then pastor of the Old South Church in Boston; in whose right he held while he lived, and afterwards in his own, a large landed estate in Princeton.

The increasing value of that property depended on the industry and enterprise of the owner; and in its improvement he set a valuable example and did much good in this part of the country.

Rev. Peter Whitney in his History of Worcester County, 1793, says:

"In this town is the country seat of the Hon. Moses Gill, Esq., who has been from the year 1775 one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Worcester, and for several years a councillor of this Commonwealth. His elegant and noble seat is about one mile and a quarter from the meeting house, to the south. The farm contains upwards of 3000 acres. The county road from Princeton to Worcester passes through it in front of the house, which faces to the west.

"The buildings stand upon the highest land of the whole farm; but it is level round about them for many rods, and then there is a very gradual descent. The land on which these buildings stand is elevated between 1200 and 1300



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MOSES GILL.

Moses Gill.

View of the Seat *of the* Hon MOSES GILL Esq *at* Princeton *in the County of* Worcester MASSt

feet above the level of the sea, as the Hon. James Winthrop, Esq., informs me.

"The mansion house is large, being 50 x 50 feet, with four stacks of chimneys; the farm house is 40 x 36 feet; in a line with this stand the coach and chaise house, 50 x 36 feet; this is joined to the barn by a shed 70 feet in length — the barn is two hundred feet by thirty-two. Very elegant fences were erected around the mansion house, the outhouses, and the garden.

"The prospect from this seat is extensive and grand, taking in horizon to the east, of seventy miles at least. The blue hills of Milton are discernable with the naked eye, from the windows of this superb edifice, distant not less than sixty miles, as well as the waters of the harbour of Boston, at certain seasons of the year.

"When we view this seat, these buildings, and this farm of so many hundred acres, now under a high degree of cultivation, and are told that in the year 1766 it was a perfect wilderness, we are struck with wonder, admiration and astonishment.

"The honorable proprietor hereof must have great satisfaction in contemplating these improvements, so extensive, made under his direction, and, I may add by his own active industry. Judge Gill is a gentleman of singular vivacity and activity, and indefatigable in his endeavors to bring forward the cultivation of his lands; of great and essential service, by his example in the employment he finds for so many persons, and in all his attempts to serve the interests of the place where he dwells, and in his acts of private munificence and public generosity, and deserves great respect and esteem, not only from individuals, but from the town and county he has so greatly benefited, and especially by the ways in which he makes use of that vast estate, wherewith a kind Providence has blessed him.

"Upon the whole, this seat of Judge Gill, all the agreeable circumstances respecting it being attentively considered, is not paralleled by any in the New England States; perhaps not by any one this side of Delaware."

Many of the older families in Princeton today are glad to consider among their treasures, articles of furniture and bric-a-brac that came from the Gill mansion.

Mrs. Sarah (Prince), wife of Moses Gill, died on Monday, August 5, 1771, aged 43 years. After the decease of his first consort, he was married to Miss Rebecca Boylston, niece of Thomas Boylston, Esq., and sister of Mary Hallowell, mother of Ward Nicholas Boylston, later known as Madame Rebecca Gill. She died at Princeton on Monday, March 21, 1798 in the 70th year of her age. Both wives died childless. He adopted a son of his brother John, who was named for him, Moses. The last named died in South Boston, May 1887.

In Nicholas Boylston's will of Aug. 1, 1771, Suffolk Probate 70. 445. he devised to Rebecca (Mrs. Gill) "Negro Man Jack and Negro Woman Flora."

Mr. Moses Gill was one of a committee sent by the provincial Congress June 20, 1775, to repair to Springfield, there to receive Generals Washington and Lee " and escort them to the army before Boston."

When the controversy between Great Britain and America became serious and it was seen that a resort to arms would be the probable consequence, Mr. Gill, came forward with his property and cast it liberally into the lap of his country's fortune. His person and property were laid at the foot of the altar of liberty, ready for the sacrifice, if his country needed them.

In the year 1775, he was elected into the council under the charter of 1692; by which fifteen councellors were to act as Governor. This was done in pursuance to the recommendation of the American Congress. Under this authority, troops were raised, ships provided, magistrates and judges appointed, and commissions issued to defend the country. Mr. Gill continued in the council under this form of government, elected annually by the General Court, until the new constitution was formed in 1780. From that time to the year 1795, he was continued one of the Executive Council. In that year, he was elected

SARAH (PRINCE) GILL

REBECCA (Boylston) GILL

Lieutenant-Governor, and continued by annual elections, from that time in the same office until June 1799, when by the death of Governor Increase Sumner he became Acting Governor. He died May 20, 1800 and from this date until the 30th of May 1800 — ten days — when Caleb Strong was inaugurated the state was without a Governor.

From the Boston papers of that period we learn:

"The Funeral Solemnities of the late Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Honor Moses Gill, Esq., were performed with marks of the highest respect. Order of Procession. Funeral Escort, Officers of the Militia with Side-Arms, Justices of the Peace, Judges of Probate, Municipal Court and Common Pleas, Attorney-General, Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, Members of the House of Representatives, Members of the Senate, Sheriff of Suffolk with his wand, Q. Master-General, Adjutant-General, Members of the Honorable Council, Secretary, Treasurer, "Paul" Bearers, Hon. Mr. Jones, Genl. Lincoln, Hon. Mr. Robbins, Rev. Dr. Howard, Hon. Judge Dana, Hon. Mr. Phillips, Relations, Members of Congress in Boston, United States Judges and District Attorney, Other Civil Officers of the United States, Foreign Consuls, President, Corporation, Professors and Instructors of Harvard University, Ministers of the Gospel, Selectmen of Boston, Corporations in Boston according to Seniority, Citizens and Strangers."

"The escort was composed of a troop of calvalry, commanded by Capt. Davis of Roxbury, a regiment of Infantry, two companies of Light Infantry, and a company of Artillery; the whole under the command of Lt. Col. Gardner. The civil part of the procession was directed by Majors Cunningham and Blanchard, Capt. Gardner's company of Artillery fired minute guns; — the places of business were closed; the colours in the harbour and in the town, were suspended half mast and staff; and such evidences of general respect were given, as the notice unavoidably brief, would admit." (*Columbian Centinel and Massachusetts Federalist*, Wednesday, May 28, 1800.)

The procession moved at the hour appointed, from the late dwelling-house of the deceased in School-street, his winter home where the Parker House now stands, through Long-Acre, Common-street, Hollis-street, Main-street, down and up State-street, through Court-street and Tremont-street, *to the place of interment;* probably the Granary Burying Ground.

From an Inventory of personal estate belonging to Moses Gill (original mss. in possession of the American Antiquarian Society.)

WEARING APPARELL

Mr. Gill's Linnen
1 doz. old ruffled shirts
10 newer " Do
12 old plain shirts
6 new Neckloshs
4 old Do
5 Long Lawn Caps
1 Holland Do

Stockins
4 p Cotton
1 p Fine Thread
2 p Black Silk
2 p Black Worsteed
1 p Grey Do
Coarse Thread
Under Thread

MR. GILL'S CLOATHS

1 Scarlet Rocquela (*Roquelaure*) — *A short abridgement of a cloak.*
1 Blue Do
1 Great Coat
1 Old Red Banyan (*Banyan*) — *An Indian Gown, worn in England and America "The graceful folds alluring to all men and all portrait painters."*
1 Chince Banyan
1 Calico Gown
1 Suit pearl color cloath —
viz. coat, jacket, and breaches
1 cloath colored coat and Breaches
1 Light coat, Jacket and Breaches
1 Summer coat and Breaches
1 Black cloath Coat and Jacket
1 Blue coat and Breaches
1 Velvet Jacket and Breaches
1 p Silk Breaches
1 Black Padusoy Jacket (*Paduasoy*) — *Soie de Padua — A strong silk made at Padua, Italy, much used for ladie's dresses, gentlemen's coats, etc.*

2 pr. Old Knit Breeches
2 pr. Cotton Velvet Breeches
1 pr. Nankeen Do

MRS GILLS CLOATHS

1 Gowns &c
2 Suits Black Padusoy
1 —— —— Bombazeen — *Generally associated with deep mourning*
1 Sack Black Padusoy
1 D° Flowered Tobine
1 Gown & scirt White Tabby — *A kind of coarse waved or watered silk.*
1 Gown Yellow Grown'd Brocade
1 Brown Ducape — *A corded silk of moderate firmness.*
1 Green Padusoy
1 Sriped Lutstring — (*or Lustring*) — *A glossy silk much used for ladie's dresses, petticoats, etc.*
1 Blue D°
1 Red Brolio (*or Broella*) — *A coarse french cloth.*
1 Blue Crape
1 Grey Tabby
1 D° Padusoy
1 D° Ducape (*short cape*
1 D° Mantua Silk (*manteau or Mantle*) — *A sleeveless cape or cloak.*
1 Bengal
1 Long Lawn
2 Callico
1 striped holland Wrapper
1 Black & White D°
2 short Gowns
2 scarlet Cloth Long Cloaks
2 Sattin Cardinals & Bonnets
1 pompadore Sattin Capuchin — *A hood worn by ladies, resembling that of a Capuchin friar.*
1 Old Sattin Cloke & riding hat
1 Gauze hat

Petticoats &c
1 Black Sattin Scirt
1 Blue D° Quilt
1 Black Callimanco D°
1 D° Bombazeen D°
3 Linnen Under Coats
1 Broad Cloath D°
2 Baise D°

Mrs. Gills Linnen

Shifts
4 Holland
5 Long Lawn
1 Muslin
2 Cambrick
2 Lawn
1 Minionett
1 Gause
4 Check'd
Aprons
Wastcoats
Pocketts

Head Dresses &c

1 suit Brussels Lace
1 D° Spender Lace
2 plain Muslin Suits
1 Flowered Gause
1 plain Lawn
1 pr plain Lawn ruffles
1 Brussels Lace Cap & hanchr
1 Lawn Square hanchr
Cambrick D° —
Long Lawn D°
3 Lawn Mobs. 1 Cap — *made of stiff gauze twisted about the head, crossed under the chin, and fastened behind, with the ends hanging down.*
Cambrick Mobs
Holland D°

1 Black Sattin hanch
1 Green Tippet
1 Nice Leather Mount Fan
1 small D° — D°
1 Nice Catgut — D°
1 Black & White — D°
1 purple & White — D°
1 Black Crape — D°
1 pr shoes purple
1 ——— Blue
1 ——— White
Sattin

Jewels &c.

1 paste Necklass & Earings
2 Mourning rings *Amethyst*
1 D° — *Christal*
2 D° plain Enamell'd
1 pr Enamell'd Buttons
1 pr D° — Studds
1 pr Jet Buttons sat in Gold
1 pr Stone Buckles
1 pr rare Earings
1 pearl Necklass Earings & Buckle
1 pr rare Blue stone pendants
1 pr cats Eye stone pendants
1 pr purple stone Earings
1 Knife 1 Fork 1 penknife Agate handles
1 pearl Snuff Box
1 Burning Glass Turtle shell case
1 D° plain Leather Case
1 pocket Microscope
1 D° Tellescope
1 D° Prospect Glass
1 set Globes
1 D° Thermometer & Barometer
1 Temple Spectacles. —

Advertisement

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

On the night of the 18th of August instant, the house of the subscriber, in Princeton, was broken open, and the following articles of PLATE were stolen from thence, viz.

Three Tankards,	One Cream Bucket,
Three Cans,	One Strainer,
Five Porringers,	Three Candle Sticks,
Eight table Spoons,	One Soup Spoon,
Two Bowls,	Two Chafing Dishes,
Three Servers,	A pair of Tea Tongs,
One Coffee Pot,	One Pepper Box,
One Tea Pot,	One Mustard Pot,
Two Cups,	A pair of Salts.

Any person who will give information, so as that the above articles may be recovered, and the Thief or Thieves brought to justice, shall receive the above reward.

Moses Gill.

Princeton, August 19, 1793.
Mass[a] Spy, Aug. 22, 1793.

Gill, Mass. Apl. 23, 1887.

Mr. Blake:

In reply to your late note of inquiry, I say:

That this town was incorporated in 1793 and named in honor of Gov. Moses Gill of Princeton, who, being childless offered to give the town the nails, paint, and glass, also a bell, and the church furniture for the meeting house then being erected in consideration of the assumption of his name by the town. This was done, with the exception of the bell, which the town bought in 1816. I have the large folio Bible which Mr. Gill gave the town now in my possession, printed by Isaiah Thomas of Worcester. It is in good preservation.

Concerning Gov. Gill we know very little about him, save by tradition; all going to show that he was a fine looking, and very aristocratic man, and given to display.

The town has no portrait of the Gov. but a very good one you will find in Kimball's Museum in Boston. I saw it there not many years since. It is a good picture, and I had some talk with Mr. Kimball about procuring it for our town. A relative of Gov. Gill called on me many years ago, think he was from Springfield, at any rate there are Gills there.

Josiah D. Canning,
Town Clerk,
Gill, Mass.

Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq., original name Ward Hallowell, was born in Boston, Nov. 22nd, 1747. He was one of a family of fourteen children. His father, Benjamin Hallowell, Esq., was the commissioner of customs in the early history of Boston, and lived at the corner of Boylston and Centre Streets, Jamaica Plain. He was a man of wealth and refinement, but as he was an officer of the Crown, he was, of course, a Loyalist. In March, 1776, he and his family with other Loyalists embarked for Halifax, and the following July sailed for England. His estate was confiscated in 1779, but was recovered by the heirs-at-law in 1801 by a suit in the United States District Court, a full account of which may be found in the New England Genealogical Register, Vol. XII, page 72, also in Drake's *Roxbury*, page 407, and Drake's *Boston*, page 686.

His mother, Mrs. Mary (Boylston) Hallowell, was the daughter of Thomas Boylston and Sarah (Morecock), and sister to Nicholas Boylston, Esq. She was also sister to Madam Rebecca (Boylston) Gill, the second wife of the Hon. Moses Gill. Mrs. Hallowell received £3000 from her brother Nicholas Boylston's estate. See Suffolk Probate, 1.70, f445.

Ward Nicholas received his early education in the free public schools of Boston. In March, 1770, at the request of his uncle Nicholas Boylston, Esq. (who died the following year), he dropped the name of Hallowell, through a royal license bearing the signature of King George III, and added to his christian name that of his uncle, who had promised to leave him at his death certain large estates.

Mr. Boylston was twice married, the full name of his first wife, Mary ——— is not obtainable. His second marriage was to Alicia Darrow of Yarmouth, England, later known as Madam Boylston.

On Oct. 12th, 1773, Mr. Boylston commenced an extended journey through Europe and Asia, sailing on board the "King of Naples" from Boston bound for Newfoundland; continuing, he sailed to Italy, and proceeding to Turkey, Syria, the Archipeligo, Palestine, Egypt, and the

WARD NICHOLAS BOYLSTON

1749 – 1828

Barbary Coast. He also passed through Geneva, Savoy, France and Flanders.

He arrived in London in 1775, where he remained for twenty-five years, engaged in various lines of trade. In 1800 he sailed for America, arriving in Boston on the 15th of May. In September, 1804, he succeeded to the estate of Hon. Moses Gill, and from that time until his death in 1828, he made Princeton his place of residence during the greater part of the time, but spending the winter months at his winter residence at Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Mass.

Soon after his arrival in Boston, Mr. Boylston confirmed to Harvard University a bequest of his uncle, Nicholas Boylston, Esq., amounting to $23,200 as a foundation of the professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory, with the condition that John Quincy Adams should be appointed professor. Several smaller sums were subsequently donated to Harvard and large bequests were made to the same institution in his will.*

Without attempting to reconcile the stories that were current years ago regarding the acquisition of the property of Moses Gill, we simply quote from the Suffolk Records:

"Ward Nicholas Boylston of London, now resident at Boston, Esqr., administrator with the will annexed of

* To the inhabitants of the town of Princeton he gave $1000, one half to be paid to the deacons of the church and congregation over which Rev'd Samuel Clarke was pastor, the net income to be applied towards the salary of the minister. The remaining five hundred dollars to be loaned to industrious young men in the town until it doubled when the income should be expended for the support of indigent and deserving widows and female orphan children.

According to Dr. Nathan Allen, "Mr. Boylston, while in Princeton, lived in princely style and was remarkable for his politeness to all with whom he came in contact. He possessed an unusual amount of intelligence and liberality in his benefactions. While residing in London he became familiarly acquainted with the celebrated Dr. John Hunter, and having had two uncles in this country distinguished members of the medical profession, he became greatly interested in all matters pertaining to medicine. For this purpose he made some handsome donations to Harvard University, so that the name Boylston is honored, being attached to a medical library, an anatomical museum, a medical society and prize medals for essays to improve medical science."

Thus it was said: "He has done more towards raising the standard of the medical profession in this commonwealth than all others of the profession."

Thomas Boylston, late of London, Kingdom of Great Britain, Esqr., deceased, by judgment obtained by the Supreme Judicial Court held at Boston for the counties of Suffolk and Nantucket on the third Tuesday of August last recovered judgment against the estate of Moses Gill, late of Boston, Esq., dec'd, in the hands and possession of Moses Gill of Boston, Esqr., otherwise called Moses Gill of Princeton, Esq., executor of the will of the said Moses deceased, for $106,104.42 damages and $72.24 costs the said Moses Gill is ordered to pay the said Boylston the above sums, 11 Sept. 1804, by Francis Dana, Esq., of Boston & Charles Cushing, clerk. (Suffolk Deeds, 187: 184.)"

The original Gill Mansion House in Princeton was occupied as a summer residence by the Boylstons until 1819–20, when the present Boylston villa was built after the prevailing style of the English country villa with the living rooms on the first floor and the servants' quarters above. It was erected about 600 feet N.W. of the old mansion house and nearer the center of the town. Some indications of the cellar of the old house are still visible.

David Everett. The subject of this sketch, a native of Princeton, Mass., has been chiefly known to many for several generations, as the author of a poem for juvenile declamation, beginning "You'd scarce expect one of my age," while his greater work in a literary point of view, has escaped their notice.

This sketch is prepared with the design of setting forth briefly his character and work, in order that due honor may be rendered to his name. He was the son of David Everett and Susanah Rolph who were married in Princeton Oct. 29, 1767. They had five children, David being the second child and the eldest son. He was born Mar. 29, 1770.

The father came from Dedham and within a year of his marriage purchased a hundred acres or more, adjoining land already owned by his wife's father. It was in Lot No. eleven (11) on the west side of Wachusett Mountain, on the old county road to Barre. On this land he

erected two or three dwelling-houses and a blacksmith shop, all of which he sold not long afterward, the larger part to some of his old neighbors from Dedham. Later, catching the spirit of the times, which was manifest even in remote localities, he joined the Continental Army with others of his town. His military service was, however, brief, for he died in the army June 26, 1775. The widow kept the family together, though doubtless with difficulty, as her husband left no real estate, and but little personal property, while all the money, as far as is known, that the widow received as pay for his military service was sixteen pounds.

The locality of the house is known, and is nearly opposite the school-house now designated as No. 8. It was isolated, although on the county road, the travelling being infrequent, and the boy's earliest associations were with the neighboring school-house. He must have imbibed the patriotic spirit of the times, which shows itself in the productions of his mature years.

When he was about ten years of age he went to live with his grandmother, Mary (Everett) Gerould, in Wrentham. The journey must have been a great event in the boy's life. It may well be supposed that the educational advantages in Wrentham were superior to those in Princeton where his father's library, according to the inventory, consisted of "two old Bibles, and a few other old books," valued at six shillings. These new conditions more adequately met the wants of a "bright, ambitious boy," as he is said to have been. By his perseverance and "indomitable ambition" he made his way to New Ipswich, N. H., being attracted by the opportunities offered by the Academy recently established there. The only evidence we have of this progress there is found in a manuscript preserved in the Academy, of an original drama entitled "The Honest Lawyer," composed in 1791.

During his stay in the town he taught one of the schools of the village, or town, probably with the view of obtaining means for a college education. It was during this period

that he wrote for a public school exhibition the declamation so well known, beginning

> "You'd scarce expect one of my age
> To speak in public on the stage."

This will be spoken of more in detail later in these pages. Other writings of his, including school-boy declamations, and also some more mature articles were probably produced during his stay in New Ipswich, and during his college course. Some of these were published in the first edition of the "Columbian Orator," issued in 1797, and show extensive reading, and a marked versatility of talent as a writer.

He entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1795. On that occasion he had the honor of the valedictory poem in which he predicted the future of our country as follows:

> "The Muse prophetic views the coming day,
> When federal laws beyond the line shall sway;
> Where Spanish indolence inactive lies,
> And every art and every virtue dies,–
> Where pride and avarice their empire hold,
> Ignobly great, and poor amid their gold,–
> Columbia's genius shall the mind inspire,
> And fill each breast with patriotic fire.
> Nor east nor western oceans shall confine
> The generous flame that dignifies the mind;
> O'er all the earth shall Freedom's banner wave,
> The tyrant blast, and liberate the slave;
> Plenty and peace shall spread from pole to pole,
> Till earth's grand family possess one soul."

After his graduation he went to Boston to study law, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He taught for a time in one of the Boston schools. During this time he was a contributor to "The Nightingale" a "Mèlange de Litterature" published in Boston. Lemuel Shaw, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, studied law under Mr. Everett, and when the latter

removed to Amherst, N. H., where in addition to the law he did some literary work, Mr. Shaw went with him.

Judge Shaw always maintained a high opinion of Mr. Everett's character and ability, and felt "under great obligation to him." Yet Mr. Shaw did not rise rapidly to distinction, and Judge Thomas in the American Law Review of Oct. 1867 remarks, "during these years of small beginnings perhaps the future chief justice found encouragement in the lines of Mr. Everett, "Large streams from little fountains flow."

The marriage of Mr. Everett to Dorothy, daughter of Isaac Appleton of New Ipswich, took place Dec. 29, 1799. She survived him, dying Jan. 16, 1859 at New Ipswich, to which place she had returned soon after his death. They had no children.

From Amherst Mr. Everett returned to Boston and to the practice of law there. In 1809 he established the "Boston Patriot" devoted to the interests of the Democratic party. It was in this paper that Ex–President John Adams, who had become disaffected toward the Federal party, wrote historical reminiscences and political essays. In 1812 he conducted "The Yankee" and engaged also in "The Pilot" which had only a brief existence.

He was appointed in 1811 Registrar of Probate for Suffolk Co. by Gov. Gerry, who on taking office had removed a number of officials throughout the State. On the accession of Gov. Strong, however, the former officials were reinstated, and, consequently, Mr. Everett held the office but eight months. This change in his prospects necessitated new plans for the future, and the condition of his health requiring a change of residence, he went to Marietta, Ohio, probably by the way of Wheeling, Va. At Marietta he, with others, doubtless by previous arrangement, established a newspaper called the "American Friend." But after eight months of connection with it he died, Dec. 21, 1813, at the age of forty-three years and nine months.

A month after his arrival at Marietta the first issue of

the "American Friend" had appeared bearing the date April 26, 1813. In his address to the public, he says the editor "feels himself impelled by every principle that actuates his heart to give his utmost aid to the great cause in which we are engaged, in the vindication of the dear bought and invaluable rights of America against a haughty, powerful, persevering, and unprincipled foe. Believing in the sincerity of his soul that heaven is in our side, and will ultimately crown our struggles with success, he cannot forbear, on this and all occasions, to protest against that treachery to our own country, and that blasphemy against heaven, which extol her as the protectress of our rights, and the bulwark of our religion. While he pays particular attention to subjects of great national concern, it will be his aim to present his readers that variety of miscellaneous matter and current news which are expected in a public journal." The first issue of the paper after his death contained the following obituary notice:

Obituary.

Died in this town on the morning of Dec. 21st. 1813, of a lingering consumption, which he bore with the fortitude of a philosophical mind, David Everett, Esq., the editor of the American Friend, aged 44 years. The interment of his remains was performed with masonic honors, on the 22nd. inst., and his funeral attended by a large concourse of friends, acquaintances and citizens, collected on the melancholy occasion, to pay the last sad duties to him whose virtues commanded the highest respect and esteem, and whose remembrance will ever be dwelt upon with melancholy sensations.

Mr. Everett was a native of Massachusetts, and was regularly educated to the profession of Law. For some years previous to his emigration to this State, he resided in Boston; where he conducted, as editor, several newspapers of distinguished celebrity.

From his youth he devoted his attention to literature, and to the culture of a mind naturally strong and capacious.

His unremitted industry, and the sedentary habits of his life, gradually enfeebled his constitution. To endeavor to restore his health by the salubrious air of a milder climate, he left Boston in January, 1813, and arrived at Marietta the March following. Here he re-commenced his labors as an editor, and his assiduity to effect the object of his highest ambition, to be useful to his country by disseminating, through the medium of a weekly newspaper, correct political principles, and general literature, completed the ruin of his health, and deprived the State of one of its most estimable literary characters, and the republic of a firm patriot.

Mr. Everett was the author of many valuable works, in which he displayed splendid talents, a prolific imagination, and an exalted genius. In some of his literary productions the force and sublimity of his thoughts, the purity and elegance of his style delight the reader of correct taste. In those of a political nature, his mind proves itself acute, penetrating and capable of illustrating the most abstruse subjects, — his arguments are strong, conclusive, and like a torrent bear down every opposing barrier, and force conviction upon the mind.

As an editor, he invariably wrote the impulses of an honest heart, with the boldness of an independent mind. He despised that servility which would flatter, fawn around, and crouch to a man invested with popular favor, or clothed with "a little brief authority." He detested the sycophant, and abhorred the demagogue. He was a republican in principle, and a strenuous advocate for his country's rights; and his proud soul could never brook an infringement of those rights, by an insolent foe, without feeling and expressing the liveliest indignation.

Such was David Everett —a philanthropist — a patriot — and a man of undoubted integrity and honour.

Although he died in middle life, his literary work was quite extensive. Beside his labors as editor he made contributions to various papers, and delivered addresses upon national topics.

His services for Fourth of July orations were frequently in demand and during President Madison's term of office he freely discussed national affairs in the papers he edited. He also delivered addresses on Free Masonry in which he had early become interested as a member of St. John's Lodge, Boston.

His style was keen and incisive, especially in his political writings, but he was not known to descend to low abuse. His love of poetry frequently showed itself, especially in his pamphlets, and he found a delight in dramatic composition. His knowledge of the classics is plainly seen, an aptness for satire is often in evidence, and a regard for youth is apparent, especially in his early manhood, by his writings for their benefit.

The "Columbian Orator" in its first edition, 1797, contains several selections from the pen of Mr. Everett. Among these is the well-known juvenile declamation as follows:

You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public on the stage;
And if I chance to fall below
Demosthenes or Cicero,
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by.
Large streams from little fountains flow;
Tall oaks from little acorns grow;
And though I now am small and young,
Of judgment weak, and feeble tongue;
Yet all great learned men like me,
Once learned to read their A, B, C.
But why may not Columbia's soil
Rear men as great as Britian's isle;
Exceed what Greece and Rome have done,
Or any land beneath the sun?
Mayn't Massachusetts boast as great
As any other sister state?
Or where's the town, go far and near,
That does not find a rival here?

Or where's the boy, but three feet high,
Who's made improvements more than I?
These thoughts inspire my youthful mind
To be the greatest of mankind;
Great, not like Caesar, stained with blood;
But only great, as I am good.

This is written by him in New Ipswich, N. H., in 1791 to be spoken at a public school exhibition by a boy seven years of age. The boy was Ephraim H. Farrar, son of Rev. Stephen Farrar, the first minister of New Ipswich. There is no evidence that the poem led Mr. Farrar to the practice of oratory, but he became a teacher in Boston being a writing master in the school of Lawson Lyon in 1813. He had as pupils Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rev. Samuel J. May, Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson and others who rose to eminence. After many years spent in Boston, he returned to New Ipswich where he died Jan. 8, 1851. Mr. Farrar related that the poem was handed to him in manuscript by Mr. Everett and he had always considered it as belonging to himself. "When therefore," he says, "I saw in a printed copy the substitution of two words for two in the original, namely, 'Massachusetts' and 'sister' for New Hampshire and Federal, I thought there was either a gross mistake in the printer or an infringement upon my rights. Whether this was done by the author or not I am not able to say. I am rather inclined to think the latter was, for he afterwards became a politician of the Jefferson school, and edited a paper called The Patriot and the word Federal became extremely obnoxious to many of that party. But that my native state should receive such an insult I felt very indignant." He adds that, after a residence of some years in Massachusetts, seeing that every little boy read the piece as if it were his own, he became reconciled to the change, provided that every boy who spoke the piece should have the liberty to substitute the name of his own state.

It is interesting to learn that at the centennial celebra-

tion in New Ipswich, Sept. 1850, Mr. Farrar was called to personate the youth for whom that effusion was written, and immediately rising, merely repeated the first two lines,

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

which moved the audience to laughter.

The lines were frequently attributed to Edward Everett, but, at a public examination of the High School in Cambridge, Mass., he corrected that opinion and said they were written by a distant relative.

Many imitations and parodies of these lines have been written, to which they easily lend themselves, but the following must suffice:

You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage —
That was the *tune* you all well know
For children, fifty years ago.
We modern children don't profess
To understand such silliness.
We have to meet your expectations
For better juvenile orations.

We know we are young and weak,
To stand before a crowd to speak,
But *mighty oaks* from *acorns grow*,
And some of us, for aught we know,
May climb the hills of Fame
And make a great and lasting name.

Everett was evidently familiar with the Latin classics and when he wrote these lines he may have had in mind a passage in the poet Juvenal, Satire X, 114–117, in which Cicero and Demosthenes are held up as models of oratory for the ambitious boy. These lines of Juvenal have been thus translated:

"The urchin whom a slave conducts to school,
Has scarce acquired his first and earliest rule,
Ere ardent hopes his little bosom seize,
To rival Tully or Demosthenes."

It is noticeable that while Everett's urchin modestly disclaims rivalry, Juvenal's urchin seeks it.

In addition to this juvenile poem of Everett the Columbian Orator contains the following from his pen:

Slaves in Barbary, a drama in two acts.

The Conjuror, a dialogue.

A general description of America—An extract from a poem spoken at Dartmouth on Commencement Day, 1795.

The Last Day, an extract from a manuscript poem.

A dialogue between an inhabitant of the United States and an Indian.

A dialogue between Edward and Harry.

A forensic dispute on the question, "Are the Anglo-Americans endowed with capacity and genius equal to Europeans?"

A list of his other writings is as follows:

Common Sense in Dishabille, appearing first in a series of papers in the "Farmer's Weekly Museum," 1797, and afterwards published in book form.

Duranzel, the Persian Poet, a tragedy in five acts performed at the Federal St. Theatre, in Boston.

Demonstration of the truth of the Scriptures as fulfilled in the Prophecies (devoted to proving the people of the United States to be distinctly alluded to by Daniel and St. John).

Poem 1901, before Phi Beta Kappa, Cambridge.

Oration July 4, 1804 at Amherst, N. H.

Oration July 4, 1809, before Bunker Hill Association.

Play (in manuscript) entitled, "The Honest Lawyer," New Ipswich.

Essay, 1807, On the Rights and Duties of Nations. (Relative to Fugitives from Justice considered with reference to the Chesapeake case.)

(An Appendix to this, 1808, is titled the 56th edition, and an Addition is made entitled, "Embargo on Common Sense, Taken off by U. S.") *

A satirical poem also appears beginning as follows:

"Hail Britannia, wondrous land,
Whose floating bulwarks guard our strand
Or bear thy thunders o'er the wave
And greatly deal thy bolts to save.
Cannon! Proclaim your sovereign might,
And tell the world that power is right."

Report on Contested Elections in Belchertown 1811.

Address on "Principles of Free Masonry" Oct. 6, 1803 before St. John's Lodge, Boston.

Address, "Vindication of Free Masonry," Sept. 28, 1803 at Washington, N. H.

Oration at Marietta, Ohio, July 5, 1813.

In the "American Friend" of Aug. 7, 1813, he criticises Webster's Resolutions in Congress, and later announces his intention to issue a history of the War of 1812.

I find that the "Common Sense in Dishabille," in the Farmers' Museum, began in the issue of May 17, 1797 and there is no hint as to the author. The following paragraph heads the first article under the above title: —

"To the Editor: —

For a considerable time, I have had on hand, a small stock of raw materials, which with the help of a word mill, a few rhetorical figures and borrowed ornaments, might pass current, with those superior geniuses, who can judge of the merit of a man by his coat, or feel the glow of enthusiam at the sight of a painted cheek or fine gown. To accommodate those who are not possessed of this happy talent and save myself the trouble of reading rules of

* Note — on the title page is found the following:

"Your legs so long, your stride so fast,
Run as we may, we come out last."

authorship, I shall adopt a less expensive mode of writing. My pen shall extemporize, my ideas shall spend no time at the toilet, but parade themselves as fast as they are summoned by this important marshall of the paper field. Without any futher ceremony, if you give your consent, I will open my little retail shop in one corner of your Farmers' Museum, where probably I shall continue to carry on my business until the ground is occupied by better tenants, or I am obliged to shut up for want of stock. My sign shall be 'Common Sense in Dishabille.'"

Extracts from the first article appearing under "Common Sense in Dishabille:" —

"It is seldom addressed to one in Latin or Greek but in plain English. Quit your pillow, and go about your business, if you have any, is its first injunction: if not, seek some.

"Let the sun's first beams shine on your head in the morning, and you shall not want a good hat to defend your head against the scorching rays at noon; earn your breakfast before you eat it, and the sheriff shall not deprive you of your supper," etc.

The following subjects were discussed in succeeding issues: —

The Poor Woman.
Short Way to Poverty.
The Pound.
Win Gold and Wear It.
Earn Industriously and Spend Prudently.
He Cuts a Dash.
The Penknife.
Family Government, — several articles.
Liberty and Equality.
Tommy Tiptoe's Case.
School Government.
He is a Genius.
Nature's University.

Every One to His Trade. What Shall a Man Do Who Has No Trade? Learn One.
To-morrow.
A Penny Saved is Twopence Earned.
Shoes.
A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.
Cure for the Hypo.
The Unruly Horse.
Bought Wit.
There is No Friendship in Trade; or the Author's Second Coat.
The Worth of Man; or the Man of Worth.

The last-mentioned article occurred in Dec. 26, 1797, and I could find nothing further in 1798 or 1799.

If Mr. Everett wrote political articles it was not over his signature.

I noticed in the Massachusetts Spy, under date of Mar. 13, 1799, an advertisement of a pamphlet just put on sale at the bookstore in Worcester, written by *Peter Pencil*, containing the articles which appeared in the Farmers' Museum, under the head of "Common Sense in Dishabille," also several essays never before published, a New Year's poem for 1798, a Perpetual Calendar, etc. It goes on to say, "The general circulation of the numbers under the title 'Common Sense in Dishabille' that have already been published and the avidity with which they are read by all classes, precludes the necessity of any encomium on the work. The writings of Peter Pencil have been sparingly exhibited to the public; but produced copious applause from the amateurs. The 12 essays of the Economical Almanack, adapted to each month in the year, have never appeared in print before.

"They are fraught with useful observations communicated in an easy, familiar style, and dictated by sound judgment and correct style.

"On the whole I think this little volume will afford as much 'useful information' and 'innocent amusement' as

any of its size that have been offered to the public, and may safely be recommended to the youth of the country, to industrious mechanics and farmers, and to the library of every patron of useful and ingenious American Publications." Among the many parodies that have appeared is the following:

From Temperance Selections
Edited by John H. Becktel.
Penn. Pub. Co.

You'd scarce expect one of my age
To plead for temperance on the stage;
And should I chance to fall below
Portraying all the drunkard's woe,
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
Nor pass my simple story by.

Large streams from little fountains flow;
Great sots from moderate drinkers grow;
And though I am so small and young,
No rum shall ever touch my tongue!
Now, where's the town, go far or near,
That sells the rum that we do here?
Or where's the boy but three feet high
That hates the traffic more than I?

(No author)

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Buckingham, Vol. II, Am. Law Review, Oct. 1867, Judges Thomas and Shaw.
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The Hundred Boston Orators.
History of Marietta, Ohio.
History of New Ipswich, N. H.

Edward Savage, the portrait painter and engraver, was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, November 26, 1761.

He was the second child of Seth and Lydia (Craige) Savage and grandson of Edward Savage who came to Massachusetts in 1696 from Ireland, whither his father, Abraham Sauvage, had been driven from St. Algis, Picardy in France, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Savage is said to have been originally a goldsmith, a trade that has graduated not a few engravers. He could not, however, have followed it for any great length of time, as he was only twenty-eight when he left Massachusetts for New York, with a letter to Gen. Washington from the president of Harvard requesting him to sit for his portrait for the University.

The portrait for Harvard was begun in New York, December 21, 1789, and finished January 6, 1790, as we learn from Washington's diary: although it seems not to have been delivered to Harvard until the end of the following year.

"This is the first knowledge we have of Savage as an artist and we are in profound ignorance of what preparation he had to essay so important a commission. That he had some experience, and perhaps instruction, goes without saying, for even though his portrait of Washington is not the best art, yet it could not have been painted by an absolutely inexperienced tyro."*

In 1791, Savage went to London where he is said to have studied under Benjamin West, and it is inferred that he visited Italy, from the inscription on the whole-length portrait of Columbus, engraved by Edwin and published by Savage, at Philadelphia in 1800, which states that the portrait of Columbus is copied from the original picture, by E. Savage, in the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Florence.

While in London he learned to engrave in stipple and mezzotint, as his portrait of General Knox was published

* Mass. Hist. Soc., 1858–60, Paper by Mr. Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia, corresponding member.

Edward Savage

in that city in 1791, his Harvard Washington in 1792, and in 1793, his well-known portrait of Washington seated at a table, upon which are a cocked hat and a plan of the city of Washington.

In 1794 Savage returned to the United States and was married at Boston, on October 13, 1794, to Sarah Seaver. Soon after this, he removed to Philadelphia, where his brother, John Savage, was located in business. In 1795 he exhibited the first panorama ever seen in that city, and he apparently remained in Philadelphia publishing prints at intervals until 1801, when his name disappears from the Philadelphia directory, where he was down as "Historical Painter." He then seemingly went to New York and from there to Massachusetts, as his fifth child was born in New York in 1802 and his sixth child in Princeton in 1805.

There are no completed engravings by Savage after his leaving Philadelphia bearing a later date or issued from another place, but the copper-plate of the picture of "The Congress Voting Independence" was doubtless his latest work and left unfinished at his death. This interesting plate belongs to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

During the early part of the century Savage became interested in a museum in Boston, called the New York Museum, part painting gallery and part museum, which was opened in Boylston Hall in 1812. In July, 1818, the New England Museum was opened at 76 Court Street by Ethan A. Greenwood. It was commenced with the collection of curiosities, paintings, etc., owned by Edward Savage, recently deceased.

This property consisted of the paintings of Washington and his family, Columbus, Liberty, and seventy other paintings, besides a large collection of curiosities, birds, insects, fishes, etc., the whole valued at $6543.

The New Haven, The Boston, The Market, and the Columbian Museums and the Museum of the Linnean Society were successively purchased and added to this establishment, together with various collections from other sources. Mr. Greenwood sold his collection to Mr. Moses

Kimball and the better part of the property or that which was worth saving formed the nucleus of the Boston Museum of later time.

In addition to the Museum venture Savage invested in the Poignand and Plant Cotton factory in Lancaster, Mass., built in 1809, one of the earliest of its kind sucessfully run in America. The president was David Poignand described as "A dapper, urbane gentleman of French Huguenot descent." His partner was his son-in-law, Samuel Plant, an Englishman who had been in America about twenty years as agent for a great cloth manufacturer of Leeds. They had also two able assistants, Capt. Thomas W. Lyon, an ingenious machinist, and Edward Savage the silent partner who helped furnish the necessary capital.

It would seem, however, that these outside enterprises did not interfere wholly with the work of Savage as an artist, for Rev. George Allen of Worcester in reminiscences of his Yale college life 1809–13, says "at New Haven I became acquainted with Savage the Princeton artist and portrait painter. He remained some time at my boarding place and as my room had the best light, he made use of it to copy a portrait of Roger Sherman. I found him an agreeable person."*

Mr. Hart's article describes Edward Savage as "a man of medium height, inclined to stoutness, quick in his movements, with brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Saint Memin drew and engraved a fine profile portrait of him, which shows a strong head with a keen eye."

The Goodspeed Collection of Savage Prints, now in the possession of the Worcester Art Museum, contains a nearly complete series of his engravings of Washington and his family, most of which are after paintings by Savage himself. It also includes three good miniature portraits on ivory painted by his own hand, one of himself and one of his wife, painted before their marriage, and one of Edward Seaver, a brother of Mrs. Savage.

* Reminiscences of the Rev. George Allen, page 55.

SARAH (SEAVER) SAVAGE

EDWARD SAVAGE

Edward Savage died suddenly in Princeton, Mass., July 6, 1817, and Mrs. Savage died in Lancaster, Mass., January 27, 1861.*

Daniel Davis was born in Princeton, of a mechanical family, worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, and went to Boston in 1833. His first work in that city was pumping soda for Mr. Darling, who then had a large soda factory in Franklin Avenue. Being greatly interested in electrical experiments, he soon became acquainted with Dr. William King, who had a shop on Cornhill, who manufactured static electrical machines and also constructed and put up lightning rods.

Mr. Davis soon found employment with him. His first job was constructing and putting up the rod on the court house in Boston. This was made of flat copper ribbon. He also constructed and put up the rods on the buildings in the Charlestown Navy Yard. In 1835 he began business for himself at No. 11 Cornhill, in partnership with the late John Temple, under the firm name of Davis & Temple. In 1837 Mr. Davis bought out the interest of his partner and commenced the manufacture of electro-magnetic apparatus. At that early day there was no practical use for electricity, and his principal business was manufacturing and constructing apparatus to illustrate the general principles of voltaic and dynamic electricity, and in connection with the late Dr. Charles G. Page invented many of the electric circuits, movements and machines that are now in use. They continued their experiments together until the fall of 1839, when Dr. Page accepted a position in Washington as examiner of electric patents. Mr. Davis's business increased very rapidly, he being the only man in

* In taking down the Savage house I found a brick in the chimney which was marked when soft 1752. The brick was made on the place: *I. F. Thompson.* — Mr. Thompson bought the place of Hemingway the owner of the Factory place and took down the house about 1850 —

Samuel Thompson } brothers of Isaac 1st died
James Thompson } in Hubbardston

All three were Revolutionary Soldiers from Princeton.

the United States at this time who made electro-magnetic apparatus.

He was a man who did not believe in patents. Had he patented some of his inventions he would have died a millionaire. He invented the art of electrotyping in copper, wood-cuts and type such as are used to-day, and gave his invention to the world. In 1846 he electrotyped in copper the arm of a child, which has been lately claimed as a new invention. In 1840 Professor Gareaux of Paris arrived in Boston with the invention of Daguerre. Mr. Davis made a set of apparatus and probably took the first daguerrotype taken in this country. This first picture taken in Boston was the German Catholic church on Suffolk street, now Shawmut Avenue. At that time there were no houses in that vicinity. A gentleman who stood at the corner of the church when the picture was taken held his cane in his right hand, but when the plate was developed and finished, to the astonishment of all, the cane was in the left hand. This puzzled the operator some time, until he learned that the picture, being on an opaque surface, was reversed.

With the assistance of his brother, Ari Davis, Elias Howe, the famous sewing machine inventor, made his first machine in his shop.

Mr. Davis was also the first man in this country who did electro gold and silver plating, and taught the art. In 1844 Professor Morse had just introduced his telegraph, but it was a very rude and impracticable machine, and it was put into Mr. Davis's hands for improvement and he put it in its present state. He received several gold medals from various exhibitions for his inventions and skill as a manufacturer. His shop was the headquarters for professors, scientists and electricians for many years. It was frequented by Dr. Hare, Professors Webster, Hitchcock, Silliman, Henry, Abbott, Farmer and Channing and most of the scientific men of the time. Mr. Davis would be in his shirt sleeves trying some new experiment, with the professors crowding around him as much interested in his work as himself.

EDWARD A. GOODNOW

At that time probably no man in this country had such a thorough practical knowledge of electricity and he will long be remembered through his work on magnetism entitled "A Manual of Magnetism, including Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Electro-Dynamics, Magneto-Electricity and Thermo-Electricity." It contained about 180 original illustrations.

The first edition came out in 1842; but it ran through several editions, and is now out of print. Originally published more to advertise the wares of Mr. Davis, and as a means of calling attention to his business, than as a text-book of electro-technics, its value as a vade-mecum of electrical information was at once seen and it appeared that he had builded better than he knew. The first edition of 1842, and the second edition, which was published in 1847, were both written under the supervision of Drs. John Bacon, Jr., and William F. Channing, and hence acquired an elegance of style and a perspicuity of language, which, combined with the practical knowledge of Mr. Davis, assured the success of the book. It was adopted as a text-book by many colleges and high schools, becoming a great favorite especially in the United States Military Academy at West Point, for the sake of the many practical demonstrations shown within its pages. It has become extremely scarce, but it has ever been valued by those fortunate enough to possess a copy of it, and even now many of our ablest electricians are not ashamed to confess that they have learned much from Davis' Manual of Magnetism.

In 1852 Mr. Davis retired to his farm in Princeton, where he passed the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits.

Edward Augustus Goodnow, distinguished as a financier of preëminent ability, and widely known as a philanthropist, born in Princeton, July 16, 1810, was a son of Edward and Rebecca (Beaman) Goodnow. He passed his boyhood life upon the farm, but was fortunate in obtaining more than the ordinary advantages afforded by the district schools in instruction for several terms at Hadley Academy. At the age of twenty he was employed by his elder brother,

who kept a country store, and two years later entered into partnership with him. The business was afterwards enlarged to include the manufacture of palm-leaf hats and of shoes, an example of enterprise not common at that time.

In 1847 Mr. Goodnow, seeking broader opportunities, engaged in the cutlery business at Shelburne Falls as a member of the firm of Lamson, Goodnow & Co. In 1852 he became a resident of Worcester, and for four years engaged in the retail shoe trade, and in 1856 opened the first wholesale jobbing house in that city, in which enterprise his business reached an amount of nearly one-half million dollars in a year. In 1865 he retired from active mercantile life in the possession of a large fortune. In 1866 he became president of the First National Bank, in which office he greatly promoted the prosperity of the institution, so that its stock doubled its par value under his management. For years it was the only bank which allowed interest on deposits subject to check. He served in this office twenty-eight years. He was instrumental in the erection of the First National Bank building.

Mr. Goodnow entered early into the anti-slavery movement, and during the War of the Rebellion gave freely of his means to sustain the government. He headed a subscription with $500 to help Governor Andrew enlist and equip the first regiment of colored troops. He subscribed for the first issue of government bonds. He also furnished thirteen clerks from his service for the army. He gave to the Worcester High School the memorial tablets in memory of fifteen students who fell in the war; also a bust of General Grant and a portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Life size portraits of President Garfield and Vice-President Wilson grace Mechanics Hall through his generosity. Several of his benefactions are memorials of his married life. His first wife was Harriet, daughter of Doctor Henry Bagg of Princeton, and subsequent to her death Mr. Goodnow married her sister, Mary Augusta. Of this marriage one son, Henry Bagg Goodnow, was born,

but did not survive infancy. The second wife died after five years of wedded life. Mr. Goodnow's third wife was Catherine B., daughter of Honorable Seth Caldwell of Barre, who after twenty-five years also passed away. His fourth wife, who survived him, was Sarah A. West. Mr. Goodnow, in connection with his gift of $40,000 to his native town to build the library building known as the Goodnow Memorial building, devoted $3000[1] towards the building of a new town hall, which has been named Bagg Hall in memory of his first two wives and his son. In 1887 he gave $5000 to found the Catherine B. Goodnow fund to the Young Women's Christian Association in Worcester, and later $25,000 more towards completing the building of this association.

He has also been a benefactor of Plymouth Congregational Church in Worcester, of which he was a member, presenting the chime of bells and its fine organ to that Society.

As a friend to higher education Mr. Goodnow has particularly distinguished himself. To Mount Holyoke College he gave $25,000, to Iowa College $15,000 to erect the Goodnow Library and Observatory; and $5000 each to Wellesley College, the Moody School at Northfield, and Washburn College in Kansas. He also contributed to the funds of Oberlin College, Berea College, Lincoln College, and the Hampton Institute. He gave $25,000 to erect buildings for the Huguenot Seminary in Wellington, South Africa, and was the first American to contribute for the education of woman in South Africa. His total gifts for all purposes exceeded a quarter of a million dollars.

He retained a good degree of health to an advanced age, and died at his home on Oak Street in Worcester on February first, 1906, in his ninety-sixth year.

[1] His offer was $5000, and $2000 was used for other purposes.

CHAPTER XII

DIARY KEPT BY ELIZABETH FULLER, DAUGHTER OF REV. TIMOTHY FULLER OF PRINCETON

This is a copy, except that a few items of little importance are omitted.

In the short sentences of this quaintly worded little chronicle of a demure New England maiden, Elizabeth Fuller, there is a wholesome picture of the God-fearing homes of the period, when home making meant housekeeping as well. Irresistible touches of humor, conscious and unconscious, run like a scarlet thread through the grey background of weaving, soap-making, neighborly visitations and household cares.

Her supreme satisfaction in her finished spring weaving, and the despair with which she writes on her sixteenth birthday "so many years passed in thoughtlessness and vanity," shows the puritanical influence of her forbears, and her natural upbringing as the daughter of a New England minister. The neighborliness of the country life of the time, and the sincerity of the men, women and children of the little town, who were her friends, and visitors at the parsonage, can be glimpsed between the lines. Her affection for the older sister Sally, and her pride in brother Timmy, are very real as one reads the simple diary with the sometime monotonous daily happenings. For instance the appearance of "I wove today," and the little outburst of girlish petulance after a week of it, make her a human child after all, and her little chronicle interesting reading for girls and women of another century and surroundings.

1790

Oct. 4 — Mr. Pope was here, bought a pair of oxen of Pa. Mr. Keys at work here.
5 — Pa went as clerk to the vendue of the estate that was Mr. Josiah Miricks. — Mr. Keys finished our lean to.
6 — Pa went to vendue again.
7 — Very pleasant to-day. I have to work very hard.
10 — Sabbath Mr. Moore preached.
11 — I washed to-day.
12 — Pa got in his corn. Mr. Joseph Eveleth died last night.
13 — Mrs. Perry, Miss Eliza Harris, Miss Sally Puffer, and Miss Hannah Haynes, and Wareham, and Rebekah Hastings were baptised by immersion. — I was fifteen to-day.
14 — A hard storm. Mr. Eveleth was buried.
18 — Pa and Ma set out for Sandwich. I am quite sick, don't sit up but very little.
21 — I was so bad that we sent for Dr. Wilson. When he came he told me I had a settled Fever.

1790

Nov. 5 — Nathan Perry here about an hour this eve. I am a good deal better, have been out of my room two or three times. 8 o'clock Pa and Ma came home, we were over joyed to see them, but had done expecting them.
7 — Sabbath, no preaching in town.
11 — Timmy went to mill.
14 — Sabbath. Mr. Sparhawk preached, came here at night.
19 — Nathan Perry here this evening.
20 — Leonard Woods here this morn. Mrs. Perry here this afternoon a visiting.
21 — Sabbath. Mr. Brown of Winchendon preached.
22 — Revd. Mr. Brown breakfasted with us this morning. He is an agreable pretty man.
23 — Mr. Gregory killed a cow for Pa.
24 — We baked two ovensfull of pyes. — Mr. Nathan Perry here this eve.
25 — Thanksgiving to-day we baked three ovensfull of pyes. There was no preaching so we had nothing to do but eat them. The pyes were a great deal better than they were last Thanksgiving for I made them all myself, and part of them were made of flour which we got of Mr. H. Hastings therefore we had plenty of *spice*.

26 — Mr. Ephriam Mirick here. Pa went to town meeting.
27 — Mr. Gregory killed our hogs to-day.
28 — There is no preaching in this town. There came a considerable snow last night.
30 — Caty Eveleth was married the 22nd inst.

1790

Dec. 1 — I went to Mr. Perry's to make a visit this afternoon, had an excellent dish of tea and a shortcake. — Betsey Whitcomb at work there. Had a sociable afternoon.
2 — Silas Perry here to-day before sunrise. Pa is very poorly having a very bad cough. I am a good deal afraid he will go into a consumption.
Oh! if my soul was formed for woe how would I vent my sighs
My grief it would like rivers flow, from both my streaming eyes.
I am disconsolate to-night.
4 — I minced the Link meat.
6 — Timmy has gone to the singing meeting.
11 — Sabbath. David Perry here to borrow our singing book.
16 — John Brooks here killing our sheep. A severe snow storm.
17 — Very cold. I made sixteen dozen of candles.
19 — Sabbath cold enough to freeze fools but I was so wise I would have gone to meeting had not Ma kept me at home. I had not sense enough to more than balance my folly. Pa went to meeting, got there time enough to hear three hims and the prayer, but it was as much as ever he did. Mr. Lee preached.
21 — James Mirick is here, says Ephraim is gone to Fitzwilliam to bring Mrs. Garfield and her household stuff down.
22 — David Perry here to get Timmy to go to the singing school with him.
24 — I scoured the pewter. Pa went to Fitchburg.
26 — Sabbath. Stormy weather. We all stayed at home. Pretty warm.
28 — Cold and pleasant to-day. Pa sold his mare, is to have eleven dollars and a cow. Pa and Timmy went to Mr. Holden's in Westminster to drive the cow home. She behaved so bad they did not get her farther than Mr. Dodd's. Mr. Woods here to borrow some books of Pa.
30 — Very pleasant. Mr. Eveleth's personal estate vendued. Pa and Tim gone there.

31 — Cloudy and cold. Mr. Nathan Perry here this evening.

1791

Jan. 1 — A very severe snow storm to-day.
2 — Sabbath Fair & cold.
3 — Cloudy & warm. Elisha Brooks here this afternoon.
6 — warm & foggy the snow wastes very fast. Sam Mirick & Asaph Perry here a getting up wood.
8 — Cold to-day. Timmy went to Mr. Perrys. Hannah Brooks here.
9 — Sabbath. I went to Meeting, rode on the colt. — I have not been before since October 17.
(eve seven o'clock) Revd. Mr. Tucker, Mr. Johnes of Gerry, Lieut. Mirick & Lieutenant Russell came here to spend the eve.
10 — Mr. Thomson here this P.M. Wareham Hastings and Sam Brooks here this eve.
11 — Ephraim Mirick & Asaph Perry at work here.
12 — I went to Mrs. Miricks to make a visit. Charles Mirick there. Nathan Perry here, *this to divide newspapers.*
13 — Hannah Brooks here borrowed half a pound of wool. David Perry here to get Timmy to go to singing school.
14 — I am a Passing Grammar. David Perry here.
15 — Enoch Brooks here, brought home the wool. I am a studying today
16 — Sabbath very warm and pleasant no meeting in town. I wish Mr. Crafts Brains would make haste and grow stronger for I really hate to stay at home such fine Sleighing riding & walking as 'tis now.
17 — The Severest snow storm there has been this winter. I washed.
18 — Fair but cold. I studied in the afternoon. Mr. Uriah Moore to get Pa to go to Lieut. Miricks to assist Mr. Ben. Clark in a law Suit between him & Amos Clark, said Amos is black Tonys son. it is called a Rule of law.
19 — Pa went to Lieut. Miricks to assist Mr. Benja^{m} Clark.
20 — I am writing Grammar. Nathan Perry had Pa's Horse to carry Caty and Lucretia Mirick to Col. Whetcombs.
21 — I am a writing Grammar to-day. Pleasant weather. Nathan Perry put our Horse into their sleigh and carried Me to the singing school & back again. I had a fine ride and a fine evening; they sung a great many Tunes, I sang with them.

22 — Nathan Perry here this eve. till eight o'clock.
23 — Sabbath. I went to church. Mr. Davis Preached.
24 — I washed. Timmy went to Mr. Perrys in the eve.
27 — Pa went to Mr. Cuttings this evening.
28 — Pa went to Leominster.
29 — Mrs. Hastings here and drank tea with us.
30 — Sabbath snowy dull weather. Timmy went to church. Mr. Davis Preached. Pa & all the rest of our Family staid at home.
31 — Mr. Benjamin Clark here to-day.

1791

Feb. 1 — Mr. Cutting here last eve. — Mr. Tom Ralph here this morn. — Mr. Hadley here to Dine.
2 — James Mirick here to get our Colt. — Asaph Perry here, Pa paid him.
3 — Tom Ralph here this morn. Nathan Perry came here about nine o'clock & staid until one.
4 — Pa & Timmy Gone to Hubbardston after Rye. (eve.) Pa & Tim came home have bought fifteen Bushels Rye. John Brooks here.
5 — Nathan Perry here this eve till seven o'clock.
6 — Sabbath. I went to church in the P.M. Mr. Payson of Ringe Preached.
8 — cold a severe storm. James Mirick here.
9 — storm weather. I am a picking blue wool. Nathan Perry here to-day.
11 — Pleasant but cold. Mr. Parmenter here this eve.
12 — Nathan Perry here.
13 — Sabbath. I went to church Mr. Estabrook Preached
14 — Mr. Perry here this eve.
17 — Excessive cold, I do not know as there ever was a colder day. I picked wool.
18 — Cold. I finished picking wool.
19 — stormy. Nathan Perry here, brought some letters from Sally, they came by way of Worcester.
20 — Sabbath. no Meeting but of antipedo baptists.
21 — David Perry here. Mr. Perry here this eve a few moments. Pa is gone to Westminster.
22 — I began to break the blue wool for Pa's coat, broke a pound & three quarters in the P.M. Pa went to Sterling.
23 — I broke four Pounds of blue Wool to-day.
24 — I finished breaking wool. Mr. Stephen Brigham here.
26 — Elisha Brooks here.
27 — Sabbath no Preaching.
28 — very warm South wind & rain. I washed to-day.

1791

Mar. 1 — Pa went to Mr. Stephen Brighams to write his will. Ma began to spin the wool for Pa's coat. I card for her & do the household work.
2 — Ma is a spinning.
3 — Ma spun three skeins. — Nathan Perry here. — Pa is gone to Mr. Hastings this eve.
4 — Mrs. Perry here to spend the afternoon.
5 — Ma spun.
6 — Sabbath. no Meeting in Town.
7 — very warm. Anna Perry here visiting. — I made 18 dozen of candles & washed.
8 — Ma spun.
9 — Miss Eunice Mirick here a visiting this afternoon.
10 — Warm and rainy. — Francis Eveleth here to borrow our singing Book. Ma spun.
11 — Rainy weather. Mr. Thomson here to-day after rates. Mr. Parmenter here, bought two calf skins of Pa, gave him ten shillings apiece. — David Perry here. — Timmy went to Mr. Brooks.
12 — David Perry here to-day.
13 — Sabbath no Meeting.
14 — March Meeting Mr. Crafts asked a dismission, had his request granted without the least difficulty, so now we are once more a free people ha ha, he is going to Weymouth to keep shop a going out of Town this week 'tis thought he has not much to carry with him I do not know nor care what he has.
15 — Revd. Mr. Rice & Mr. Isaac Thomson here. Mr. Rice Dined here.
16 — Pa went to Mr. Bangs to-day.
18 — Capt. Clark here this evening.
19 — John Brooks here to-day. — Nathan Perry here for the newspaper. — Ma spun two skeins & an half of filling yarn.
20 — Sabbath. Pa went to church Mr. Saunders Preached, he is one of Stephen Baxters classmates. the going was so bad that none of the rest of our Family went to hear him.
21 — Cold. Mr. Brooks here.
22 — Pa went to Mr. Bangs.
23 — Pa went to Mr. Rolphs to-day. On the 13th inst. Miss Caty Mirick was Married to Mr. Joshua Eveleth.
24 — Mr. Brooks here to-day to get Pa to write a Deed of Mr. Hastingses Farm for him.
25 — Ma finished spinning her blue Wool to-day.
26 — Ma went to Mrs. Miricks to get a slay Harness. Mrs. Caty Eveleth came home with her.

27 — Sabbath very pleasant I went to church. Mr. Rolph Preached. — Esqr. Woolson here to tarry all night.

28 — Esqr. Woolson went from here this morning. A man here to-day that was both deaf and dumb, he is Son to a Merchant in London, he went to sea & the ship was struck with Lightning & which occasioned his being deaf & dumb, he could write wrote a good deal here. He was a good looking young Man, about 25 he wrote his name Joel Smith. I really pitied him. I went to Mrs. Miricks & warped the piece.

29 — Mrs. Garfield came here to show me how to draw in Piece did not stay but about half an hour.

30 — I tyed in the Piece & wove two yards.

31 — Fast. I went to Meeting all day. Mr. Rolph preached half of the day & Mr. Saunders the other half. Mr. Saunders is a very good Preacher & a handsome Man. — David Perry here this evening to sing with us.

1791

April 1 — I wove two yards and three quarters & three inches to-day & I think I did pretty well considering it was April Fool day. Mr. Brooks & Mr. Hastings here to get Pa to do some writing for them.

2 — I wove three yards and a quarter.

3 — Sabbath. I went to church. — an anular eclipse of the sun, it was fair weather.

4 — I wove five yards & a quarter. Mr. Cutting here this eve.

5 — I wove four yards. Mrs. Garfield & Mrs. Eveleth who was once Caty Mirick here a visiting. — The real estate of Mr. Josiah Mirick deceased is vendued to-day.

(eve) Timmy has got home from the vendue Mr. Cutting has bought the Farm gave 255£ Sam Matthews has bought the part of the Pew gave eight dollars.

6 — I got out the White piece Mrs. Garfield warped the blue, came here & began to draw in the Piece.

7 — I finished drawing in the Piece & wove a yard & a half. Sam Matthews here to-day.

8 — I wove two yards & a quarter.

9 — I wove two yards & a quarter.

10 — Sabbath. I went to church in the A.M. Mamma went in the P.M. she has not been before since she came from Sandwich.

11 — I wove a yard & a half. Parmela Mirick here to see me.
12 — I wove to-day.
13 — Mrs. Brooks here a visiting. I wove.
14 — I got out the Piece in the A.M. Pa carried it to Mr. Deadmans. Miss Eliza Harris here.
15 — I began to spin Linnen spun 21 knots. I went to Mr. Perrys on an errand. Pa went to Mr. Matthews to write his will & some deeds. He has sold Dr. Wilson 20 acres of Land & given Sam a deed of some I believe about 25 acres.
16 — Pa went to Mr. Matthews again. — I spun 21 knots.
17 — Sabbath I went to church all day Mr. Davis Preached Mr. Saunders is sick.
18 — I spun two double skeins of Linnen.
19 — I spun two double skeins.
20 — I spun two double skeins. — Ma went to Mrs. Miricks for a visit was sent for home. — Revd. Daniel Fuller of Cape Ann here to see us.
21 — Revd. Mr. Fuller went from here this morn. Ma went to Mrs. Miricks again. — I spun two skeins. — Sukey Eveleth & Nabby here to see Nancy.
22 — I spun two double skeins O dear
Quadville has murdered wit, & work will do as bad, for wit is always merry, but work does make me sad.
23 — I spun two skeins. Nathan Perry here. — Wareham Hastings at work here.
24 — I went to church. Mr. Thurston Preached. — Mr. Saunders is sick.
25 — Leonard Woods here all this forenoon, brought Holyokes singing Book. Left it here.
26 — Pa went to see Mr. Saunders. I Pricked some tunes out of Holyokes Singing Book.
27 — I spun five skeins of linnen yarn.
28 — I spun five skeins of linnen yarn. Pa went to Sterling.
29 — I Pricked some Tunes out of Holyokes singing Book. I spun some.
30 — I spun four skeins to-day.

1791

May 1 — Sabbath I went to Meeting to-day.
2 — I spun five skeins to-day.
3 — I spun five skeins to-day.
4 — I spun two skeins to-day finished the Warp for this Piece. — Nathan Perry worked here this P.M.

5 — I spun four skeins of tow for the filling to the Piece I have been spinning. Pa went to Worcester to get the newspaper. Nathan Perry here this eve.
6 — I spun four Skeins to-day.
7 — I spun four Skeins to-day.
8 — Sabbath. I went to church A.M. Mr. Thurston preached. Mr. John Rolph & his Lady & Mr. Osburn her Brother & a Miss Anna Strong (a Lady courted by said Osbourn) came here after Meeting and drank Tea.
9 — I spun four skeins. Mr. Thurston here this P.M. a visiting he is an agreeable Man appears much better out of the Pulpit than in.
10 — I spun four Skeins to-day.
11 — I spun four skeins.
12 — I spun four skeins. Lucy Matthews here.
13 — I spun four skeins. — Ma is making Soap. Rainy.
14 — I spun four skeins. Ma finished making soap and it is very good.
15 — I went to church A. M. Mr. Thurston Preached he is a ——. — Mr. Rolph drank Tea here.
17 — I spun four skeins to-day.
18 — I spun four skeins of linnen yarn to Make a Harness of. — Ma is a breaking.
19 — I spun two skeins and twisted the harness yarn.
20 — Mrs. Garfield came here this Morning to show me how to make a Harness, did not stay but about half an Hour. — Mrs. Perry & Miss Eliza Harris here a visiting.
21 — I went to Mrs. Miricks and warped the Piece.
22 — I went to church in the A.M. Mr. Saunders preached gave us a good sermon his text Romans 6th Chap. 23 verse. For the wages of Sin is Death.
23 — I got in my Piece to-day wove a yard.
24 — Wove two yards & an half.
25 — Election. I wove three Yards to-day. — Mrs. Perry here a few moments.
26 — I wove three Yards to-day. The two Mrs. Matthews here to Day. I liked Sam's Wife much better than I expected to. — Miss. Eliza Harris here about two Hours.
27 — I wove five Yards to-day.
29 — Pleasant weather. Pa went to Sterling. My Cousin Jacob Kembal of Amherst came here to-day.
30 — General Election at Bolton. — Mr. Josiah Eveleth & Wife & Mrs. Garfield here on a visit.

1791

June 1 — Moses Harrington carried off Mr. Hastings old shop.
2 — Elisha Brooks here to-day.
5 — I made myself a Shift. — Mrs. Perry here a visiting. Nathan Perry here this evening.
6 — Sabbath. No Meeting in Town. Elisha Brooks here to see if there was a meeting.
7 — I made myself a blue worsted Coat.
8 — Aaron & Nathan Perry here. — Pamela Mirick here a visiting this afternoon.
9 — Mrs. Brooks here a visiting. — I helped Sally make me a blue worsted Gown.
10 — I helped Sally make me a brown Woolen Gown.
12 — Sally cut out a striped lutestring Gown for me.
13 — Sabbath I went to church. Mr. Green Preached.
14 — Aaron Perry here.
15 — I cut out a striped linnen Gown. — Sally finished my lutestring.
16 — Rainy weather. Ma cut out a Coattee for me. — Salmon Houghton breakfasted with us. — Elisha Brooks spent the afternoon here.
17 — Ma, Sally & I spent the afternoon at Mrs. Miricks.
18 — Cool. Sally finished my Coattee.
19 — I finished my striped linnen Gown. Mr. Soloman Davis here.
20 — Sabbath. I went to Church. wore my lutestring, Sally wore hers we went to Mr. Richardsons & Dined. — rained at night.
21 — Pleasant weather. Mr. Bush here.
22 — Capt. Moore here to-day. Put in my dwiant Coat & Sally & I quilted it out before night.
23 — Sally put in a Worsted Coat for herself and we quilted it out by the middle of the afternoon. Very pleasant weather.
24 — I made myself a Shift.
25 — Very hot weather. — Abishai Eveleth here.
27 — Rainy, unpleasant weather. I stayed at home all day.

1792

Jan. 1 — Sabbath. I went to church in the P.M. a severe snow storm. Mr. Goodrich preached his Text 2nd Corinthians 13th Chap. 5th Verse. Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith, prove yourselves; know ye not your own selves how that Christ be in you if you be not reprobates.
3 — I spun two Skeins to-day.

4 — Nathan Perry here to-day. I spun two Skeins to-day.
5 — David Perry here. I spun two Skeins to-day.
6 — Mr. Mirick & John Brooks got up Wood here to-day. I spun two Skeins to-day. very cold.
7 — I spun two Skeins. Very cold.
8 — Sabbath. I staid at home was very sick with a cold. — Pa & Sally went to Meeting in the P.M. — Mr. Parker of Hubbardston preached. — very cold indeed.
9 — I spun two Skeins to-day.
10 — I spun two Skeins & an half. John Gilbert & John Brooks got up Wood here to-day.
11 — I spun three Skeins. Mr. Mirick and John Gilbert worked here all day.
12 — Ma went to Mr. Brookes on a visit. Mr. Brooks went to Worcester, brought us a pacquet from Aunt Dwight she sent us a lawn apron three Handkerchiefs & a Sash.
13 — A very severe snow storm.
14 — I made me a Calico loose Gown.
15 — Sabbath I stayed at home.
16 — I spun two Skeins.
17 — Mr. Cutting here this evening.
18 — Nathan Perry here this morning. — Mr. Hobbs here this afternoon.
19 — I spun to-day.
20 — I spun two Skeins to-day.
21 — I spun two Skeins to-day.
22 — Sabbath. I stayed at home as did all the rest of the family except Timmy.
23 — I spun Swingling Tow. Excessively cold.
24 — I spun. very cold still no Travelling either on Horseback or on foot.
25 — Very cold. I spun. Wareham Hastings here this morn.
26 — The pleasantest day that has been this fortnight. I spun.
29 — Sabbath. I went to Church P.M.
31 — I spun, Warm & rainy; thaws a good deal.

1792

Feb. 1 — I spun. Mrs. Hastings here to-day.
2 — I spun. Mrs. Garfield here a visiting. — Mr. Hastings here to-day.
3 — I spun to-day, very pleasant. — I finished my thread Stocking.
4 — Mrs. Perry & Mrs. Nickols here a visiting this afternoon.

5 — Sabbath. Very pleasant. I went to church in the P.M.
6 — Mr. John Rolph here to-day. he was ordained at Gouverneur (?) Creek a few Weeks ago is to move his Family to-morrow.
7 — I spun to-day. David Perry here to-night.
8 — I spun. I should think I might have spun up all the Swingling tow in America by this time.
9 — I spun Swingling tow, have spun two Skeins a day every day for three Weeks past.
10 — I spun Wool to-day.
11 — I spun three Skeins of Wool.
12 — Sabbath. I stayed at home.
13 — Mr. & Mrs. Bangs here this evening a visiting. They broke seven Pounds of Wool.
14 — Asaph Perry & Enoch Harrington here. — Mr. Perry here a few moments. — Ezra & Sam Brooks here this evening.
15 — I broke Wool to-day. Mr. Isaac Norcross here to-day.
16 — I broke Wool. Ma went to Mr. Hastings's.
19 — Sabbath no Meeting in Town. Sally & I went to Mr. Hastings's Elisha Brooks came home with us.
20 — I finished breaking Wool and spun a Skein.
21 — I carded and spun three skeins of warp. — Mr. Hastings & Family moved away.
22 — Mrs. Garfield & Mrs. Betsey Garfield here.
22 — I spun three Skeins. Mrs. Perry here a visiting.
23 — I spun three Skeins. J. Brooks here.
26 — No Meeting in Town. very Pleasant weather.
27 — Mr. Bangs here this morning. I spun three Skeins.
28 — I spun three Skeins finished the Warp for our Cloaks.
29 — I begun to spin the filling for our Cloaks. spun five Skeins.

1792.

Mar. 1 — I spun four Skeins to-day. very pleasant.
3 — I spun four Skeins. Dr. Woolson came here to-day & dined & stayed till almost night. very warm & Pleasant.
4 — Sabbath. Very warm & pleasant no meeting in Town to-day.
5 — Mr. Nathan Perry spent the afternoon & evening here.
8 — Sally went to Mrs. Miricks on a visit.
10 — Stormy all day. Thundered & lightened in the evening.
11 — Sabbath. No meeting in Town to-day.

12 — I am a weaving our Cloaks.
13 — Pa, Ma, Sally & I spent the afternoon at Mr. Brooks. Mr. & Mrs. Polly & Betsey Mason there, had a very agreeable visit.
14 — Pa & Ma went to Mr. Silas Beaman's on a visit. — I got out my Piece there is fourteen yards & a half.
15 — I got in a Piece for winter gowns. — Anna Perry & Susan Mirick here a visiting
18 — Sabbath. no Meeting.
21 — I got out my Piece; there is thirteen Yards & almost a half.
22 — I went to Mr. Joshua Eveleths Mrs. Eveleth got to bed a week ago She has a Girl. Mr. T. Gleasons wife & his Daughter Polly there.
23 — I got in a Piece of Linnen for Shirting. very warm.
25 — Sabbath, no Meeting.
27 — I wove. Mr. Crosset here this evening a visiting. He keeps School in this Town.
29 — A day of publick fasting. no preaching in Town.

1792

Apr. 1 — Sabbath. no Meeting in town.
5 — I wove. Pa went to sterling.
6 — I wove. Parmela Mirick here. Elisha Brooks here.
7 — I finished weaving the linnen Piece, there is Thirty Yards of it. Nathan Perry here this evening.
8 — Sabbath. very pleasant.
9 — I drawed in a Piece of coarse Wool & wove four yards.
11 — I wove half a Yard, got out the Piece. There is eleven Yards & an half.
12 — I drawed in a Piece of blue Worsted.
15 — Sabbath. I stayed at home
20 — I got out the Piece there is sixteen Yards & an half. I got in the Piece for rag Coverlids. I wove four Yards.
22 — Sabbath. Mr. Davis preached. I went to Church.
24 — I wove five Yards got out the Piece, there is 25 Yards of it.
25 — I spun four Skeins of tow.
26 — I helped Sally alter my dark Callico Gown.
27 — I began to draw in a Piece of linnen.
28 — I finished drawing in the Piece & wove five Yards.
29 — Sabbath. Mr. Davis Preached. I went to Church all day. Nathan Perry came home with me at night to get the Newspaper.
30 — I wove eight yards.

1792

May 1 — I wove eight Yards.
2 — I wove eight yards.
3 — I wove two & an half Yards. Got out the Piece, there is thirty one Yards & an half; have finished my weaving for this year I have woven a hundred and forty Yards since the ninth of March.
4 — I sewed.
28 — I wove six yards & an half to-day.
29 — Sabbath. I went to church in the A.M. Mr. Saunders Preached from Matthew 15th Chap. 28th verse. "Then Jesus answered and said O Woman great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou wilt." — Exceeding Hot to-day.
30 — Mr. & Mrs. Hobbs & Mr. Saunders here a visiting to-day. Mr. Saunders is a very agreeable pretty Man. I wove three yards to-day.
31 — I wove six yards & a half to Day. Silas Perry here a few Moments.

1792

June 1 — I wove five yards to-day got out the Piece, there is thirty six yards of it. Welcome sweet Liberty, once more to me. How have I longed to meet again with thee.
2 — Pa went to Sterling.
3 — Nathan Perry here.
4 — Nathan Perry here, did not come into the house for fear he had got the Measles.
5 — I went to church in the A.M. Mr. Saunders preached his Text second Corrinthians seventh Chap. 10th Verse. "For Godly sorrow leadeth to repentance unto salvation."
6 — Pa went to Mr. Perrys they have all got the Meazles.
7 — Ma went to Mr. Brooks visiting. Pa went to Training saw Mr. Saunders & a gentleman that Preached at Gardner there.
9 — Nancy & Debby went to Mr. Simeon Allens.
10 — Pa went to Sterling.
12 — Sabbath. I went to church Mr. Saunders his Text Luke 18th Chap. 1st Verse "And he spake a parable unto them, to this end, that Men ought always to pray & not to faint.
13 — Lucretia Mirick here to see me this afternoon.
14 — Ma cut out Pa's coat. Miss Eliza Harris here a few moments.
15 — Ma is making Pa's coat.
16 — Pa and Ma went to Esqr. Gills a visiting.

17 — Ma at work on Pa's coat.
18 — I worked hard & did nothing.
19 — Sabbath rany weather Sacrament to-day. Ma went to Meeting.
20 — My sister Patty Williams's birthday she is four years old.
21 — Timmy went to Sterling.
22 — Hannah Brooks here.
23 — Polly Mirick here.
25 — Pa went to Daniel Cheever's & got a Rope made. Pa stopped to see Mr. Saunders drank Tea with him.
26 — Sabbath. I went to church Mr. Saunders Preached. Mr. David Brooks oldest Son died last night of the billious cholick he was taken with it on thursday last.
27 — Mr. David Brookses Son was buried.
28 — Anna Perry here I scoured the keeping room floor.
30 — Expected Sally home but she did not come.

1792

July 1 — Pa went to Rutland. Holton is a Year old.
2 — Pa went to Sterling saw Mr. Pope he said he saw Uncle Tommy last Thursday who told him Sally had not got to Boston yet. I am afraid she is sick or some of the Folks where she is but I do not intend to be more concerned about her than I can help until I know, for it is time enough then.
3 — Sabbath. I went to church Mr. Packard Preached, he is one of the Tutors of Harvard College.
4 — Pleasant weather. I washed.
5 — I am a picking blue Wool for Pa's Surtout.
6 — I picked blue wool.
7 — I broke blue Wool to-day.
8 — I finished breaking blue Wool.
9 — I fixed up my leghorn Hat & it looks very spry.
10 — Sabbath. I went to church. Mr. Wright of Boston Preached here His Text Galatians 2d Chap. 20th Verse, I am crucified with Christ nevertheless I live: yet not I but Christ liveth in me. Pa is gone to Rutland to Preach for Mr. Buckminster.
11 — Timmy's birth Day he is thirteen Years Old. Ephraim Fairbank came here to do Pa's haying.
12 — Ma began to spin the blue Wool for Pa's Coat.
13 — Ma spun a skein & a half.
14 — Ma spun a skein & a half.
15 — Ma spun.
16 — Ma spun, it is excessive Hot & has been all this Week.

17 — Sabbath. Mr. Packard preached his Text Romans 8th Chap. 29th & 30th verses.
18 — Pleasant. I washed.
19 — Ma spun. Anna Perry here a few moments.
20 — Ma spun.
21 — very pleasant Ma spun.
22 — Ma spun.
23 — Ma spun two skeins. Mrs. Garfield here. Revd. Mr. Rice drank Tea here.
24 — Sabbath. I went to church A.M. Mr. Adams preached, his Text Galatians 3rd Chap. 21st & 22nd verses. Is the law then against the promises of God? God forbid: for if there had been a law given which could have given Life, verily righteousness should have been by the law, but the Scripture hath concluded all under Sin that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe.
25 — Pleasant to-day.
26 — Ma spun to-day.
27 — Mr. Adams here a visiting this afternoon. he is a very sociable agreeable Man & a very black Man.
28 — Ma finished the warp of her blue Wool.
29 — I spun some Linnen Yarn to make a Harness.
30 — Anna Perry here a few Moments.
31 — Sabbath. I went to church A.M. Mr. Adams Text ecclesiastes 7th Chap. 16th verse be not righteous over much, neither make thyself over wise, why shouldst thou distress thyself.

1792

Aug. 1 — I washed.
2 — I spun four skeins of linnen Yarn.
3 — I spun five skeins.
4 — I spun three Skeins & scoured the best Chamber Floor. Lt. Mirricks Lady Capt. Gills Lady & Mrs. Brooks here a visiting. Pa went to Shrewsbury to see Mr. Morse with Mr. Adams. Sally is nineteen years old to-day.
5 — I spun four skeins. Nathan Perry here.
7 — Sabbath. I went to church A.M. Mr. Adams Text Proverbs 3rd Chap. 8th verse She shall bring thee to Honour when thou dost embrace her. Mr. Thomas Mason & Lady dined here.
8 — I washed to-day.
9 — I spun four skeins.
10 — I spun four skeins of linnen. Uncle & Aunt Dwight & Sally came here, we rejoice exceedingly to see Sally come home.

11 — Uncle & Aunt Dwight went from here about one o'clock. I love Uncle & Aunt exceedingly. Aunt gave me a lawn Handkerchief. Pa & Ma went as far as Rutland with them.
12 — I did not do much, spent chief of my time with Sally very much against her inclination, for she sent me out of the Room fifty times in a minute but I did not care any more than our white chicken does when we drive it out of the House.
13 — I made a Cheese. Mr. Adams here to-day.
14 — Sabbath. I went to meeting A.M.
15 — I washed. Mrs. Garfield here a visiting.
16 — I picked blue Wool.
17 — I broke blue Wool.
18 — I finished breaking the Wool & carded some.
19 — I carded blue Wool. Ma spun.
20 — I carded.
21 — Sabbath. I went to church all day Mr. Davis preached.
22 — I washed.
23 — Silas Perry here this morning.
24 — Ma and Sally went to Mrs. Miricks and warped the Piece.
25 — Mrs. Garfield here.
26 — I drawed the Piece into the Harness & Sley & wove a yard.
27 — I wove five yards of Cloth. Revd. Mr. Morse & Miss Tamar Beaman came here & drank Tea.
28 — Sabbath. I went to church Mr. Davis Preached.

1792

Sept. 1 — I began to spin the white Wool.
2 — I spun three Skeins of Warps.
3 — I spun three Skeins.
4 — Sabbath. I went to church Mr. Rice of Westminster Preached.
5 — Rainy. Trooping & Training in this Town to-day. — Sally & I went to see them.
6 — I spun three skeins.
7 — Fidelia Mirick here a visiting to-day.
8 — I spun three Skeins to-day.
9 — I spun three Skeins. Pa & Ma went to Mr. Richardson's a visiting.
10 — I spun three skeins.
11 — Sabbath dull weather. I stayed at home all day. Pa preached at Leominster.
12 — Sis came home. — Lucretia Mirick here.
13 — Timmy cut the stalks to-day. — Ma & Sally went to Lieut. Miricks.

16 — Esqr. Gill's Lady & her sister Becky here a visiting.
17 — Pa went to Daniel Cheever's.
18 — Sabbath. Mr. Sanders Preached. Put in the white Piece.
19 — Mr. Russell here.
20 — Pa & Ma went to Mr. J. Rolph's on a visiting.
22 — I wove. Put in the white wool.
23 — I wove to-day.
24 — I wove.
25 — Sabbath. Wet weather. Mr. Goodridge preached.
26 — I wove.
27 — I wove to-day.
28 — Mr. Rolph & his Lady here a visiting this afternoon.
29 — I wove to-day.
30 — I got out the woollen Piece. There is 19 yards & half of it. I drawed the linnen piece through the Harness.

1792

Oct. 1 — Sabbath Mr. Goodridge preached.
2 — I wove to-day.
3 — Cold. I wove.
4 — I wove to-day. Pleasant.
5 — I wove to-day.
6 — Muster at Lancaster. John Allen here.
7 — I wove.
8 — I wove.
9 — Sabbath. I went to church.
10 — I wove to-day.
11 — I wove A.M. Miss Polly Mirick & Miss Polly Baxter here P.M.
12 — I wove got out the Piece before night 27 Yards of it.
13 — My birth day. I am sixteen Years old How many years have been past by me in thoughtlesness & vanity.
14 — Mr. & Mrs Warren here. Ma is making Pa a Surtout.
15 — I made Pyes to-day.
16 — Mr. Goodridge Preached. Miss Eliza Harris came here, she is to keep us company whilst Ma is gone.
17 — Pa & Ma set out for Sandwich broke the Chaise before they got to Lieut. Miricks but got it mended again & pursued their journey.
18 — I spun to-day.
19 — Elisha Brooks & Lucretia & Parmelia Mirick here this eve. Ordination to-day at Gardner.
20 — Cloudy. Nathan Perry here part of the afternoon & evening.

21 — Elisha Brooks here.
22 — Mr. Cutting here.
23 — Sabbath. There came a considerable snow last night, so much that I shall not go to church but Sally is a going. (after Meeting) Sally has got home from Meeting. she went ankle deep in snow & mud all the way. I am glad I had not so much Zeal.
24 — Anna Davis & Ichabod Perry here this eve. Anna took offense at something & went away about eight o'clock, went to Mr. Hastings's till eleven. David stayed and sung with us an hour after she was gone. Nathan Perry here.
25 — Elisha Brooks & John spent the evening here.
26 — Nathan Perry here this morning.
27 — Elisha Brooks & Nathan Cutting here this P.M. — David Perry here this eve to sing with us we had a fine concert.
28 — Sally Gleason, Nancy Hastings, Lucretia Mirick & John Brooks here this eve we Danced, Played, and sung all the evening, had an exceedingly agreeable evening.
29 — Olive Parmenter here a few moments.
30 — Sabbath. Rainy weather we all stayed at home but Timmy.
31 — Timmy went to Mr. Hastings to help Wareham Husk Corn.

1792

Nov. 1 — Miss Fidelia Mirick here came to spend the evening & stay all night.
2 — Fidelia went from here this afternoon. David Perry here this evening to sing with us.
3 — Miss Elisa & Sally went to Mr. Brooks's this afternoon Sally stayed the evening. Nathan Perry here all the evening.
4 — Clear & Cold expected Pa & Ma home but they did not come.
5 — Pa & Ma came home they have brought me some very pretty stripped Lutestring for me a gown.
6 — Sally & I went to church all day N. P. here this eve.
7 — We baked. Pleasant.
8 — Sally & I went to Esqr. Gills on a visit to Miss Rebecca had an agreeable visit.
9 — Stormy weather. Mr. Hastings here.
12 — Mrs. Garfield & Sally & I went to Mr. Joshua Eveleths on a visit.
13 — Sabbath. I went to church in the forenoon.
14 — I washed. Mrs. Perry here a visiting this afternoon.

17 — Thanksgiving to-day.
18 — Sally went to Mr. Perrys on a visit to-day. I staid at home began to work me a Sampler.
19 — Nathan Perry here this eve. — Ma went to Mrs. Eveleth's this P.M.
20 — Sabbath. I went to church in the P.M. Mr. Holcomb preached.
21 — Mr. Gregory killed the hogs for us.
22 — Rainy weather. Mr. S. Russell here this eve.
23 — Miss Lucy Allen here to see me this afternoon.
24 — Sally & I went to Lieut. Miles's of Westminster a Visiting. had a agreeable visit. Leonard Woods here.
25 — Sally, Timmy & I went to Mr. Woods this evening had a fine visit Leonard is to keep school at Sterling.
27 — Sabbath. I went to church.
28 — Mr. Gregory here to kill a cow for Pa.
29 — Miss Nabby Miles here is a going to stay all Night.
30 — Miss Nabby Miles went from here this morning. — Sally & I went to Lieut. Miricks on a visit Quilted on Miss Eunice's bed-quilt there was a number of Girls & Women there. — We spent the evening at Widow Miricks.

1792

Dec. 1 — I spun some to-day.
2 — Pleasant weather. Mr. Goodridge drank Tea with us this afternoon. Dr Wilson here a few moments.
3 — I spun to-day very pleasant indeed for the season.
4 — Sabbath. Mr. & Mrs. Betsey Mason Dined here. I went to church in the P.M. sat in Mr. Masons Pew.
5 — Mamma went to Mr. Miricks on a visit.
6 — Mr. Fisher here to-day on business.
7 — I minced link meat A.M. made the sausages in the afternoon.
10 — I spun. Nathan Perry here this evening.
11 — Sabbath. I went to church in the A.M.
12 — I picked Wool to-day.
13 — Stormy weather. I picked Wool. Nathan Cutting spent the eve here.
14 — I broke Wool. Silas Perry here to-day.
15 — Miss Lois Underwood & Miss Hannah Woods here a visiting. Sally & I went to the singing meeting this evening.
16 — I broke Wool. Mr. Rice of Westminster here to stay all night.

17 — Mr. Rice of Westminster went from here this morning.
18 — Sabbath. I stayed at home.
19 — I spun. Nathan Perry here at work. — Rainy.
20 — Nathan Perry here at work in the forenoon. Mrs. Perry & Mrs. Hastings here on a visit in the afternoon.
21 — Mrs. Garfield & Miss Lucretia Mirick here a visiting. Silas Perry here most of the afternoon. I spun two skeins.
22 — A severe storm. — Joab Eveleth here.
23 — Nathan Perry here to-day. — Aaron Perry here this evening.
24 — Cold weather to-day.
25 — Sabbath. Stormy weather & cold. I went to meeting.
26 — I spun three skeins. Ma washed.
27 — Very pleasant weather. — Anna Perry here this evening.
28 — Rebecca Hastings here to get Sally to make a Gown for her.
29 — Parmelia Mirick came here to get Ma to cut out a lambskin Cloak for her. — Sally & I went to Mrs. Miricks on a visit staid the afternoon and evening.
30 — Ma went to Mrs. Eveleth's to carry home some Yarn.
31 — Nabby Eveleth here.

Family of Rev. Timothy Fuller. — Besides the five sons, there were five daughters, who survived Rev. Timothy Fuller. From the time of his death, on the third day of July, 1805, till the death of his son Timothy, on the first day of October, 1835, a period of full thirty years, that family circle of brothers and sisters remained unbroken. Now all have passed away.

These ten children were much attached to each other, as well as to their parents, while living, and their memory when departed. Mr. Loring, in his address to the court on the death of Henry, gives a touching picture of the ten children of Rev. Timothy Fuller, who, some quarter of a century after he had gone to his rest, and long after the family dwelling in Princeton had passed away, visited its site together. Nothing remained but its cellar, which time had partially filled, whose rounded excavation it had carpeted with greensward. Here the children gathered

and, seated in the charmed circle of what was once their home, sang again together the sweet hymns to which their tongues had been attuned in childhood, by their faithful parents, in the dearly loved home which had once rested upon that spot. They did not visit it again, in concert; and many of them sought it no more. Death, in a few years, broke that circle; and one after another they went, in quick succession, the way of all living.

Extract from Sketch of Chaplain Arthur B. Fuller, by Richard F. Fuller.

CHAPTER XIII

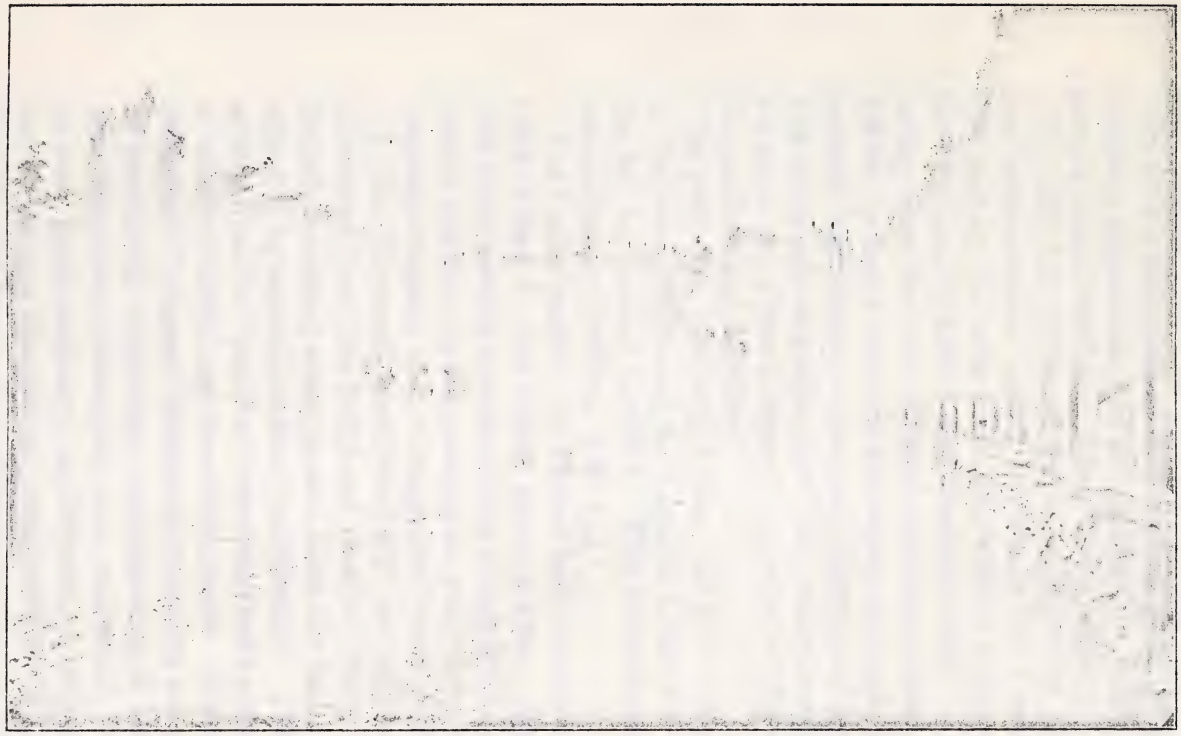
WACHUSETT LEGENDS

Mount Wachusett. The introduction here, of the various statements concerning Wachusett and the surrounding territory during the early years of the settlement of New England, would be only to repeat that which has been so well told by the historians of the town.

From the time when Gov. Winthrop and his party in 1632 discovered the "very high hill due west about forty miles off" Wachusett became a well-known landmark, and for many years was considered as the headquarters of certain Indian tribes, and in the times of the terrible Indian war of 1675–6 it was the scene of noteworthy events. The thrilling story of the attack of the savages upon Lancaster town, the capture of Mrs. Rowlandson, and her weary journeyings for months, ending at Wachusett, where her release was accomplished, has been repeated again and again, until every schoolboy in the town, at least, has it at his tongue's end.

Occasionally there is to be found in the early records of the Colony and in the histories of the Indian tribes and their wars, a reference to the "hill," the Sachems of the Wachusetts, the Waushacums, etc., but the field has been so thoroughly gleaned by others, that there is little or nothing new to offer here. Could its unwritten history be told, what a record would there be, of quiet Indian life, of the hunt and the dance, of Councils of war, of secret plottings and perhaps of cruel butcheries of innocent victims.

The "fires of the Indian" have long since been extinguished, and the hill, once a resort of the "aboriginal tribes," has become a resort of the lover of beautiful scenery, the seeker after health, and even the "fashionable



VIEW OF PRINCETON CENTRE AND WACHUSETT FROM THE SOUTH

boarder" who idles away the hours, without a thought of the "Redman" or a care for life's duties.

In 1762 a valuation of £50 was put upon the hill by the Province authorities, but an attempt to make sale of it proved unsuccessful (see Potash Farm, page 54).

In 1765 Mr. Eliphalet How, representing himself "in low circumstances" asked the Court for a grant of the hill, and at the same time Mr. Robert Keyes petitioned for "Ye easterly half of said Wachusett hill." The House acting upon the two petitions together, ordered that the hill be "granted unto the petitioners in equal halves, The easterly half thereof to the said Keyes, and the westerly half to the said Eliphalet How" &c. unfortunately however for both, the Council refused to concur in this action and the petition was dismissed.

In 1767 Rev. Timothy Fuller, the first settled minister of the town, petitioned the General Court for a grant of the hill for reasons specified. This original petition is in Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 14.

The Court granted the request and conveyed the whole tract of land to Mr. Fuller, Jan. 20, 1768. Subsequently Mr. Fuller bought the Allen farm of 230 acres, lying southwest of the hill, the two making an extensive tract, though the larger portion of it was apparently not very desirable.

If the Reverend gentleman did not reap a sufficient advantage from the delightful prospect from the hill, he doubtless secured some income from the land, and in the sale of it by sections profited considerably. The profits resulting from the "prospect" were reserved for the projectors of modern hotels and mountain roads. The Wachusett Mountain Company, incorporated in 1874 for the purpose of purchasing, improving, and disposing of land upon or near Wachusett Mountain, was authorized to build one or more hotels and carry on the same, construct and operate on its own land one or more roads for the transportation of passengers and property to the summit, and to charge tolls for transportation, road to be operated upon rails either by tram or horse power.

On June 14, 1795 Ezra Cary of Sterling acquired the mountain property of Mr. Fuller, and fifteen days later conveyed the same tract to Moses Gill for $810. It was transferred to Ward N. Boylston in 1805 who conveyed it later to John Brooks. The Wachusett Mountain Company owned the property from 1876 until the failure of that corporation in 1877. It then, after being leased for a time, passed into the hands of Phineas A. Beaman and after his decease was purchased of the Beaman heirs by the Commonwealth for the sum of $20,060 and is now a State Reservation. This purchase of 533 acres with the addition of a smaller tract purchased of Samuel F. Mason and Thomas H. Russell increased the area of the reservation to 563.51 acres. Many improvements have been made and the reservation has gained steadily in popularity as a summer resort.

LUCY KEYES

The Lost Child of Wachusett Mountain

Prefatory. In most of our New England towns the historian finds some traditions or legends which have been handed down from one generation to another until they form a part of the history of the town. They may relate to Indian invasions or other events of war, to exhibitions of bravery, to instances of suffering, or hardship, or even to personal peculiarities of some of its citizens. Some of them may be based upon truth and yet contain much error, and others may have no foundation whatever.

The town of Princeton has its share of such traditions, among which the most familiar is the story of Lucy Keyes the "lost child." How often has this story been told, and how many speculations have been made as to her fate! Many of the old people of to-day vividly remember sitting by the fireside and listening to the story which was ever fresh and thrilling. It has not only moved children to tears, but has awakened in older persons a tender interest in the mysterious fate of the child. Visitors to the town

are shown the spot where the child lived, and again the story is rehearsed with more or less correctness in detail. Yet, notwithstanding it has been so often repeated, the writer, in view of certain facts he has discovered, has deemed it well to relate it again, in order that the truth may be made known, and as far as possible at this late day the character of one unjustly charged with crime may be vindicated.

Robert Keyes was born in Chelmsford, Mass., September 21, 1711, and when a young man removed to Shrewsbury, where December 24, 1740, he married Martha Bowker. They lived in Shrewsbury some ten or twelve years. On the 13th of June, 1749, he bought of his townsman Benjamin Muzzey, for £400 "old tenor," a tract of two hundred acres on the easterly side of Wachusett Mountain, which had been granted Mr. Muzzey by the General Court, on account of the losses and suffering sustained by him while held in captivity by the Indians, he having been a soldier of the Province at the time of his capture. In October, 1750, Mr. Keyes sold his house in Shrewsbury, and the following May removed with his family to his new home on the mountain side. At this time there were but three or four families living in the whole territory now embraced within the bounds of Princeton, and they living widely apart, although it is probable that a few stray individuals without families were living in isolated places in the district.

Thus Mr. Keyes and his family were practically alone in their mountain home, his farm being surrounded by *unappropriated* and *unoccupied* lands. His nearest neighbor on the south was probably Abijah Moore, who had a tavern on what is now called the Sterling Road, near "Russell's Corner." On the north it is possible the Willards or the Goddards had begun to build their sawmill, while on the southeast, four miles away on the "old Houghton place," was the "Wilder tavern" for the accommodation of travelers to Nichewaug, the same road upon which, one mile farther north, Mr. Moore, above

referred to, kept his place of "entertainment for man and beast."

In Rutland "East Wing" there may have been one or two families, but they were miles away from Mr. Keyes. In Westminster, four miles distant, there were probably two hundred and twenty-five inhabitants in 1751, but there was no settlement which could be called a village, and the same can be said of Barre fifteen miles southwest, and of Hubbardston on the west. Southeasterly, seventeen miles away, lay the old town of Shrewsbury, Mr. Keyes' former home, while Rutland town was ten miles to the west, and Lancaster, probably the nearest settlement of any size, was twelve miles distant on the east. Rutland "East Wing," with the "farms adjoining on the north," which included Mr. Keyes', were incorporated as the *District* of *Princetown* October 24, 1759, and as the *Town of Princeton* April 24, 1771.

Although no record furnishes evidence of any road near Mr. Keyes' farm, yet there was no doubt one following the old Indian path, and perhaps identical with the present Westminster road, connecting the road on which Mr. Moore's tavern was located with the older traveled road towards the west which passed by Wachusett Pond to some of the interior towns.

Mr. Keyes was by trade a blacksmith, but one cannot readily conceive at the time of his settlement, or for many years afterwards, any demand for his services in that locality, except for his own personal needs. Miles from any village and away from the traveled roads, and even those roads used so little, we can understand that he was forced to lay aside his accustomed trade and give attention to clearing the land and tilling the soil. The wildness of the country, abounding in large areas of woodland, afforded him, also, facilities for exercising his skill as a huntsman, for which he was famous.

Loss of the Child. Mr. Keyes had ten children, of whom five were born in Shrewsbury, or at least before the parents settled at Wachusett. The principal event which

has brought this family into notice occurred on Monday, the 14th of April, 1755. On that day his daughter Lucy, four years and eight months old, wandered away from home, and was never seen again by the family. It was at first surmised that the child lost her way in the woods while attempting to follow her elder sisters Patty and Anna, aged nine and seven years respectively, who had gone to Wachusett Pond, a mile away, perhaps as some have stated to get some sand for household purposes. As stated before, there were near Mr. Keyes, only a few paths following the Indian trails, or such paths as he himself had marked through the woods, and a child of the age of Lucy could easily have wandered away and been lost.

Disregarding tradition and the additions to the original story that would naturally be made, as it was reported from one to another year after year, we may well accept as correct the statement published in Whitney's History of Worcester County in 1793, at which time the father and the sisters named above were still living; and it may be reasonably believed that this statement was obtained directly from the family: —

"It was in the month of May in the year 1751, when Mr. Robert Keyes, now living, removed with his family from Shrewsbury, and fixed down near the foot of Watchusett hill, on the east side, being the fourth family which settled in the place. Upon the 14th of April, 1755, a child of his, named Lucy, aged four years and eight months, attempting, as was supposed, to follow her sisters, who had gone to Watchusett Pond, about a mile distant, and having nothing but marked trees to guide her, wandered out of her way in the woods, and was never heard of afterwards. The people for nearly thirty miles around collected immediately, and in companies traversed the woods, day after day and week after week, searching for her, but never made the least discovery. Many journeys were taken by the father, in consequence of reports, but all in vain. Various were and have been the conjectures of people respecting the fate of the child. Divers concurring circumstances render the following most probable, that she was taken by the Indians, and carried into their country, and soon forgot

her relations, lost her native language, and became as one of the aborigines."

The grief of the mother was exceedingly great. She mourned for the loss of this her dearest child and watched daily for her return, often going out into the woods and calling her by name with the wild hope of hearing a response. As the days passed and the child did not appear, the sense of loneliness and loss became almost unbearable and her reason nearly forsook her. Even at the time of her death more than thirty years after, she had not recovered from the effects of the bereavement.* The loss of the child created a great excitement as the news spread about and reached the neighboring settlements, and plans were quickly made to commence a search. The old neighbors of Mr. Keyes in Shrewsbury, seventeen miles distant, came up to help; Lancaster, twelve miles east, sent its contingent, while Rutland and other towns contributed their share of volunteers. Notwithstanding the lack of regular means of conveying the intelligence, the news spread quickly, and a very large number of men were assembled together, the pond was dragged, and for many days a systematic search was carried on, even long after all effort seemed likely to be fruitless. Naturally the failure of the long search strengthened the suspicions to which Mr. Whitney alludes in his account, that the child was stolen by the Indians.

The father, clinging to this theory, used every exertion to get some trace of the child, following eagerly every pos-

* "The mother was brought to the verge of insanity by the loss of her little girl, and for a long time after her disappearance she always went out at nightfall and called, Lu-cy! but the echo from the aged forests was the only answer." *Notes of Prof. Everett.*

"The conjectures as to its fate were various, the most prevalent being that it was carried off by a straggling party of Indians on a visit to the mountain. This was made more probable by the story of two men, who went some years after this occurrence from Groton, on a trading expedition among the Indians on Canada line. They related, on their return, that they found living among the Indians a white woman, who knew nothing farther of her birth or parentage, than that she once lived near 'Chusett Hill.'" — *Russell's History of Princeton.*

sible clue, but often misled by false reports. The means of communication were imperfect, and the expenses of traveling were large, especially for one in his condition of life, but nevertheless he appears to have spared no efforts within his power to find the child.

Petition for Relief. Ten years after the event, feeling almost impoverished by the large expenditures he had been obliged to make in the search for the child, he petitioned the General Court of the Province, hoping to receive some measure of relief. In this petition he briefly tells the story of his efforts in behalf of his child.

"Province of the }
Massachusetts Bay }

To his Excellency Francis Barnard Esqr. Captain General and Governor in Chief in & over said Province the Honourable his Majestys Council & house of Representatives in General Court assembled May 29th, 1765.

Humbly shews Robert Keyes of Princeton in ye County of Worcester that in ye year Seventeen hundred & fifty five he lost one of his Children & was Supposed to be taken by the Indians & Carried to Canada when it was first lost it was apprehended to be in the woods wandring about & your Petitioner was at great Cost & trouble In Searching the woods for it but to no good purpose; after this he hears It was at Canada and that he could get further Information thereof at Porchmouth In New-Hampshire on hearing that He went there and also sent to Canada. afwards (*sic*) He advertised said Child In the New York papers;* he had an account of Such a Child's being among the Mohawks and determined to go after his Child the last fall but has heitherto been prevented by reason of Sickness & deaths in his family. And the Cost he hath been at In Searching for s^{d} Child is so Great being about one hundred pounds lawful money, that he is not able to bear it being in a new plantation, and as their is within Sixty rods of his door some Province land laying on ye Watchusett Hill which would be some advantage to him provided he could have it. Therefore your Petit^{r} humbly prays the Hono^{ble} Court to take his Case In your Compationate Concidera-

* The writer has examined the New York papers from 1755 to 1764, but failed to find this advertisement.

tion & make him a grant of ye Easterly half of said Watchusett hill & your Pet^r^ as in duty bound will ever pray.

Rocert Keyes.

Rejection. For reasons which do not appear this petition was rejected, and Mr. Keyes was thrown back upon his old resources for the support of his family. He had sold in 1759 a part of his farm, the proceeds of which were doubtless used in meeting the expenses of the search for the missing girl. But his farm could yield him only a little ready money for this purpose. In 1767 he sold to his son-in-law Samuel Mossman, 4½ acres of the farm; in 1770, 42 acres to William Dodd, and in 1773, 40 acres to his son Jonas, leaving but about 50 acres for himself.

Mrs. Keyes died August 9, 1789, and her husband March 1, 1795. Both were probably buried in the old graveyard on Meeting House Hill, but the gravestone of the wife alone remains.

This simple story of the loss of the child and the search made for her was told by one to another, and rehearsed by parents to their children, and would have gone down through the generations unchanged but for an incident which occurred at the Centennial celebration of Princeton in 1859. The poet of the day, Prof. Erastus Everett of Brooklyn, N. Y., having made reference in his poem to the loss of the child, was subsequently shown a letter written in 1827 by a native of Princeton, which placed the matter in an entirely different light. Interested in the new developments, he, by correspondence, succeeded in finding the writer of the letter, who confirmed the statements previously made, and the substance of her narrative with some comments by Mr. Everett were printed with the proceedings of the Centennial.

The letter of 1827 I have never been able to find, although I have made diligent inquiry for it, and in fact I have not learned of any one who remembers it, except Mr. Everett, who only recalls the fact that at the time he saw it, it was in a dilapidated condition, but he does not remember who

handed it to him, or what became of it. Through the courtesy of Mr. Everett, however, I have a copy of the second letter, which is given in full: —

Rockford, Bourbon Co., Kansas Territory,
December 8, 1859.

"Erastus Everett, Esq.,

Dear Sir: — A letter of inquiry, dated at Brooklyn, with your signature, after being remailed at different points, reached me quite recently, and I hasten to reply. To give publicity to the confession of a crime, with mere supposition for its basis, demands an abler pen than mine, while to stigmatize the dead or give unnecessary pain to the living betrays a character more abandoned than I wish to possess. You say the account given in a letter of 1827 to my sister, Mrs. Hager which I supposed had been given to the winds or the flames long ago, was to you "A mystery, that is incomprehensible." Perhaps the organ of marvellousness is more fully developed in my head than in yours. Be that as it may, I believe the circumstances, as narrated to me in 1827, to be authentic; nor have I heard anything since by which I have doubted their authenticity. I gave more credence to the report from the fact that all the years of my girlhood were spent within half a mile of Mrs. John Gleason of Princeton, whose name previous to her marriage was Patty Keyes, sister to the child "Lucy," and one of the "Two sisters who went to the pond for sand"; and I have many times listened as she related the sad story of the child's disappearance, together with other incidents that in my opinion corroborated the truth of Mrs. Anderson's statement. Mrs. Anderson, of Deerfield, N. Y., witnessed the confession, told it to Mrs. Whitmore and she gave it to me. Mrs. Whitmore has been dead more than thirty years. Mrs. Anderson I never saw, and whether she is still living I do not know.

The name of the man, to whom allusion is made, was Littlejohn. His first name, his age, and the precise time at which he died, I disremember, if I ever heard. I cannot recollect how, or what I wrote in 1827, but probably some things were mentioned at that time fresh in my mind that the lapse of thirty-two years have effaced from my memory. However, the main points I recollect distinctly and will give them. I was told that Mr. Littlejohn was thought to be dying for three days — at length he arose in

bed and speaking audibly, said he could not die until he had confessed a murder that he committed many years before — said he was formerly a neighbor to Robert Keyes of Princeton, Mass., there was misunderstanding between the families. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes felt unpleasantly to live thus and went to Mr. L's to effect, if possible, a reconciliation, which having been apparently accomplished and mutual pledges of renewed friendship exchanged they Mr. K. and wife returned home. But the enmity of Mr. L. had not subsided. He sought revenge, and afterward seeing their little daughter alone in the woods, to avenge himself on the parents, killed her by beating her head against a log, and then placed her body in a hollow log, and went to his house. When the neighbors were solicited to assist in searching for the lost, he was among the first, and being familiar with the forest, he volunteered to lead the party, carefully avoiding the hollow log till night. After dark he went to the hollow log, took the body and deposited it in a hole, which had been made by the overturning of a tree.

The log had been cut from the stump, leaving only it and the roots, which he turned back in its former position and thought all safe. He said, the next day as a party were passing the hollow log, they found a lock of hair, which the family identified as that of Lucy's and he knew it to be hers, for as he was taking the body in the dark her hair caught and in his hurry he left this lock. After the search was given up as fruitless, he felt ill at ease there and sometime after left the town. He gave the locality of the stump, the particular kind of wood of which the tree was once composed, and requested some one present to write his confession to Princeton, adding that he believed that the stump might then be in existence and, by digging, the bones of the child might be found.

This appeared more incredulous to me at that time than anything else, and I may have omitted to write it then, but as you have particularly requested so, I have given you all the particulars in my possession at this late day."

Of the man charged with the crime we know something and although not so much as we may wish, yet it is more than it might at first be supposed could be learned about one living a quiet life in a thinly settled community so many years ago.

Variation in Name. Mrs. Brown refers in her letter to *Mr.* Littlejohn, Mr. Harlow in his sketch to *John* Littlejohn (which I believe he acknowledges to be an error) and Mr. Marble to *Tilly* Littlejohn. As the latter was, so far as can be learned by private or public records or by tradition, the only man bearing the name of Littlejohn who lived in Princeton, and he was once a neighbor of Mr. Keyes, and is regarded by Princeton people as the man concerned in this tragedy, we assume that *he* is the one alone whose character has been brought out so prominently in connection with Lucy Keyes.

Tilly Littlejohn was the son of Thomas * and Mary Littlejohn, and was born in Lancaster in 1735. After the death of the father, who was killed at Louisburg when Tilly was about ten years old, the mother and the children appear to have continued their residence in Lancaster or Bolton for some years. On the 23d of April, 1755, at which time he appears to have been in the service (probably an apprentice, of Jonathan Wilder, Tilly enlisted in the com-

* Thomas Littlejohn the father of Tilly is said to have come to this country from Scotland and soon after went to Lancaster, where he is found as early as 1725, when he enlisted in the service of the Province in Capt. Blanchard's company. On the 17th of January 1726–27 he married Mary Butler, and they had five children, four of them recorded at Lancaster.

MARY, May 10, 1728, died Dec. 14, 1748.
THOMAS, July 27, 1730.
SARAH, ———, died 1817, in Bolton.
SIMEON.
TILLY, May 26, 1735.

During the French War Mr. Littlejohn again enlisted in his Majesty's service, and was among those who in 1745 were killed at Louisburg. His widow Mary died in Bolton in 1768, leaving quite a little property. By her will she gave to her sons Thomas, Simeon and Tilly five shillings each ("which is all I give them") and the balance of her estate to her daughter Sarah. Tilly was appointed executor, but he declined to serve.

Thomas, Jr. went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, thence to the neighborhood of Portland, Me., where he died leaving a large number of descendants.

Simeon, according to the statements received from his brother Thomas, settled in one of the southern states, but I have not been able to learn if he had a family.

The descendants of Tilly are scattered throughout the United States, some of them occupying positions of honor and trust.

pany of Capt. Asa Whitcomb, and marched one hundred and sixty-five miles to Albany on the expedition to Crown Point. This company was in the " bloody morning fight," but Tilly escaped without injury, and after a service of six months was discharged on the 25th of October.

The roll of Capt. Whitcomb shows that Mr. Littlejohn received for his services of twenty weeks and four days £8. 17/2, allowance for mileage being made of 1s. 6d. per day of fifteen miles travel. Under the head of " names of Fathers and Masters of Sons under Age and Servants " appears the name of Jonathan Wilder against that of Littlejohn, indicating that the latter was an apprentice at that time.

On the 1st of December, 1757, he married Hannah Brooks, in Lancaster.

At what time he removed to Princeton I cannot definitely state, but he purchased from Mr. Keyes for £27, a portion of his farm on the easterly side of the mountain, by deed dated January 22, 1759, at which time he may have been living in that vicinity, although he is simply described as of the " same county and province " as the grantor.* It may be reasonably inferred that he was there in the fall of 1758, as the birth of his son Levi on the 2d of October of that year is not recorded in Lancaster, but does appear upon the Princeton records, although the entry was not made at the time, as the District records were not commenced until October, 1759. It is not unusual, however, to find at Princeton the records of births which occurred in other towns.

The tract which Mr. Littlejohn purchased was 67½ acres (almost one-third of the whole) on the westerly side, and Mr. Keyes reserved a right to " pass and re-pass " by " an open road to Watchusett Hill at the usual place of going up said Hill," while Mr. Littlejohn had also a right to pass

* The witnesses to this deed were Jonathan Wilder of Lancaster (Tilly Littlejohn's former master), and Zachariah Harvey, who was living on the "Ebenezer Parker" place in the east part of the town. The deed was not acknowledged until December 2, 1760, and not recorded until Sept. 16, 1764.

through Mr. Keyes' land to "ye eastward." The accompanying sketch shows the approximate location of the whole tract with the present roads indicated thereon. The location of Mr. Littlejohn's house is supposed to have been on the easterly side of his farm, near the road now known as the Roper road, and quite near Mr. Keyes' house.

Of Mr. Littlejohn's six children, two lived to maturity, both of them married and removed to New York State during the time of the great emigration thither from Massachusetts.

In 1764 he, with others, joined in the formation of the church in Princeton, being dismissed from Lancaster Second Church, now Sterling. He remained in town more than twenty years, during which time he added to his possessions by the purchase of a small lot of land at the corner of the Lower Westminster road and the Sterling road, west of the "old Russell place," on which spot he may have had a dwelling-house, although there is no record evidence of it.

About the year 1777 he removed to that part of Lancaster adjoining Princeton, which was afterwards incorporated as Sterling, where he bought a farm. He was dismissed from the Princeton to the Sterling church in 1786, and died in the latter town November 1, 1793, of "asthma and consumption," according to the church records. His gravestone, now to be seen in the old burying-ground, bears the following inscription: —

Memento Mori
Erected
In Memory of Mr.
TILLEY LITTLEJOHN
who departed this life
Nov. 1, 1793,
aged 58 years and
5 months.

O ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains,
Draw near with pious reverence and attend;
Here lie the loving husband's dear remains,
The tender father and the generous friend.

His will dated Nov. 19, 1790, was signed by him, and the signature is identical with that of his appended to the church covenant in 1764.

His estate, including his land in Sterling, was valued at £555. The following chronology will show how I have followed him from the cradle to the grave, and enable the reader more clearly to understand the statements previously and subsequently made.

CHRONOLOGY

Tilley Littlejohn

1735 — May 26.	Born at Lancaster, Son of Thomas & Mary (Butler) Littlejohn.
1755 — Apr. 23.	Enlisted at Lancaster in Capt. Asa Whitcomb's Co. marched to Albany on the Crown Point expedition.
1755 — Oct. 25.	Discharged from service at Lancaster.
1757 — Oct. 20.	Intention of marriage declared at Lancaster.
1757 — Dec. 1.	Married at Lancaster to Hannah Brooks.
1758 — Oct. 2.	Son Levi born. Not recorded in Lancaster, but on Princeton records at a later date (died) 1759.
1759 — Jan. 22.	Then of "a farm on the easterly side of Wachusett Hill in no town, parish or district, in the county of Worcester," bought of Robert Keyes.
1760 — Jan. 30.	Daughter Hannah born in Princeton (died 1764).
1760 — Nov. 2.	Admitted to Lancaster Second Church (Sterling).
1760 — Nov. 2.	Daughter Hannah baptized in Lancaster Second Church.
1763 — Jan. 16.	Son Levi born in Princeton (died 1764).
1763 — Oct. 6.	Of Princeton, bought a small lot adjoining his first purchase.
1764 — Aug. 12.	Signed covenant at formation of Church in Princeton.
1764 — Aug. 28.	Dismissed from Second Lancaster Church to Princeton Church.
1765 — Feb. 14.	Daughter Mary born in Princeton (died 1776).
1767 — Mch. 12.	Daughter Pamela born in Princeton.
1769 —	Son John born in Princeton.
1774 — Feb. 22.	Of Princeton, mortgaged his real estate (including a lot near centre of town, of the purchase of which there is no record). Mortgage discharged Apr. 13, 1787.
1776 — Mch. 23.	Daughter Mary died, — buried in Sterling, which indicates family residing there at that date.

1777 — Sept. 29. Of Lancaster, bought land there. (Sterling was incorporated 1781.)
1778 — Nov. 23. Of Lancaster, with wife, and John, Jabez & Thomas Brooks sold land in Lexington.
1779 — Mch. — Name not on tax list in Princeton.
1779 — Mch. 7. Of Lancaster, bought land there.
1781 — Oct. 18. Of Sterling, sold his land in Princeton near the mountain.
1784 — Feb. 16. Of Sterling, bought land there.
1784 — Mch. 15. Of Sterling, bought land there.
1784 — Dec. 17. Of Sterling, bought land there.
1786 — Jan. 30. Of Sterling, sold the land in Princeton near centre which he mortgaged in 1774 (where he may have lived before his removal to Sterling).
1786 — Oct. 1. Admitted to the Church in Sterling.
1789 — Apr. 16. Of Sterling, bought land there.
1790 — July 5. Of Sterling, signed his will.
1793 — Nov. 1. Died in Sterling, "of asthma and consumption" (church record and grave stone).
1793 — Nov. 19. Will proved, wife Hannah, son John and daughter Pamela Priest named. Inventory £ 555.
1794 — Jan. 13. Widow Hannah Littlejohn, with son John and daughter Pamela, joined in transfer of real estate in Sterling formerly belonging to Tilly Littlejohn.

It is charged that Mr. Littlejohn, *as the result of a quarrel* with his *neighbor Mr. Keyes, killed the child Lucy* on the 14th of April, 1755, and concealed the body, and, when an old man dying in New York State, confessed the crime and desired that the fact should be made known in Princeton.

Analysis. Let us see if the facts will substantiate such a charge or admit of a reasonable belief in its truth.

First. Tilly Littlejohn was born in Lancaster, and if we have no proof that he was on the 14th of April, 1755 a *resident of Lancaster*, we have proof that he was such only nine days later, when he was recorded as servant or apprentice to Jonathan Wilder.

Second. Tilly Littlejohn was not a neighbor, and could not well have quarreled with Mr. Keyes about bounds of land, as *he did not own any land* near Mr. Keyes or

anywhere else, and could not legally have owned any, as *he was not of age.*

Third. If he had been there, and if he had quarreled with Mr. Keyes, his disappearance nine days later to enlist in the army would have excited suspicion and led to a belief in his guilt, and probably to his arrest.

Fourth. Four years after the loss of the child Mr. Littlejohn did buy a part of Mr. Keyes' farm, where he lived for a number of years and brought up a family. It is *possible*, but certainly *not probable*, that the man who murdered Lucy Keyes on that spot would return and make there a home for his wife and his children.

Fifth. Mr. Littlejohn did not have a family in 1755, as Mrs. Brown states, and did not leave Princeton " soon after " the loss of the child, but remained in the town some twenty years after his purchase of property there in 1759.

Sixth. Mr. Littlejohn was *not* an *old man* at the time of his death, as he was but fifty-eight years of age.

Seventh. He *never lived in Deerfield, New York*, or vicinity, if the statement of his grand-children can be relied upon.

Eighth. He certainly *did not die in Deerfield, N. Y.*, but yielded up the ghost in the quiet town of Sterling, Mass., in 1793, where to-day we may see his gravestone with an inscription recounting his virtues " as a loving husband, tender father and generous friend," — a case, I have no doubt, where the epitaph *tells the truth.*

Ninth. Grand-children living to-day who were brought up with Mrs. Littlejohn, (who survived her husband many years,) affirm that they never heard a word of any wrong-doing on the part of their grandfather.

Tenth. Admitting error in some of the details, if, as some have suggested, such a confession had been made by Mr. Littlejohn at Sterling, where he died, it certainly

would have become quickly known throughout the town and the county.

These statements, based so largely upon record evidence, are so contradictory to the alleged confession, that the reader must certainly feel that the case against Mr. Littlejohn is at least "not proven."

Failing to find any evidence to implicate Mr. Littlejohn as a quarrelsome neighbor, I have carefully examined the records to learn who were the owners of land adjoining Mr. Keyes in 1755, who might possibly have disputed with him the boundary lines between their estates. My research has resulted in finding that the land on the north, east and south of Mr. Keyes' farm was owned by Benjamin Houghton, Esq., of Lancaster, while the mountain on the west was in the possession of the Province. It is not quite clear whether the northerly corner of lot No. 12 of the "Watertown farms," then owned by Mr. Josiah Coolidge of Weston, bordered on Mr. Keyes' south-westerly corner, but, if at all, it was only for a few rods between Pine Hill and the mountain, and was of no value to any one; neither was there any resident on that lot No. 12 until many years afterwards. There appear, therefore, to have been no families near Mr. Keyes in 1755, and *no boundaries to quarrel about*, unless we suppose them to be those of Mr. Houghton, a man of substantial worth, well known throughout the county, — a supposition not worthy of consideration.

I have been asked how I reconcile the statements of Mrs. Brown with the facts here referred to, but I have been unable to reach any satisfactory conclusion. The character of the informant and the circumstantial details of the confession make the mystery so much the greater, and the problem the more difficult to solve. Whether she heard aright the story from Mrs. Whitmore, or the latter correctly received the statement from Mrs. Anderson, or whether Mrs. Anderson was at fault, the reader can judge as well as I.

It is possible that some man, whose mind was wandering

in the last hours of his life, may have confessed a crime, and the unknown Mrs. Anderson to whom the story was told may have supplied a name, either by accident or design; or it is possible that Mrs. Whitmore or Mrs. Brown mistook the name of the confessor, or, forgetting the name, assumed that it was Littlejohn, because she remembered that a man bearing that name once lived near the mountain.

We can make many conjectures, but, whatever point we take up to examine critically, we find ourselves in conflict with evidence which seems to demolish any theory connecting Mr. Littlejohn with the murder.

In publishing these notes I have endeavored to give all the facts that I have been able to gather, and only regret that the mists cannot be entirely cleared away, and the origin or occasion of the mysterious confession be fully made known.

I am indebted to relatives of Mrs. Brown, and also to members of the Littlejohn family, for some suggestions, — the former anxious to assert the trustworthiness of their relative, and the latter equally anxious to remove the stain resting upon the memory of Mr. Littlejohn.

Mrs. Anderson came to Eaton, N.Y., where Mrs. Whitmore resided, met her at the house of a friend, and learning that Mrs. W. was a native of Princeton, gave her the relation above and Mrs.W. requested me to write. Now, Sir, as you seem interested in the matter, and as doubt implied respecting the truthfulness of the confession, allow me to suggest the propriety of ascertaining through some persons at Deerfield, where I think Mr. Littlejohn died, the time of his demise and the facts of his confession.

You say "The substance of my letter will be embodied in a record that the people of Princeton will read." I wish you had been more explicit. I am a Yankee, Sir, and you know the Yankees are proverbial for natural curiosity. Am I to understand that a work is to be published, or is it merely to be placed upon the records of the town? If the former is the case, I hope I may be apprised of it, for whatever may interest Princeton folks will interest your humble friend in southern Kansas. Even the name of Princeton falls pleasantly on my ear.

"I love her rocks and hills,
Her meadows, plains and fields
And healthful air:
And though far off I dwell,
My heart shall ever swell,
Her name to hear."

The length and errors of this letter call for an apology, but I dislike apologies and will forbear.

Most Respectfully Yours,
Cornelia B. K. Brown.

This letter, which gives us such minute details of the confession, appears to afford convincing proof of the fate of the child, silencing all other conjectures, and without conflicting evidence would apparently settle the question in the minds of the majority of readers. Could the first letter be found it might be seen that there were some variations between the statements of 1827 and 1859, and some points might be more clearly defined, or new impressions gained in view of what is now known, but in its absence we have nothing to rely upon but that of the later date.

These statements, so far as known to me, were not contradicted, and they became more firmly fixed in the minds of those familiar with the original story, and interested many to whom the whole was new, by means of an article contributed by William T. Harlow, Esq., to the "Old and New Magazine" in 1874. Mr. Harlow made a very interesting and romantic story of the loss of the child and the subsequent confession of the murderer, in which he included statements which he had heard from the lips of his mother, who remembered some who joined in the search for the child. To adapt the story to interest magazine readers he apparently drew upon his imagination, as some of the statements unfortunately will not bear the results of close investigation. In 1884, A. P. Marble, Esq., read before the Worcester Society of Antiquity a paper upon the same subject, which was published in the "New England Magazine" in 1886. The statements already printed formed the basis of his sketch, but his attempt to make a

readable romance led him still farther than Mr. Harlow to enlarge upon the facts and to introduce much fiction that the casual reader will accept as truth. Reference to the loss of the child may also be found in the Keyes Genealogy, 1880, and in the Worcester County History, 1879.

After many perusals of this story in the varied forms in which it appeared, I felt a desire to look into the matter and to make clear some points which seemed to me to need explanation. I therefore commenced a thorough investigation, only to be surprised at almost every turn I made.

I have been informed that Mrs. Brown, now deceased, whose letter furnished this strange story, was a woman of marked intelligence, of integrity and personal worth. She stood so high in the estimation of her acquaintances that it is impossible to do otherwise than believe that, *as far as she was concerned*, her statement was correct. Certainly the whole tenor of her letter gives evidence of intellectual ability, as well as an earnest desire to state only that which she believed to be true. Of Mrs. Anderson I can find no trace in Deerfield, N. Y., or its vicinity, although I have made inquiries personally and corresponded in many directions. The children of Mrs. Whitmore, now living, can give me no information upon the subject, and the children of Mrs. Brown appear to have no papers or facts which add to the statement of their mother. The whole story of the alleged confession stands, then, upon the statement made by Mrs. Brown, which she declared she had received from her sister Mrs. Whitmore, who had heard it from the lips of Mrs. Anderson, to whom the murderer confessed. Thus passing through the minds of three individuals, it would not be strange if there were some mistakes, and if the imagination was drawn upon for some of the details. One naturally receives the impression that the first letter of Mrs. Brown (1827) was written at or near the time of the alleged confession, but a careful scrutiny of the second letter fails to determine that point.

The results of my investigations were presented briefly in a paper read before The Worcester Society of Antiquity

in 1891, and published in its proceedings for that year. As the only basis of the story of the confession is the letter of Mrs. Brown's, in endeavoring to establish the truth, that must pass under criticism, and I must confine myself almost entirely to her statement, although I may refer incidentally to the statements of Mr. Harlow and Mr. Marble, but neither of these writers had any information about the confession except as published by Mr. Everett in 1859.

Redemption Rock, a huge gray boulder, in a clump of trees and underbrush, on a farm in the Northeast section of the town, is a most interesting relic of early Indian History. Here, Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, wife of Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, the first minister of Lancaster, was redeemed from captivity from the Indians, in May, 1676, after the destruction of that town by the Indians under King Philip. The release of Mrs. Rowlandson, after a captivity of eleven weeks and five days, was secured through the efforts of Mr. John Hoar of Concord who bravely went among the hostile savages, and obtained her ransom, after a good deal of ceremony and delay.

The story of Mrs. Rowlandson's capture, the details of the burning of Lancaster, and the murder of so many of its inhabitants, the account of her travels, sufferings and release, as related in her quaint and inimitable "Removes," are among the most interesting, as well as touching, narratives of Indian history.

After her capture, Mrs. Rowlandson was taken to the vicinity of Wachusett Mountain, and thence by successive "removes" through the wilderness to Northfield, on the Connecticut River. "After many weary steps," she states, returning from her wilderness wanderings, "we came to Wachusett." There she remained until her release.

Not only was King Philip with her captors, but several other of the leading Sagamores, and among them, Quinnipin, the master of Mrs. Rowlandson, and his wife, the celebrated "Squaw Metamoo," "Queen of Pocasset," "A severe and proud dame," says Mrs. Rowlandson, "be-

stowing every day in dressing herself, near as much time as any of the gentry of the land, powdering her hair and painting her face." Her narrative proceeds, "On Tuesday morning they called their General Court (as they stiled it) to consult and determine whether I should go home or no, and they all seemingly consented that I should go, except Philip, who would not come among them." This absence of Philip is explained in another passage in the narrative: — "Philip smelling the business called me to him and asked me what I would give him to tell me some good news and to speak a good word for me that I might go home to-morrow. I told him I could not tell what to give him; I would give anything I had and asked him what he would have. He said two coats and twenty shillings in money and half a bushel of seed corn and some tobacco. I thanked him for his love, but I knew that good news as well as that crafty fox."

In November, 1879, Hon. George F. Hoar, of Worcester, a lineal descendant of John Hoar of Concord, purchased of William S. Everett about half an acre of land, in the center of which "Redemption Rock" is situated, and caused the following inscription to be placed upon that face of the rock which rises some twelve feet from the ground.

"*Upon this rock, May 2nd. 1676, was made the agreement for the ransom of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson of Lancaster, between the Indians and John Hoar of Concord, King Philip was with the Indians, but refused his consent.*"

The land where Redemption Rock is, formerly belonged to Israel Everett, father of Abram and brother of Dea. J. T. Everett, whose residence in Everettville was not far from the spot referred to.

In the summer of 1901, Senator Hoar, deeded this property to his grand-nephew, John Hoar, son of the late Sherman Hoar, the only one of the family by the name of John. This deed was executed, sealed and delivered in the presence of thirty descendants of John Hoar of Concord, whose signatures as witnesses appear on the document.

Mt. Adams Celebration. In 1825, at the inauguration of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, an attempt was made by the inhabitants, at the suggestion of the late Ward N. Boylston, Esq., to substitute the name of Mount Adams for the time honored Wachusett. Accordingly on the 4th of March a grand celebration was held. The day was welcomed by the discharge of cannon in the village and from the mountain, and ringing of the bell at sunrise, which was repeated at noon and sun setting. At three o'clock P.M. an excellent dinner was given at Mount Adams Hotel by Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq., to the militia companies, military and other public officers and inhabitants of the town and invited guests from neighboring towns. They had previously attended public worship in the Congregational Meeting House, where appropriate prayers were offered and a discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Clarke. It is calculated that nearly seven hundred persons partook of this truly generous entertainment. In the evening a large bonfire was lighted on the mountain which was distinctly seen at Boston.[1]

[1] From the *Massachusetts Spy* of March 11, 1829.

Mr. Editor: It will be recollected that on the inauguration of John Quincy Adams to the presidency, four years ago this day, the good people of Princeton (hastily no doubt), at the suggestion of an old friend of mine, saw fit to honor me with a new name, that of Mount Adams. I had at that time very serious doubts at to the propriety of the course taken by my friends in Princeton, although I did not then remonstrate. During the four years last past, I have been in rather a disagreeable dilemma. Some of my friends and visitors have greeted me by my new name, while others have been determined to know me by no other than by my ancient and well established title, Wachusett. Now, my age, rank and elevation will, I trust, justify me in speaking for myself and settling this matter. I am satisfied with the administration of Mr. Adams. Of the course he has taken in relation to the leaders of the federal party, I have nothing to say, because I have not in my possession "unequivocal evidence" upon which I could form an opinion. As Mr. Adams retires from office at this time, with due deference to him, I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to inform the public that I have resumed my former name, by which, alone, I wish hereafter to be known and distinguished.

Respectfully, I remain your substantial friend,

Wachusett Mountain.

Princeton, March 4, 1829.

MONADNOCK FROM WACHUSETT

I would I were a painter, for the sake
Of a sweet picture, and of her who led,
A fitting guide, with reverential tread,
Into that mountain mystery.* First a lake
Tinted with sunset; next the wavy lines
Of far receding hills; and yet more far,
Monadnock lifting from his night of pines
His rosy forehead to the evening star.
Beside us, purple-zoned, Wachusett laid
His head against the West, whose warm light made
His aureole; and o'er him, sharp and clear,
Like a shaft of lightning in mid-launching stayed,
A single level cloud-line, shone upon
By the fierce glances of the sunken sun,
Menaced the darkness with its golden spear!

So twilight deepened round us. Still and black
The great woods climbed the mountain at our back;
And on their skirts, where yet the lingering day
On the shorn greenness of the clearing lay,
The brown old farm-house like a bird's-nest hung.
With home-life sounds the desert air was stirred:
The bleat of sheep along the hill we heard,
The bucket splashing in the cool, sweet well,
The pasture-bars that clattered as they fell;
Dogs barked, fowls fluttered, cattle lowed; the gate
Of the barn-yard creaked beneath the merry weight
Of sun-brown children, listening, while they swung,
The welcome sound of supper-call to hear;
And down the shadowy lane, in tinklings clear,
The pastoral curfew of the cow-bell rung.

Thus soothed and pleased, our backward path we took,
Praising the farmer's home. He only spake,
Looking into the sunset o'er the lake,
Like one to whom the far-off is most near
"Yes, most folks think it has a pleasant look;
I love it for my good old mother's sake,
Who lived and died here in the peace of God!"
The lesson of his words we pondered o'er,

* It was in the 60's that Whittier came to Princeton to visit a Quaker friend, Miss Howells, who accompanied him to the Roper farm where he was inspired to write this poem.

As silently we turned the eastern flank
Of the mountain, where its shadow deepest sank,
Doubling the night along our rugged road:
We felt that man was more than his abode, —
  The inward life than Nature's raiment more;
And the warm sky, the sundown-tinted hill,
  The forest and the lake, seemed dwarfed and dim
Before the saintly soul, whose human will
    Meekly in the Eternal footsteps trod,
Making her homely toil and household ways
An earthly echo of the song of praise
  Swelling from angel lips and harps of seraphim.

John Greenleaf Whittier

CHAPTER XIV

MISCELLANY

Princeton as a Summer Resort. City residents were attracted to Princeton by the pure bracing air and beautiful scenery as early as 1830, 40 years before the advent of the railroad through the town.

Wachusett House. A seven mile journey over hill and dale by stage coach was the only means of reaching the village. During the summer of 1856 a large party from the Wachusett House (then owned by John Brooks Sen.) went down to the Boylston Farm and bribed one of the farm lads to take the crowd back to the hotel in a two wheeled cart drawn by oxen and dump them at the front door. A minister was of the party to lend dignity to the occasion. Thus do we early learn of "Joy Rides."

In the spring of 1857 P. A. Beaman and Isaac F. Thompson hired the hotel of John Brooks and continued the business for two years, when Mr. Beaman purchased the property. The present Bowling Alley and Laundry building was erected in 1861. The large barn now standing on the property was built in 1864. The house was enlarged by raising and placing a new story on the ground floor and building a large L in 1869–70. A more commodious dining room was added in 1873. The present residence of Mr. A. T. Beaman was remodeled and enlarged as an "annex" in 1883. The business grew to such proportions during this period that many guests lodged in nearby houses which were enlarged for this purpose. Two hundred guests were often entertained at week ends and many were turned away for lack of accommodation.

This period 1866 to 1880 marked the crest of the wave of prosperity incident to the hotel business in Princeton.

After the death of Mr. P. A. Beaman, Mar. 1, 1894, his sons A. T. and H. C. Beaman continued the business until the hotel was destroyed by fire Nov. 28, 1910.

Prospect House now the Princeton Inn. In 1860–61 Mr. Wilkes Roper remodeled the Baptist Church making it into a hotel. Mr. I. F. Thompson purchased the property at this time. He continued as its proprietor until 1874 when he sold to George L. Bliss of Worcester. Mr. Bliss enlarged the dining room and made additions to the barn. About seventy-five guests could be accommodated at this time. Mr. Bliss did a good business for nine years. He sold the property to John E. Day of Worcester in 1883. Mr. Wayland C. Davis leased the property and remained its proprietor for eighteen years. During this time in 1895 Mr. Davis added a story to the house so that one hundred or more guests could be accommodated.

From 1901 to 1913 several parties leased or owned the property with varying degrees of success. In the spring of 1913 Mr. H. C. Beaman purchased the property and is the present owner.

Mountain House. In 1856 Daniel Howe enlarged the farm house formerly owned by Micah Hobbs at the base of Wachusett and probably began taking summer boarders at that time. In 1859 Samuel C. and Moses H. Bullard bought the property of Mr. Howe, built a barn and opened the Mountain House to the public. They added a story to the main house, and built an additional wing in 1880. This enabled them to accommodate about one hundred guests. Mr. Samuel Bullard died in 1887 and his brother Moses H. continued the business until he sold to Gilbert A. Derby of Fitchburg in 1894. Mr. Derby conducted the hotel nine years. The property changed owners several times until it was purchased by George E. Doherty of Somerville in the spring of 1914. He opened the house to the public in June. The house was burned July 11, 1914.

Grand View House. After disposing of the Micah Hobbs House to S. C. and M. H. Bullard in 1859, Mr. Daniel

Howe built on the easterly side of the road opposite the Mountain House. He died shortly after and his widow who was a sister of S. C. and M. H. Bullard opened the house for summer guests. At her death her son William R. Howe continued the business. In 1893 Mr. Howe made extensive additions so the hotel contained forty sleeping rooms and was called the "Grand View House." This was burned in Sept., 1899.

Mt. Pleasant House. Mr. Charles A. Whittaker opened his new house for boarders in 1868. The spot selected for this summer hotel was an ideal one. Situated three fourths of a mile west of the Post Office, it stands on an elevation commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country with forest, orchard and mowing land in close proximity, and was appropriately named "Mt. Pleasant House." The business proved so successful that Mr. Whittaker built extensive additions in 1875. Other enlargements were made from time to time until from forty to sixty guests were accommodated. Mr. Moses C. Goodnow, son-in-law of Mr. Whittaker, took charge of the business in 1879 and continued until 1908.

After this a portion of the house was let to different parties for the summer months. In the spring of 1912 Mr. Goodnow sold the property to Edward C. and Harry S. Whitney of Worcester, who made radical changes in the premises. They removed a portion of the house to an adjoining lot where Edward C. now spends the greater part of the year. Harry Whitney then remodeled the main house and now has a delightful country home which he occupies permanently.

Howard House. Mr. Nelson S. Howard built a modest house on land purchased of Mr. P. A. Beaman in 1868 and began taking summer boarders. Business prospered from the first and we find Mr. Howard enlarging the house from time to time, until he could take care of forty or more guests. He retired from the business in 1889 and the house has since been let to different parties for the summer months.

"Harrington Farm" has a wide reputation as a place for summer recreation. It is favorably situated on the western slope of Wachusett Mountain, with an extensive view and all the attractions of running brooks, ponds, forests, orchards and gardens which furnish an abundance of fresh vegetables. This farm first offered its attractions to city people in 1882; and though the buildings have been enlarged Mrs. A. R. E. Harrington and son Joseph C. have no difficulty in filling the house every summer. They accommodate about thirty guests.

Pratt's Cottage. The earliest knowledge we have of boarding business here is in 1867 when James B. Mirick took the property from Dr. Alphonso Brooks and opened a boarding house. He conducted the house seven years. Mr. William G. Morse followed Mr. Mirick and held the property two years when it was purchased by the present occupants. This hostelry has the distinction of being the only house open to the public throughout the year. Under the management of Mrs. Harriet Pratt and her daughters, Lillian and Harriet, the hotel has made a reputation for square dealing and good service during a series of years dating back to 1876.

Woodland Cottage, under the capable management of Mrs. Edward A. Padgham has for the past ten years been a favorite resort for those who desire quiet home surroundings. It is situated on Prospect Street, in close proximity to church, library, school, store and physician; with a fine view, reaching far away to the east, where can be seen in a clear day, Prospect Hill in Waltham, and Blue Hill in Milton. The house accommodates ten or twelve guests.

Grimes House. Other persons interested in this business who might be mentioned, are Mr. Edwin Grimes who took a limited number of guests for many years in the old colonial house formerly owned by Dr. Partridge, which stands opposite the Pratt Cottage.

Pine Hill House. Mr. Joseph Miller, who began taking guests for the summer in the house now owned by Joseph and Edward Brewer near Pine Hill. This was a very

sightly location and Mr. Miller enlarged the house and continued the business until 1888.

Fernside. Mr. Wilkes Roper made several ventures in the summer boarding business; the most notable being his purchase of the property now known as Fernside, in 1870. During his occupancy two wings were added to the house. He continued the business until 1885 when Mr. F. A. Boyd took the property on lease for four years. Mr. Roper then sold the premises in 1890 to the present owners who run the house as a vacation rest for working girls.

Summit House. Since early in the nineteenth century Wachusett Mountain has offered a goal for many a traveller, explorer and sightseer. In 1866 Mr. William G. Morse had a booth for the sale of candy and cigars on the summit of the Mountain during the summer months. The only means of transporting his material was by a small two wheeled cart drawn by a sturdy Canadian pony over the rocky path leading up from the Mountain House. Business evidently proved good, for he erected a small stone house on the summit in 1870. He continued the business during the summer months four years.

In 1874 the Wachusett Mountain Co. built a road from Mr. Amasa Smith's near Pine Hill, to the Summit, and erected the first Summit House and barn the following year. In 1879 the house was enlarged and a Bowling Alley was built. Brigham and Derby were the proprietors at this time.

The Mountain was sold to P. A. Beaman & Son in 1882 and they erected a three story building forty feet square in 1884–5. They conducted a general hotel business in the summer months until the State took the property for a Reservation in 1900.

After the State acquired the Mt. Wachusett Property in 1900 Mr. Alley L. Harrington hired the hotel for several years. Mr. William R. Howe afterwards hired it for some years.

The Reservation Commission early in 1907 decided to modernize the hotel at the summit and engaged J. C. F.

Mirick to prepare plans for this purpose. Work was started in September of that year. The house was opened for guests in June 1908. The Commission hiring a Mr. Osgood and wife to operate the hotel. The following year Messrs Charles E. and Thomas Horne hired the property. The hotel became so popular that the Commission deemed it advisable to build an "Annex," comprising a billiard room, laundry and several sleeping rooms in 1910. From that date to the present (1915) the hotel has grown in prosperity under the able management of Mr. Everett W. Needham, Supt. of the Reservation.

In view of the facts herein noted it will be observed that for more than three-quarters of a century Princeton has attained note as a summer resort.

With the advent of the automobile the accommodation of summer guests for any extended period has become a thing of the past, and in its place has come the summer resident, who buys a farm or building site, erects a modern dwelling and often becomes a citizen. There are forty-five of this class at present.

The valuation of the town has increased from $817,346 in 1890 to $1,485,128 in 1914, and with improved ways of reaching this beautiful hill town, the future prosperity of this community would seem assured.

(*Courtesy of Mr. C. J. F. Mirick.*)

INNHOLDERS AND TAVERNS

The records of the County Court furnish the names of a number of the innholders or tavern keepers, as the law required them to be licensed and recorded. The following list comprises all names recorded from 1760 to 1795, but may not include all who "kept tavern" during that period.

Abijah Moore 1760, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Zachariah Harvey 1760. (Wilder was here before)

Joseph Sargent 1765, 6, 7, 8, 70, 2, 3, 6, 9, 80.

The first license of Mr. Sargent is thus recorded May 1765, "Joseph Sargeant of Princetown is Licensed by this Court to keep a publick Tavern in the House Lately occupied by Capt. Abijah Moor as a Tavern he having purchased s^{d} Estate, & the s^{d} Joseph thereupon recognized in the sum of Fifty Pounds with Two Suretys namely William Richardson, Esq. & Eben^{r} Jones in the sum of Twenty five Pound Each Conditioned that he duely account with ye Collector & pay his Excise according to Law. Also in

the sum of £10 with s[d] Suretys in £5 each Conditioned that he keep good rule & order and duely observe ye Law relating to Innholders, at ye same Time took ye oath by (law required) Relating to Bills of Credit of ye neighbooring Governments". Vol. 336.

Joseph Gibbs	1769, 1770.
James Mirick	1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773.
Eph. Woolson	

Wm. Thomson & Boaz Moore may have been in 1766.

Joseph Phelps	1771, 1772, 1773, 1776.
Robert Cowdin	1771, 1772, 1773.
William Richardson	1773, 1776, 1779, 1787, 1788.
Caleb Mirick	1773, 1776, 1779. Mr. Mirick had a bill of £45 for entertainment furnished at the sale of Timothy Ruggles estate which was confiscated by the Government.
Josiah Davis	1779.
Abraham Gale	1780 & 1783.
Thomas Parker	1779.
William Dodd	1779.
Michael Gill	1784.
Eben[r] Parker	1788.
John Russell	1787, 1788, 1791, 1792.
Jonas Beaman	1785, 1787, 1788.
Amos Gale	1785.
David Rice	1795.
Caleb Mirick	1791, 1792.

Some of these were licensed as "Retailers".

The first public house for "entertainment of man & beast" was that of Joshua Wilder to whom a plot of land was granted by the Court in 1742 upon the condition of erection of such a house. This was on the road between Lancaster and Barre and the towns north and west, — the highway to Petersham the newly formed town.

Mr. Wilder kept the tavern here for several years perhaps until about 1762 when he disposed of the place to Benjamin Houghton and it has remained in the possession of his descendents until the present day. There is no evidence that Mr. Houghton kept a public house.

Abijah Moore purchased in (1748?) the estate on the Sterling road known as the Major J. A. Reed place near Russell's and before 1750 opened tavern.

In this house the first meeting of the district was held and the first public religious service. In 1765 Mr. Moore sold to Joseph Sargent, whose license is above recorded. He was licensed down to 1780 and perhaps later and died 1797.

Dr. Z. Harvey who seemed willing to take any office in the town was licensed in 1760 as an Innholder. He lived at that time on the Ebenezer Parker place, and Mr. Parker is recorded as entertaining the public in 1788.

Thomas Parker perhaps in 1779 took it of Dr. Harvey.

Wm. Thompson who lived in the west part near Hubbardston in 1766 (Lincoln place west of Warren Griffins) and

Boaz Moore in lot No. 32 in west part, both licensed

Joseph Gibbs the elder 1769 & 70 possibly in #30, and this is probably the same spot where Lieut. Abraham Gale of Shays Rebellion fame dispensed food and drink in 1785.

James Mirick lived in #4 of Rutland East Wing, perhaps where G. O. Skinner now lives, licensed 1769–73, perhaps taking part of the business formerly given Col. Sargent on that highway. (Capt. of a Company in Revolution and died in Boston 1775.)

Ephraim Woolson one of the early physicians and probably the only one at time was licensed 1770–71 (See deeds 41/56 and my plan) He lived between Gibbs and the place where line of "B" crosses the road back of Library. The lot extended to the Wachusett House (Gleason place). Dr. Woolson afterwards lived near G. O. Skinner's (the Boyle place).

Joseph Phelps whose whereabouts are not determined 1771–6.

Robert Cowdin in lot #27? 1771–73 (or lot south of #27).

William Richardson between D. H. Gregory's and Wilder's 1773–76–77 1787, 1788.

Caleb Mirick early kept tavern in his house. No license until 1773 but his place is referred to in town books earlier?

Son Caleb followed him and house discontinued about 1816.

Caleb Mirick said to have given up keeping tavern selling and drinking rum 1818 to 1821. Cut down his sign post.

Josiah Davis in 1779 he lived on the road to Rutland now owned by Goddard (near Capt. Davis').

Wm. Dodd on road to Westminster 1779 &c.

Michael Gill 1784 and later but no record of his abiding place. He moved from place to place in later years, once living where Silas Fay did (Kenney).

John Russell (and later son Charles) on N. E. corner Sterling road and lower Westminster road, house now standing. Charles took it 1824 (Albert C. Howe says the first traveling *Buffalo* was entertained here).

Cyrus Smith before 1824. Estabrook's place. Washington Estabrooks.

Jonas Beaman 1785–8 old Beaman place.

Amos Gale in #20 on Capt. John Jones' place.

David Rice near Hubbardston line.

Dr. Eph. Wilson-Grimes house. Dr. Bagg bought of Wilson but did not entertain.

Peter Richardson took it about 1825, then 1832 Col. Moses Gill, then Aaron Flowers in 1833.

Capt. Edw. Goodnow did not keep tavern until about 1824 in the old house.

Prospect House, —	I. F. Thompson 1861.
	Geo. L. Bliss 1874.
	W. C. Davis 1883–1901.
	Several parties 1901–1913
	H. C. Braman 1913 —
Summit House, —	
	Wm. G. Morse.
	Gilbert Derby (of Fitchburg).

Wachusett House,	
Page	1822.
Cyrus Smith	1824
Joseph Davis	1826
Major Lamb	1833 to 1835
Ivory Wilder	1835–38
Josiah D. Howe	1838.
Miranda Page	1841
William Clifford	1843
Samuel Carr	1845

Old house moved off and new one built by John Brooks opened in 1849 by M. Marsh

John Brooks, Jr.	till 1854
James Boyd	1854 to 1856
John Brooks, Jr	1856–57.
P. A. Beaman & I. F. Thompson	1857–59.
I. F. Thompson	1859–60.
P. A. Beaman bought in	1860

(Notes by late Albert C. Howe in 1906.)

Old Stores. The first store building in Princeton was built by Wm. Richardson, with a tenement in the rear for the family. It stood on the Common between the present D. H. Gregory store and Ivory Wilder's (now Daniel Davis') but nearer the Gregory's. Mr. Richardson died in 1814 and W. N. Boylston bought all the land on the Common to the top of Meetinghouse Hill. About 1826 the building was moved to the site now owned by Daniel Davis.

In 1839 or 1840 Mr. Ivory Wilder bought the store building with the land on which it stood, but later tore it down and built the present house which was originally twice as large as now; a double house, with one tenement for himself and one for the minister, Rev. Willard M. Harding. Rev. Alfred Goldsmith succeeded him. It was later let to others.

The old store was used as such till about 1830. William Richardson from Lancaster built and occupied it until he died in 1814. Then Reuben Brooks, Broker John Brooks and Pynson Blake successively hired it until the latter moved into the building now owned by D. H. Gregory Co. He then took as a partner Jonas B. Allen.

This first old store was occupied for two or three years as a shoe manufactory and then used as a wheelwright shop by a man by the name of Russell. The tenement part was occupied by Fortunatus Buss and family. He was a shoemaker and was the last occupant.

The Gregory store was probably built by Gov. Gill, whose executors sold it to Rev. Mr. Murdock (fourth minister) who in turn sold it to Col. Jacob W. Watson. Luther Nash lived there for a while and afterwards it was let as a tenement until Mr. Pynson Blake bought it about 1830, removing from the old store and taking Mr. Allen into partnership.

D. H. Gregory next bought out the store in 1840 which has continued since in the Gregory name. (Mr. Boylston had the old store moved to the site now occupied by Daniel Davis.) Calvin Bullock of Royalston built the store building in the west village. He died in 1819.

Town Hay Scales. The first weighing machine or hay scales was a tall narrow building with the weighing apparatus or scales in the top of the building. The team was driven under the building or scales and the load lifted or raised by chains attached to the wheels and raised by a windlass situated below to the beam of a large steelyard that weighed it by registering below near the windlass. The chains attached to the wheels after being lifted were attached or hung on to the steel yard (as we call it).

Market Wagons. Sometime in the early 20s Samuel Randall of this town began to run a market wagon to Boston. One horse and covered wagon. Later on he went with a two horse team. After a few years, he sold to Moses Copeland who sold to Willard Temple (all of Princeton). After running a short time he sold to Blake & Allen, who continued it until about 1840 when the line was discontinued. Blake and Allen put on a four horse team and carried great quantities of dressed veal, lamb, butter, and other farm produce, returning bringing goods for their store, etc.: Joel Hapgood drove a one horse market wagon to Boston in the 20s.

About the year 1830, Ezra B. Keyes of Princeton ran a one horse market wagon to Boston for about two years.

About 1835 or 1836, Erasmus D. Goodnow & Co. of Princeton began to run a four horse market wagon. They too carried large quantities of farm products and brought back goods for their store and also leather for their shoe manufactory. They also transported their shoes to Boston. This team was run by different owners until about 1850 when it was discontinued.

In 1851 John A. Rice ran a market wagon to Boston one year, then sold to Henry Fairbanks who continued the business until about 1863.

From 1865 to 1870 John Adams of Princeton ran a one horse wagon to Worcester. He was succeeded by Levi H. Howe who continued for several years in the business, since which time there has been no regular market wagon from Princeton.

Stage Lines Through Princeton. The first Stage route through Princeton must have been established a little time subsequent to 1820, by a man by the name of Bassett. It ran from Royalston, through the towns of Gardner, Westminster, Princeton and West Boylston, to Worcester. It made but one trip a week. I think it never carried the U. S. mail; only passengers; but during the early part of its runs, it supplied subscribers on its route with the Massachusetts Spy, throwing it out at each house as it passed along. After running thus a few years the route was shortened, running only from Gardner to Worcester; always a small coach with two horses.

It continued to run until the opening of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, through Gardner, the last proprietor and driver being John Edgell of Gardner. The second stage route through Princeton ran from Barre through the towns of Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, Bolton, Stowe, corner of Sudbury (near Maynard), corner of Lincoln, Weston, Waltham, Watertown, and Cambridgeport, to Boston.

The changes of horses were made at Princeton, Bolton

and Lincoln, and stages were run upon this route until the completion of the railroad from Boston to Fitchburg. The first driver through Princeton, was Abel Lakin, and the last, Joe Maynard; they stopped to change mail at each Post Office of each town. This route was established about 1823.

The third route was established in 1849, running from Princeton Center to Oakdale. Upon the opening of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, the Oakdale and Princeton Center coach and four horses and carrying the U. S. mail, continued to run until the opening of the Boston, Barre and Gardner Rail Road, in 1871. D. Frank Smith who had been driving to Oakdale commenced the new route between the Depot and Center. He was succeeded by P. C. Doolittle who purchased the line in 1883 and continued its manager 26 years, having had associated with him at different times Willis H. Clark and Herbert A. Jackson. In 1909 John Perkins, the present proprietor purchased the line. Now a stage is running from East Princeton to Oakdale and carrying the U. S. mail. This was established in 1849, the coach meeting the Princeton coach at the so-called Richardson Tavern, the latter taking the mail to Oakdale, until the discontinuance of the latter.

Postmasters and Post Offices. The first Post Office was in the store built about 1800 by John Trowbridge Dana. It stood near the house formerly owned by Thomas Kivlon, South of Mr. Frank Skinner's. The store is now gone. The Kivlon house and this old store building were owned and occupied by Mr. Dana three or four years until his death in October, 1802. Then Stephen P. Gardner kept the store three or four years, then Samuel Stevenson bought the store. He was the first appointed Post Master in town. Mrs. Stevenson was a sister of Charles Russell Esq. Mr. Russell about 1816 succeeded Col. Stephenson in the store and Post Office. The store building of Mirick & Russell now the Russell Mansion House was built in 1823. Mirick & Russell commenced as partners in this little old store for two or three years until the new store was built.

Before the establishment of the first post office in 1812 the inhabitants were dependent mostly on private individuals for their mail. Miss Elizabeth Fuller the minister's daughter, in her diary in 1791 reports, "Father's gone to Worcester, to get the papers." One can find by searching the columns of the *Worcester Spy*, advertisement of unclaimed letters for Princeton people. The earliest date at which a stage coach carried the mail has not been ascertained but there are evidences that some stage line ran through some part of the town, perhaps on the way to the Connecticut River. It is thought there must have been some line on the old North County road, coming down Justice Hill from Sterling, and on to Westminster, and perhaps farther north to Barre. It has always been a surprise to me that I have not been able to find a direct road from Lancaster to Rutland, through Princeton. Very few towns in this vicinity were accommodated with post office facilities previous to 1800, except Worcester, which office was opened in 1775, with Isaiah Thomas as postmaster.

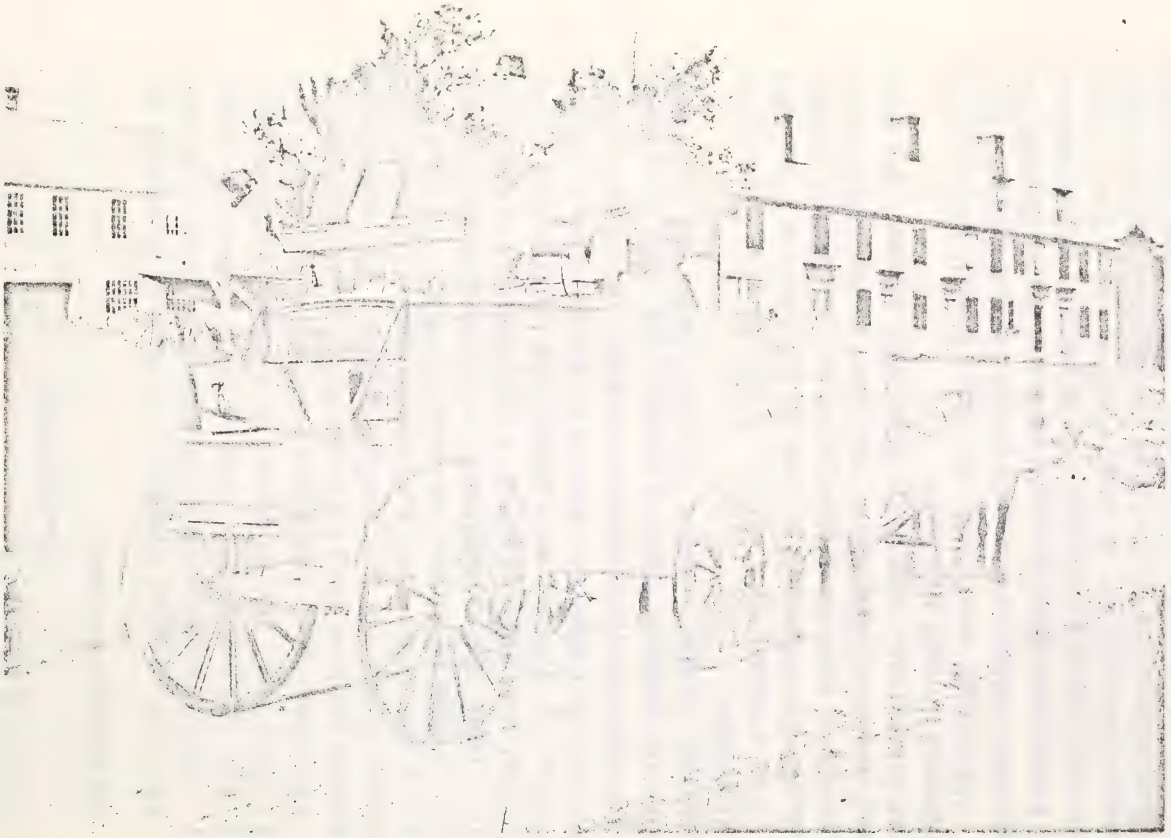
At first, the post office business in Princeton was run on a very limited scale, as is shown by one report of Postmaster Russell. At the end of March 1813, $2.65 was due the general post office. At the last quarter of March 1830, there was due $27.61.

RATES OF POSTAGE 1813.

For single letters, composed of one piece of paper.	*Miles.*	*Cents.*
Any distance not exceeding	40	8
Over 40 and not exceeding	90	10
Over 90 and not exceeding	150	12½
Over 150 and not exceeding	300	17
Over 300 and not exceeding	500	20
Over 500	—	25

Double Letters.

Or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.



THE NINE O'CLOCK MAIL

1887

From Grimes Corner

Triple Letters.

With triple those rates.

Quadruple Letters.

With quadruple those rates.

The first gummed envelope was made in Worcester by Dr. Russell Hawes in 1848; improved by James A. Arnold in 1859, and perfected in 1865 by H. D. and D. W. Swift, of Logan, Swift and Brigham (U. S. Envelope Company).

The Washington Post Office department has record of a contract made in 1815 for mail carried from Worcester to Keene, N. H., via intermediate offices. This appears to be the only route serving Princeton until 1825 when mail from Boston to Albany was received daily. In 1828 and later there was considerable correspondence with the General post office in regard to the removal of our postmaster, by someone who wished the appointment. The office at that time was located at the junction of all the main roads that pass through the town, probably identical with the present Russell's corner; and kept in a brick building, in which was a store and large hall for public gatherings.

The remonstrants spoke of the present postmaster Charles Russell who has been in the office as clerk, and postmaster since its establishment, as " an efficient, faithful and accommodating officer, who gives entire satisfaction to the inhabitants, especially those who transact the most business through this office."

No change was made, and Mr. Russell continued in service. Among his reports to the General Office we read "Two lists are made out each week and sent to the different meeting houses each Sunday, to be posted; and letters and papers delivered free to those who live within a mile of the office, who are in the habit of paying their postage, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. This seems to be first and only notice of Rural Free delivery in Princeton.

At the present time the work of the post office is largely increased, especially because twenty-nine post offices have

the name of Princeton; that in New Jersey is probably the oldest one. Confusion often arises from the delivery of Provincetown mail here. Mail of this description is often so large our postmaster feels obliged to keep a Provincetown directory.

PRINCETON POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED 20 NOV. 1812.

Postmaster.	*Date of Appointment.*	
Samuel Stephenson	20 Nov.	1812
Charles Russell	21 Nov.	1817
Moses G. Cheever	25 June	1846
George F. Folger	1 June	1849
Ivory Wilder	18 April	1854
Moses Gill	11 Dec.	1856
Alphonzo Brooks	15 Feb.	1859
Ivory Wilder	19 Dec.	1862
Alphonzo Brooks	7 Mar.	1865
David H. Gregory	27 Sept.	1866
Leonard Chandler	18 Sept.	1886
Josiah D. Gregory	14 May	1889
Raymond J. Gregory		1915

EAST PRINCETON POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED 29 MAY 1849.

Horace V. Pratt	29 May	1849
Joseph Whitcomb	13 Jan.	1855
John A. Mirick	19 April	1879
Warren H. Whitcomb	11 Mar.	1878
Samuel J. Jewett	18 Sept.	1886
Warren H. Whitcomb	25 May	1889

PRINCETON DEPOT POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED 29 Jan. 1877.

George F. Wetherbee	29 Jan.	1877
John K. Boyer	18 Sept.	1886
Gilbert A. Bigelow	28 May	1889

BROOKS STATION POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED 17 Jan. 1877.

Charles R. Bartlett	17 Jan.	1877
Charles Winship	22 Oct.	1877
W. K. Parker	12 Mar.	1888
Daniel Davis Jr.	13 Sept.	1888
George F. Pratt	16 Jan.	1893
Edward W. Sheldon	13 Jan.	1894
Alec St. George	3 July	1896
M. H. Warner	10 May	1910

MOUNT WACHUSETT POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED 28 JULY 1873

Darius A. Putnam	28	July	1873
Moses H. Bullard	25	May	1875
Walter S. Bigelow	26	June	1884
Moses H. Bullard	11	Mar.	1886
Gilbert H. Derby	29	Mar.	1895
Discontinued	14	Oct.	1903

LIST OF PRINCETON POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES

Princeton,	Jackson	Co., Alabama	Princeton,	Millelaes	Co., Minnesota
"	Dallas	" Arkansas	"	Mercer	" Missouri
"	Colusa	" California	"	Granite	" Montana
"	Dade	" Florida	"	Lancaster	" Nebraska
"	Latah	" Idaho	"	Mercer	" New Jersey
"	Bureau	" Illinois	"	Johnston	" N. Carolina
"	Gibson	" Indiana	"	Harney	" Oregon
"	Scott	" Iowa	"	Lawrence	" Penn.
"	Franklin	" Kansas	"	Laurens	" S. Carolina
"	Caldwell	" Kentucky	"	Collin	" Texas
"	Bossier	" Louisiana	"	Mercer	" W. Virginia
"	Wash'gton	" Maine	"	Green Lake	" Wisconsin
"	Marquette	" Michigan	"	Mercer	" New Jersey

Railroads. The population of the towns in the central and western parts of the State had rapidly increased. This, and the demands of trade, showed the necessity of better methods of travel and transportation and the matter had for several years attracted the attention of legislators and engineers. As early as 1825 a survey was made for a railroad from Boston to Worcester and on to the Hudson.

At first the project met with little favor with the people. The *Boston Courier*, indeed, under date of June 27, 1827, called it "a project which every one knows, who knows the simplest rule in arithmetic, to be impracticable, and at an expense little less than the market value of the whole territory of Massachusetts: and which, if practicable, every person of commonsense knows, would be as useless as a railroad from Boston to the moon."

The sentiment however gained strength and in 1828 the legislature of Massachusetts appointed a Board of Directors of Internal Improvements to report on the practicability and expediency of a RAILROAD from Boston to the Hudson River and from Boston to Providence.

The Board reported Jan. 1829, in print, with a plan prepared by *eminent engineers* for several routes but the only one we are interested in followed the line afterwards selected by the Massachusetts Central as far as Holden, through Cambridge and Sudbury, and then evidently adopted part of the line used subsequently by the Boston, Barre & Gardner railroad, now the Peterboro Division of the Boston and Maine. This road entered Princeton's southerly border, passing Mason's Mills and the Widow Woodward's place, which is noted on the plans as being the highest elevation of the survey. After passing the well-known Savage factory, the line ran on to Hubbardston and westward to where the present road runs. The report was voluminous and was accompanied with plans of the different routes surveyed and elaborate estimates of the cost of building and operating the road. Some particulars given in brief may be found of interest.

It will surprise the reader of to-day to learn that this railroad was to be a *horse railroad*, like railroads already established in England, and in some respects the construction was to follow the English model. It was proposed that a stone foundation be constructed on which should be laid rails of granite surmounted by a bar of iron. The motion on such a road, if level, would be easy and pleasant, and if the inclination did not exceed 26 feet per mile, there would be no serious obstacle from friction. *It was also suggested that at different grades a flat car might be provided on which the horses could stand and feed during the descent, and thus be rested and refreshed for further labor.*

It was further suggested that stationary power might be used at the most difficult grades, provided a fall of water could be obtained to operate a wheel and an endless chain to draw the cars up the ascent, and let them down on the other side.

The cost of transportation of merchandise, if the road be made with stationary powers is estimated at $25.50 for 16 tons, twenty horses being required, but without station-

ary powers twenty-eight horses would be required and the expense would be $31.50 per 16 tons.

The time in each case would be four days. If to these estimates be added a dollar a ton for tolls, it would give $2.59 and $2.97 per ton. A barrel of flour could be transported for 26 or 30 cents.

For the transportation of passengers by railroad greater speed is required than for merchandise and with stationary powers, 16 horses and one man would be required at a cost to the passenger of $2.82, or without stationary power, 22 horses and two men at a cost to the passenger of $3.05 for conveyance from Boston to Albany in 22 hours.

In regard to the use of steam which was having success in England, they report that the cost would be far greater in America than in England, coal for fuel, for instance, costing three times as much here as there.

The cost of building the road from Boston to Albany is estimated at $3,254,876.46. There is no record of any action taken in reference to the matter by the Legislature and ere long the attention of the people being turned to the subject of steam railroads, the whole matter was dropped.

There were at this time six lines of stage coaches, on all of which eighteen stages ran from Albany to Boston and returned weekly with passengers.

The Boston & Lowell road was the first railroad upon which work was begun, and it was followed soon by the Worcester and Providence.

The Boston & Worcester road was opened through to Worcester July 4, 1835, the others a few days earlier. The western railroad, a continuation of the Worcester road to Albany, was opened in Dec. 1861.

The Barre & Worcester Road was chartered April 26, 1847, an extension of time was granted and again in 1849, when the name was changed to Boston, Barre & Gardner.

In 1851 the time was again extended two years and the road released from its obligation to build the section leading to Barre. In 1853 and again in 1856, the time

was extended and liberty granted to build it in sections, the first section to extend from Worcester to Princeton, the second from Princeton to Gardner and the third from Princeton to Barre. The road was completed to Gardner in 1871, but the section from Princeton to Barre was not built.

Telephone Service. The first telephone service installed at Princeton was a private line owned by P. A. Beaman & Son and connecting the Wachusett House with Princeton Depot and the Wachusett Coach Line then owned by P. C. Doolittle.

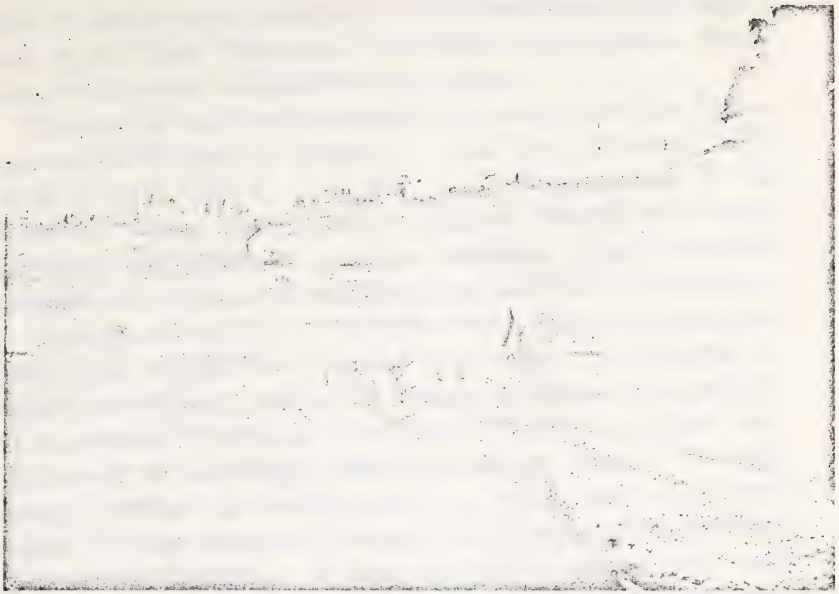
After two or three years 12 or 15 subscribers petitioned the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for telephone service. This was granted and a central office was established at D. H. Gregory's store where it remained several years.

It was finally removed to the Laundry Building at the Wachusett House, where it was irreparably damaged by fire and water, when the hotel was burned Nov. 28, 1910. The central office has since been located at the residence of Mrs. Daniel Davis where excellent service has been given the subscribers who now number 90.

Ice Business in Princeton. Previous to 1903 many of the residents in or near the Centre had stored their own supply of ice. In the summer of that year, Charles U. Hubbard began supplying 20 customers with ice from Echo Lake on the Mt. Wachusett State Reservation.

The following season Mason Bros. purchased the business and it has developed so that at present (1915) Harry A. Mason is supplying 90 customers at the Centre and East Princeton.

Street Lighting. The first action taken by the Town in the matter of street lighting was at a meeting held April 6, 1903, when the Town voted "that the sum of $300 be raised and appropriated for establishing and maintaining street lights in the residential districts of Princeton Centre and East Princeton." Arrangements were made with the Globe Gaslight Co. for a suitable outfit



PRINCETON VILLAGE FROM THE EAST

CEMETERY AND THE OLD POUND

and 70 lamps were provided for the streets near the Centre and 25 at East Princeton. Gasolene and kerosene were used with rather unsatisfactory results.

The cost of maintenance steadily increased and the lights operated only part of the year. At a Town Meeting held April 3, 1911, Dr. E. S. Lewis, J. D. Gregory and P. C. Doolittle were chosen to investigate Electrical Street Lighting and report at a future meeting. They reported unanimously in favor of such a system, and H. P. Houghton, J. B. Marcou and P. C. Doolittle were chosen a committee and given full power to make contracts. The matter of raising a sufficient amount of money to finance the project of municipal ownership of an electric lighting system was discussed at meetings held on various dates. It was finally decided favorably Sept. 14, 1912, and the Town voted to raise $15,000 to install this system of street and commercial lighting. It has proved a success and 130 street lights are maintained in different parts of the town. There are 56 customers for commercial current: the number is yearly increasing. The current is purchased from the Gardner Electric Light Co. and is generated by the Connecticut River Transmission Co. at Vernon, Vt.

CEMETERIES

First Burial Ground. For several years after the incorporation of the district, there was no public burying ground within its borders. A few of the earlier burials were made at Rutland, but probably most of the interments were made in some selected spot upon the farms, as was usually the custom in thinly settled communities. Even in later days, this plan was adopted by some families, to be followed by regrets in after years. The location of the meeting house upon the hill decided the location of the first burying ground, as the two were almost invariably side by side.

In 1765 Hon. Moses Gill made a gift to the town of 20 acres in the easterly third of lot Letter B for a burying ground and a common. This land was practically of little

value but for a common, and the larger part of the tract served for that purpose, and in the absence of a better spot, for a training field in connection with the Mirick lot previously given.

Of this lot of twenty acres, about two and a half acres were set apart for a burying ground, to which an addition of about as much more was made in 1773. It was a very unfortunate selection for the purpose, not only on account of the rocks, but also and especially on account of the springy nature of the soil. Yet, notwithstanding the serious objections and often, at burials, the repellant condition of the ground, it was for some years the only public place for burial in the town.

In some portions of this cemetery burials are still occasionally made, notwithstanding the establishment of other grounds; but a large number of removals have been made to the newer cemeteries named below. Here are some rude stones without inscription, but evidently placed to mark the graves of some of the first buried after the selection of the ground, and there are evidences of many graves over which no stones were ever placed.

The town exercised reasonable care of the ground and at the time of its enlargement in 1773 ordered a stone wall five feet high to be built about it. But the work appears to have been delayed until 1779 when the order was renewed with the specification that the wall was to be " faced upon the road " and two gates to be hung in the most convenient place.

In 1818 the widow of Capt. John Dana was authorized to build a tomb in the south-west part of the ground, and similar permits were given to other persons in 1823 and 1824, but the use of these tombs has long since been discontinued except perhaps for temporary purposes.

The West Ground. In 1794, a plot of about one half an acre of land in the west part of the town was given for a burying ground by Colonel John Jones, father of Captain John of Princeton. Although the gift was accepted, yet no use was apparently made of it then. In 1796 a committee

was appointed in town meeting to "consider about the plot given by Col. Jones." Mr. Richard Baxter, who lived near the spot opposite the present residence of Mr. Warren Bigelow, subsequently added about one half an acre, and a deed of the lot to the town in 1812 was given by Adam Jones of Templeton, Isaac Chenery and Lemuel Fisk of Holden and Richard Baxter. This ground is known as the *West ground*.

The North Burying Ground was the third established in the town. About one-third of an acre was purchased in 1826 of Stephen Mirick, to which was added a small lot secured from Phineas Gregory. This is on the lower Westminster road, near the corner of the Gregory road.

The East Burying Ground, containing one and a quarter acres, was the gift of Deacon Ebenezer Parker in 1831. It is located on the county road to Sterling, in the east part of the town, some distance north of the road; the town owning a right of way thereto of one rod in width from the county road. The burials here have been almost exclusively of families living in the easterly part of the town.

The South Burying Ground, located at the junction of the road to Rutland via Brooks Station and the road from Holden to Hubbardston, was purchased by the town of John H. Brooks in 1848 and contains one acre and forty rods.

The Parker Ground on the old East Princeton road was purchased by the town, of Ebenezer Parker in 1831. The burials here are mostly of those bearing the name of Parker.

Woodlawn Cemetery was established in 1852, the necessity of a cemetery near the centre, on account of the condition of the old one on the hill, being acknowledged. The lot covers three-fourths of an acre and is located on the road to Rutland, a few rods south of Boylston Avenue. John Brooks was one of the chief promotors of this.

Here are found the names of many of the prominent families of the town — Goodnow, Mirick, Dana, Brooks, Eveleth, Blake, Russell, etc.

A monument erected by Dr. Alphonso Brooks, in his family lot, is the most massive and expensive of any in the town.

The entrance to this cemetery has been greatly improved by the erection of an ornamental gateway by Mr. Thomas Allen who also purchased land entirely encircling the ground to prevent any encroachment upon it and to provide for its possible extension in the future.

DISTANCES FROM PRINCETON CENTRE

To Sunset Rock	½	mile
Mountain House Site	2¼	"
Summit of Mountain by carriage road	5	"
Summit of Wachusett by Mt. House trail	3	"
Russell's Corner	½	"
Princeton Depot	2¾	"
Brooks Station	3	"
East Princeton	3	"
West Sterling	4	"
Sterling Centre	7	"
Hubbardston	8	"
Rutland	7	"
Fitchburg	11	"
Westminster	7	"
Leominster	10	"
Lancaster	12	"
Harvard	17	"
Marlboro	25	"
Holden	7	"
Jefferson	6	"
Worcester	15	"
Barre	12	"
Petersham	16	"
Gardner	12	"
Boston	45	"

Chair Manufacturing in Princeton. The earliest dates obtainable show that Benjamin Stuart and son Joseph of Sterling commenced making chairs in East Princeton in 1841. They later took in partnership John H., doing business as B. Stuart & Sons. Some years later Joseph withdrew from the firm and removed to New York City, the firm at East Princeton changing to B. & J. H. Stuart. After the death of the father John H. continued the business until 1891 when his son, Arthur L. Stuart, succeeded him.

April 1, 1904, the business was incorporated under the name of "The Temple-Stuart Co." and continued to make chairs and settees, with a much enlarged plant. The company was burned out July 26, 1910, and the firm removed to Baldwinsville, Mass., in the autumn of that year. In 1846 James Brown began the manufacture of chairs in East Princeton.

In 1849 he took in partnership his brother William. The firm of J. & Wm. H. Brown continued in business until the shop was destroyed by fire in 1861. Wm. H. Brown rebuilt and carried on the business until his factory was burned in 1877.

On Nov. 7, 1881, Charles W. Reed and Foster E. Matthews bought the Mark Wilder mill at East Princeton and started making chairs. Shortly after John H. Temple bought Matthews' interest and the firm was known as Reed & Temple. In 1894 Mr. Temple bought Mr. Reed's interest and took in partnership Benjamin Stuart of New York City.

The factory was enlarged by the addition of a boiler house and paint-shop where chairs were finished by dipping in large tanks filled with varnish, thus inaugurating a new era in the finishing of chairs.

The firm now took the name of Temple & Stuart. After the death of Mr. Stuart in 1896 John H. Temple continued manufacturing until his factory was burned in 1899. He then erected a large paint-shop and warehouse where he continued to finish chairs to the date of his death Feb. 22,

1904. This plant was then occupied by the Temple-Stuart Co. until they removed to Baldwinsville.

In 1880 Thurston and Eugene R. Buck bought the old Ephraim Wilder mill on the Princeton-Sterling road near the Sterling line. Here they began the making of chairs and chair stock. Their mill was destroyed by fire in June 1883, but they soon rebuilt under the firm name of T. & E. R. Buck. This firm have made extensive additions at different periods; the last in 1914 when they doubled their power plant by the installation of two 65 H.P. boilers and are now turning out nearly a thousand chairs daily with a capacity for a much larger output.

Roper Lumber & Box Company. In 1751 Oliver Davis the fifth settler in Princeton located in the western part of the town, purchasing tracts of land in Princeton and Hubbardston. He soon erected a saw mill on West Wachusett brook near its intersection with the "Old Hubbardston Turnpike," one half mile above the present saw mill of the Roper's. Mr. Davis later in 1755 built the first grist mill in town. This was located on the site now occupied by the Roper Lumber & Box Co. In 1830 this property was known as Fays Mills. Mr. Samuel Roper purchased the mill of H. O. Clark, a real estate broker, in 1856. In 1869 the firm was S. Roper & Sons. Mr. Roper carried on the business from 1877–1892, up to this date, sawing lumber and turning chair stock was the principal industry, although threshing grain was carried on a few years, and a grist mill has been maintained from the beginning. From 1892 to 1895 Mr. Roper had associated with him Mr. Lyman Partridge and they first made boxes at this time. Mr. Roper now took in partnership his two sons William M. Jr. and Eugene D. under the present firm name of Roper Lumber & Box Co. Besides the manufacturing of boxes the firm does a general jobbing business.

They own eleven tenements, control 1600 acres of timber land in Princeton, Rutland and Hubbardston and use a million feet of lumber annually.

CHAPTER XV

GLEANINGS

Freemasonry reached its highest point in Princeton, early in the nineteenth century. Quite a number of Princeton men were associated with a lodge in Rutland.

The first meeting of the James Thompson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was held in Rutland, Mass., June 22, 1812. St. John's day was observed in Princeton in 1813, when lodges from neighboring towns were invited to attend.

April 27, 1820, a petition from masons of Princeton, to remove Thompson Lodge to Princeton, was lost by vote of eleven in favor, twenty-three against.

The last meeting of the Lodge was held in December, 1826. Rev. Samuel Clarke was High Priest of Thomas Royal Arch Chapter of Princeton, and there are several of his printed addresses in the Princeton library.

Hez'k F. Stone	Master	William H. Foster	Sr. Dea.
Thos. Read	Sr. W.	Calvin Stone	Jr. Dea.
Benj. Eustis	Jr. W.	Daniel Read	Sr. Steward
Benj. Putnam	Sec'y	Luke Robinson	Jr. Steward
Lockhart Smith	Treas.	Samuel Hooker	Tyler

Members

Moses White	Jonathan Flagg, Jr.
Jonas Horn	Oreb Brigham
Andrew Smith	Joseph Read
Jon. Howe	Dan'l Desmond, Jr.
Rufus Putnam	Thomas Gross
Daniel King	Martin Brooks
Samuel Wade	Asa Stone
Isaac Davis	John G. Davis
Jas. Smith, 2nd.	Garey Read
Jas. McFarland	Noah Wendell
Joseph King	Asa Desmond
Taylor Esterbrook	Eli Smith

Knight Whittemore
William Hubbard
John Whitney
Samuel H. Robinson
Reuben Brooks
Jason Mann
John P. Maynard
Adonijah Howe
Charles Thing
Roland Wheeler
Amos Rogers
Moses Gill
Seth Caldwell
Jacob W. Watson
Benjamin Davis
Samuel Randall
Reuben T. Robinson
John T. Smith
Amasa Boyden
Eben. Knight
William Mead
Moses G. Cheever
Calvin B. Davis
Elisha Cheney
Cyrus O. Dryden
John Stone, Jr.
Charles B. Haynes
Moses Hobbs
Lawrence Mirick
Charles Russell
Isaac Thompson
Harlow Skinner

Thomas Chapter of Royal Arch Masons (named in honor of Isaiah Thomas, the patriot printer) of Worcester, was instituted at Princeton, Dec. 11, 1821. The charter members were, —

Rev. Samuel Clarke.
Timothy Whitney
Moses Thomas.
Hezekiah F. Stone.
Johnathan Bailey
Nahum Rice.
Charles Russell.
Clark Mirick
William Howe
John G. Davis
Luke Eastman
John Whitney
Merrill Davis
Isaac Bassett, Jr.

The principal Officers at first were, —

Rev. Samuel Clarke	High Priest
Timothy Whitney	King
Moses Thomas	Scribe
Hezekiah Stone	Treasurer
Luke Eastman	Secretary

The first regular convocation of Thomas Royal Arch Chapter was held at the hall of Peter Richardson, Jr., in Princeton on January 2, A.D. 1822. The first three candidates exalted were Joel Pratt, Alexander Dustin, and John D. Pratt. Rev. Samuel Clarke the first High Priest held that office 1823–24, John G. Davis, 1825–27; Charles

Russell, 1828–30; Rev. Samuel Clark, 1831; D. Wilder, 1847; John D. Pratt, 1848.

The members resided in or *near* the town of Princeton. After twenty-five years in Princeton the Chapter was transferred to Fitchburg. The first meeting in Fitchburg was held at Freemason's Hall, Dec. 21, 1847.

While the Chapter was located at Princeton I do not think the number of members ever exceeded forty.

In the early days of the Lodge at Princeton meetings were held at private houses. It is authentically recorded that when meetings were held at the house later owned by Calvin Davis (which stood in front of the present blacksmith shop of Dr. Stimson) the wife of one of the members desired some light on the secret workings of the Order and so bored a small hole in the plastered ceiling of the chamber where meetings were held. The white mortar on the floor betrayed the fateful point of observation. It is also related that once when the Masons met at the tavern of Peter Richardson, now the Grimes house, Mrs. Richardson rapped at the door saying she had occasion for her grid-iron if the meeting was not using it. The later meetings of the Lodge were held in the hall above Folger's store, now the mansion of the late T. H. Russell.

The Good Templars organized a Lodge in 1866. This temperance movement was quite popular at this time and this Lodge had a membership of 40 or more. The meetings were held in Beaman's Hall and continued for some years. J. T. Everett was foremost in this work. Perhaps something was done in the Washingtonian movement in the early forties.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen. This is a fraternal beneficiary order granting financial protection at cost to the beneficiaries of its deceased members in various sums up to $2000.

It embraces the Lodge form of government: and a subordinate lodge was instituted June 12, 1890 with 19 Charter members.

Prentice C. Doolittle was the first Master Workman,

J. C. F. Mirick, Recording Secretary and William S. Brooks, Financial Secretary. During the quarter of a century this Lodge has been in existence 131 men have joined the Order here; $26,000 has been paid to the families of 13 deceased brothers. For 2½ years the meetings were held in Bagg Hall. Since that time meetings are held the 2d and 4th Monday evenings of each month in A.O.U.W. Hall owned by Prentice C. Doolittle.

The Washington Benevolent Society in 1813 of Princeton and Westminster was formed. The object being the study and cultivation of the virtues of George Washington. The duration of this organization is unknown.

The Princeton Dramatic Club flourished from 1876 to 1883. Several good amateur plays were produced and some stage property acquired which was destroyed at the burning of Boylston Hall.

A Lyceum was the outgrowth of a series of debates held in a modest way at the school house near Russell's Corner in the winter of 1873–74. Meetings were held during the winter months of the succeeding five years at Boylston Hall and much good was accomplished in giving the young people confidence in public speaking.

At a meeting of two factions of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association in January, 1887, the original club voted to disband, and to deposit the funds remaining in the hands of the newly formed association. *Worcester Spy.*

Princeton Club. This social organization was started Jan. 18, 1913. The early meetings were held in Bagg Hall. The Club was incorporated March 8, 1913. The question of more suitable quarters was discussed and the A. A. Pratt residence (formerly the Solon S. Hastings house) was leased of the Pratt family.

In many respects this proved an ideal home for the Club. There were 48 Charter members, many of whom belonged to the Summer Colony.

Many instructive lectures and informal talks have been given under the auspices of the Club. The present officers are Henry C. Delano, President, Harvey D. Crosby,

Sec., and John Perkins, Treas. The present membership is 64.

Princeton Farmer's Club. Probably no local organization in Princeton ever exerted a better or wider influence in social and agricultural interests than the "Princeton Farmer's Club" during the 46 years of its existence.

From its inception it had the support of all the progressive citizens of the town. Its annual suppers were looked upon as the social event of the year and its influence in promoting improved methods of farming and stock raising were most beneficial.

Lectures and agricultural talks were given and Cattle Shows held yearly under its auspices. The first meeting of this organization, when a constitution was adopted, was held Feb. 6, 1860.

Dea. Henry Boyles, President.
Albert C. Howe, Vice-President.
Edward E. Hartwell, Secretary.
George E. Pratt, Treasurer.

For the first few months meetings were held weekly and various topics of interest to farmers were discussed.

At the first annual meeting held Dec. 31, 1860, J. Edwin Merriam was chosen secretary and held this office 22 years during the existence of the Club. In 1882 the name of the Club was changed to The Princeton Farmer's and Mechanic's Association and a younger element came into control.

In 1883 the Association suffered a severe loss in the destruction of its cattle, sheep and hog pens in connection with the burning of Boylston Hall. In 1896 the Association voted to dissolve and turn over to the Town $200 of its funds in trust, the income to be paid to the Park Commissioners for the care of Goodnow Park.

This seemed a fitting act for an organization which had done much for the civic and agricultural welfare of the community.

Princeton Grange No. 74, Patrons of Husbandry was organized with 39 charter members on Feb. 6, 1875. Within a short period the Grange became dormant and so remained until April 28, 1909, when a reorganization took place with 31 charter members. Since then the membership has increased until on Jan. 1, 1915, it was 201.

The past masters are Isaac F. Thompson (deceased) Arthur E. Hutchinson, Fred P. Hall, Justin M. Clark, Raymond J. Gregory. The present master is Edward W. Brunsen.

Sanatorium. In the Spring of 1914 the idea was conceived of building a house, on the Brooks lot, just south of the Parsonage, to contain various appliances for Hydrotheropeutical and Electrical treatments. A year was consumed in the construction and special equipment of the structure, which now contains all the necessary arrangements to simulate the well known baths of Spa, Belgium, Wiesbaden, Baden Baden and Nauheim, Germany, as well as the Waffles high frequency violet ray electrical treatment.

FLORA OF PRINCETON

By Mary H. Gregory

April Flowers

Skunk Cabbage	*Symplocarpus fœtidus*
Beaked Hazel	*Corylus rostrata*
Common Hazel	*Corylus Americana*
Trailing Arbutus	*Epigæa repens*
American Elm	*Ulmus Americana*
American Poplar	*Populus tremuloides*
Speckled Alder	*Alnus incana*
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*
Innocence	*Houstonia cærulea*
Everlasting	*Antennaria plantaginifolia*
Bloodroot	*Sanguinaria Canadensis*
Hepatica	*Hepatica triloba*
Pussy Willow	*Salix discolor*
Sweet Gale	*Myrica Gale*
Saxifrage	*Saxifraga Virginiensis*
Anemone	*Anemone nemorosa*
Spice Bush	*Lindera Benzoin*

Round-leaved Violet.....*Viola-rotundifolia*
Leatherwood.....*Dirca palustris*
Chickweed.....*Stellaria media*
Dog's-tooth Violet.....*Erythronium Americanum*
Large-toothed Poplar.....*Populus grandidentata*
Arrow-leaved Violet.....*Viola sagittata*

May Flowers

Golden Saxifrage.....*Chrysosplenium Americanum*
Dandelion.....*Taxaxacum officinale*
Dog Violet.....*Viola canina*
Shepherd's Purse.....*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*
Strawberry.....*Fragaria Virginiana*
Mouse-ear Chickweed.....*Cerastium vulgatum*
Marsh Marigold.....*Caltha palustri*
Sweet Fern.....*Myrica asplenifolia*
Cinque-foil.....*Potentilla Canadensis*
Sweet White Violet.....*Viola blanda*
Ground-nut.....*Aralia trifolia*
Rue Anemone.....*Anemonella thalictroides*
Blue Violet.....*Viola palmata*
Purple Trillium.....*Trillium erectum*
Wild Oats.....*Oakesia sessilifolia*
Leather-leaf.....*Cassandra calyculata*
Bear-berry.....*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*
Pappoose-root.....*Caulophyllum thalictroides*
Wild Ginger.....*Asarum Canadense*
Small-flowered Buttercup.....*Ranunculum abortirus*
Sugar Maple.....*Acer saccharinum*
Low Blueberry.....*Vaccinium vacillans*
Wild Columbine.....*Aquilegia Canadensis*
Shad-bush.....*Amelanchier Canadensis*
Downy Yellow Violet.....*Viola pubescens*
Jack-in-the-pulpit.....*Arisæma triphyllum*
Swamp Blueberry.....*Vaccinium corymbosum*
Dwarf Blueberry.....*Vaccinium Pennslyvanicum*
Thyme-leaved Speedwell.....*Veronica serpyllifolia*
Red Baneberry.....*Actæa rubra*
Toothroot.....*Dentaria dephylla*
Tulip Tree.....*Liriodendron Tulipifera*
Cucumber Tree.....*Magnolia acuminata*
Rock Cress.....*Arabis lærigata*
Hawthorne.....*Cratægus coccinea*
Canada Mayflower.....*Mianthemum canadense*

Small Solomon Seal	*Polygonatum beblorum*
Great Solomon Seal	*Polygonatum cummutatum*
White Willow	*Salica Alba*
Balm of Gilead	*Populus candicans*
Black Walnut	*Carya nigra*
Coltsfoot	*Tussilago Farfara*
Wood Betony	*Pedecularis canadencis*
Black Walnut	*Carya nigra*
Sandwort	*Arenaria latuiflora*
Field Mouse-ear Chickweed	*Cerastuim arvense*
Velvet Leaf	*Abuteton Throphrasti*
Moss Pink	*Phlox subutata*
Painted Trillium	*Trillium erythrocarpum*
Three-leaved Goldthread	*Coptis trifolia*
Early Meadow Rue	*Thalictrum dioicum*
Common Buttercup	*Ranunculus bulbosus*
Field Sorrel	*Rumex Acetosella*
Meadow Parsnip	*Thaspium aureum*
Lance-leaved Violet	*Viola lanceolata*
Gooseberry	*Ribes oxyacanthoides*
Fringed Polygala	*Polygala pancifolia*
Wake Robin	*Trillium cernuum*
Twisted Stalk	*Streptopus roseus*
Hobblebush	*Viburnum lantanoides*
American Hornbeam	*Carpinus Caroliniana*
American Hop Hornbeam	*Ostrya Virginica*
Rhodora	*Rhododendron Rhodora*
Red-berried Elder	*Sambuscus racemosa*
Gray Birch	*Betuta populifolia*
Robin's Plantain	*Erigeron bellidifolius*
Bellwort	*Urularia perfoliata*
Wild Red Cherry	*Prunus Pennsylvanica*
Swamp Saxifrage	*Saxifraga Pennsylvanica*
Spurge	*Euphorbia Cyparissias*
Celandine	*Chelidonium majus*
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
White Ash	*Fraxinus Americana*
Wild Sarsaparilla	*Aralia medicaulis*
Wild Cranesbill	*Geranium maculatum*
White Baneberry	*Actæa alba*
False Spikenard	*Smilacina racemosa*
Striped Maple	*Acer Pennsylvanicum*
Sassafras	*Sassafras officinale*
Hooked Crowfoot	*Ranunculus recurvatus*
American Larch	*Larix Americana*

Star of Bethlehem.....*Ornithogalum umbellatum*
Horseradish.....*Nasturtium Armoracia*
Black Birch.....*Betula lenta*
Yellow Birch.....*Betula lutea*
Paper Birch.....*Betula papyrifera*
Coral-root.....*Corallorhiza innata*
Spring Beauty.....*Claytonia Caroliniana*
Black Ash.....*Fraxinus sambucifolia*
Fetid Currant.....*Ribes prostratum*
Mitrewort.....*Mitella diphylla*
False Mitrewort.....*Tiarella cordifolia*
Andromeda.....*Andromeda polifolia*
Pale Laurel.....*Kalmia glauca*
Buckbean.....*Menyanthes trifoliata*
Labrador Tea.....*Lidum latifolium*
Wild Black Currant.....*Ribes floridum*
American Birch.....*Fagus ferruginea*

June Flowers

Ground Ivy.....*Nepeta Glechoma*
Fly Honeysuckle.....*Lonicera ciliata*
Mountain Holly.....*Nemopanthes fascicularis*
Creeping Snowberry.....*Cheogenes serpyllifolia*
Dwarf Raspberry.....*Rubus triflorus*
Squaw-weed.....*Senecio aureus*
Blue-eyed Grass.....*Sisyrinchium anceps*
Star-flower.....*Trientalis Americana*
Clintonia.....*Clintonia borealis*
Bastard Toad-flax.....*Comandra umbellata*
Star Grass.....*Hypoxis erecta*
Choke-berry.....*Pyrus arbutifolia*
Choke-cherry.....*Prunus Virginiana*
Tall Buttercup.....*Ranunculus acris*
Caraway.....*Carum Carui*
Sand-Spurrey.....*Buda rubra*
Huckle-berry.....*Gaylussacia resinosa*
White Thorn.....*Cratægus coccinea*
Low Blackberry.....*Rubus Canadensis*
Red Raspberry.....*Rubus strigosus*
One-flowered Cancer-root.....*Aphyllon uniflorum*
Common Barberry.....*Berberis vulgaris*
Stemless Lady's Slipper.....*Cypripedium acaule*
Swamp Pink.....*Rhododendron nudiflorum*
Silvery Cinquefoil.....*Potentilla argentea*

White Oak.....*Quercus alba*
Black Mustard.....*Brassica nigra*
Butternut.....*Juglans cinerea*
White Clover.....*Trifolium repens*
Red Clover.....*Trifolium pratense*
Wild Lupine.....*Lupinus perennis*
Bunchberry.....*Cornus Canadensis*
Common Mallow.....*Malva rotundifolia*
Common Yarrow.....*Achillea Millefolium*
Shag-bark Hickory.....*Carya alba*
Water Cress.....*Nastutium officinale*
Wild black Cherry.....*Prunus serotina*
High Blackberry.....*Rubus villosûs*
Black Raspberry.....*Rubus occidentalis*
Blue Flag.....*Iris versicolor*
Scrub Oak.....*Quercus ilicifolia*
Purple Avens.....*Geum rivale*
Cornel.....*Cornus alternifolia*
Indian Poke.....*Veratrum viride*
Ox-eye Daisy.....*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*
Pogonia.....*Pogonia ophioglossus*
Arethusa.....*Arethusa bulbosa*
Carrion Flower.....*Smilax herbacea*
Poison Ivy.....*Rhus Toxicodendron*
Habenaria.....*Habenaria Hookeri*
Bittersweet.....*Solanum Dulcamara*
Bayberry.....*Myrica cerifera*
Pale Corydalis.....*Corydalis geniculatus*
Tupelo.....*Nyssa sylvatica*
Arrow-wood.....*Viburnum acerifoluim*
Indian Cucumber-root.....*Medeola Virginiana*
Water Starwort.....*Callitriche verna*
Mountain Laurel.....*Kalmia latifolia*
Cow-parsnip.....*Heracleum lanatum*
Sweet-scented Bedstraw.....*Galium triflorum*
Frost-weed.....*Helianthemum Canadense*
Withe-rod.....*Viburnum cassinoides*
Curled Dock.....*Rumex crispus*
Wild Peppergrass.....*Lepidium Virginicum*
Bladder Campion.....*Silene Cucubalus*
Yellow Clover.....*Trifolium agrarium*
Sheep Laurel.....*Kalmia augustifolia*
Avens.....*Geum Virginianum*
Rattlesnake-weed.....*Hieracium venocum*
Pitcher-plant.....*Sarracenia purpurea*

Cow-wheat	*Melampyrum Americanum*
Evening Primrose	*Ornothera pumila*
Self-heal	*Brunella vulgaris*
Small Bedstraw	*Galium trifidum*
Daisy Fleabane	*Erigeron annuus*
Lobelia	*Lobelia spicata*
Angelica	*Angelica atropurpurea*
Long-leaved Stitchwort	*Stellaria longifolia*
Loosestrife	*Lysimachia quadrifolia*
Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb	*Polygonum sagittatum*
Climbing Bittersweet	*Cetastrus scandans*
Bush Honeysuckle	*Diervilla trifida*
Mountain Maple	*Acer spicatum*
Pignut Hickory	*Carya porcina*
Dogbane	*Apocynum androsæmifolium*
Northern Fox Grape	*Vitis Labrusca*
Tall Meadow Rue	*Thalictrum polygamum*
White Pine	*Pinus Strobus*
Wild Radish	*Raphanus Raphanistrum*
Forget-me-not	*Myosotis laxa*
Arrow-wood	*Viburnum dentatum*
Fringed Orchis	*Habenaria fimbriata*
Wood-sorrel	*Oxalis corniculata*
St. John's-wort	*Hypericum ferforatum*
Hairy Hawkweed	*Hieracium Growosii*
Panicled Cornel	*Cornus paniculata*
Corn-flower	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Black Alder	*Ilex verticillata*
Common Greenbrier	*Smilax rotundefolia*
Round-leaved Cornel	*Cornus circinata*
Small Cranberry	*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*
Milkweed	*Ascelpias quadrifolia*
False Solomon's Seal	*Smilacina trifolia*
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
Beard-tongue	*Penstemon pubescens*
Three-toothed Cinquefoil	*Potentella trientata*
One-flowered Pyrola	*Moneses grandiflora*
Mountain Ash	*Pyrus Americana*
Swamp Dock	*Rumex verticillatus*
Chickweed	*Cerastium viscocum*
Nightshade	*Solanum nigrum*
Jamestown weed	*Datura Stramonium*
Water Arum	*Calla palustris*
Golden Club	*Crontium aquaticum*
Cinnamon Rose	*Rosa cinnamonea*

Swamp Rose.....*Rosa carolina*
Pasture Rose.....*Rosa humilis*
Dog Rose.....*Rosa canine*
Alsike Clover.....*Trifolium Hybridum*
Common Locust.....*Robinia Pseudoacasia*
Clammy Locust.....*Robinia viscosa*
Tree of Heaven.....*Ptelea ailanthus*
Sundrops.....*Œnothera pumila*
Sarsaparilla.....*Aralia hispida*
Sweet Cicely.....*Osmorhiza longistylis*
Sweetbrier Rose.....*Rosa rubiginosa*

July Flowers

Meadow Sweet.....*Spiraea salicifolia*
Poison Dogwood.....*Rhus venenata*
Swamp Blackberry.....*Rubus hispidus*
Common Elder.....*Sambucus Canadensis*
Silky Cornel.....*Cornus sericea*
Calopogon .....*Calopogon pulchellus*
Parsnip.....*Pastinaca satira*
Common Milkweed.....*Asclipias Cornuti*
Poke Milkweed.....*Asclepias phytolaccoides*
May-weed.....*Anthemis Cotula*
Motherwort.....*Leonurus Cardiaca*
Mullein.....*Verbascum Thapsus*
Evening Primrose.....*Œnothera biennis*
Fall Dandelion.....*Leontodon autumnalis*
Willowherb.....*Epilobium angustifolium*
Cat-tail.....*Typha latifolia*
Chicory.....*Cichorium Intybus*
Staghorn Sumach.....*Rhus typhina*
Cranberry.....*Vaccinium macrocarpon*
Shin-leaf.....*Pyrola elliptica*
Enchanter's Nightshade.....*Circaea alpina*
Night-flowering Campion.....*Silene noctiflora*
Dwarf Dandelion.....*Krigia Virginica*
Wild Liquorice.....*Galium circaezaus*
Wintergreen.....*Pyrola secunda*
Wintergreen.....*Pyrola rotundiflora*
Partridge-berry.....*Mitchella repeus*
Water Pennywort.....*Hydrocotyle Americana*
Rabbit-foot Clover.....*Trifolium arvense*
Butter and Eggs.....*Linaria vulgaris*
Purslane.....*Portulaca oleracea*

Common Plantain	*Plantago major*
White Azalea	*Rhododendron viscosum*
Orange-red Lily	*Lilium Philadelphicum*
Wild Carrot	*Daucus Carota*
Canada Thistle	*Cirsium arvensis*
New Jersey Tea	*Ceanothus Americanus*
Skullcap	*Scutillaria galericulata*
Anemone	*Anemone Virginiana*
White-topped Aster	*Sericocarpus conyzoides*
Wild Yellow Lily	*Lilium Canadense*
Smooth Sumach	*Rhus glabra*
Nettle	*Urtica gracilis*
Water Lily	*Nymphaea odorata*
Checkerberry	*Gaultheria procumbens*
Chestnut	*Castanea sativa*
Adder's Mouth	*Microstylis ophioglossoides*
Polygala	*Polygala polygama*
Polygala	*Polygala sanguinea*
Catnip	*Nepeta Cataria*
Pigweed	*Chenopodium album*
Wild Lettuce	*Lactuca Canadensis*
Pickerel-weed	*Pontederia cordata*
Sundew	*Drosera rotundifolia*
White Vervain	*Verbena urticaefolia*
Blue Vervain	*Verbena hastata*
Fringed Orchis	*Habenaria lacera*
Touch-me-not	*Impatiens fulva*
Virginia Creeper	*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*
Monkey-flower	*Mimulus ringens*
St. John's-wort	*Hypericum ellipticum*
Bladderwort	*Utricutaria vulgaris*
Agrimony	*Agrimonia Eupatoria*
Wild Indigo	*Baptisia tinctoria*
Soapwort	*Soponaria officinalis*
Hardhack	*Spiræa tomentosa*
Lopseed	*Phryma Leptostachya*
Elecampane	*Inula Helenium*
Thistle	*Cnicus lanceolatus*
Virgin's Bower	*Clematis Virginiana*
Pepsissewa	*Chimaphila umbellata*
Water Horehound	*Lycopus sessilifolius*
Ginseng	*Aralia quinquefolia*
Wood Nettle	*Laportia Canadensis*
St. John's-wort	*Hypericum mutilum*
Pipewort	*Eriocaulon articulatum*

Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Basswood	*Tilia Americana*
Knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*
Tick-trefoil	*Desmodium Canadense*
Indian Pipe	*Monotiopa uniflora*
Watershield	*Brasenia peltata*
Arrow Arum	*Peltandra undulata*
Common Hop	*Humulus Lupulus*
Rattlesnake Plantain	*Goodyera repens*
Sweet Flag	*Acorus Calamus*
Frost Grape	*Vitis cordifolia*
Common Speedwell	*Veronica officinalis*
Purple Flowering Raspberry	*Rubus odoratus*
Herb Robert	*Geranium Robertianum*
Burdock	*Actuim Lappa*
Ironweed	*Vernonia Noveboracensis*
Hedge Birdweed	*Convolvulus sepium*
Sunflower	*Helianthus strumosus*
Downy False Foxglove	*Gerardia flava*
Horseweed	*Erigeron Canadensis*
Water-plantain	*Alisma Plantago*
Orange-grass	*Hypericum nudicaule*
Joe Pye Weed	*Eupatoruim purpureum*
Thoroughwort	*Eupatoruim perfoliatum*
Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*
Dwarf Sumach	*Rhus copallina*
Smartweed	*Polygonum Hydropiper*
Dodder	*Cuscuta Gronovii*
Cardinal Flower	*Lobelia cardinalis*
Marsh St. John's-wort	*Elodes campanulata*
Everlasting	*Gnaphalium polycephalum*
Spearmint	*Mentha viridis*
Wild Bean	*Pheseolus polystachyus*
Mallow	*Malva sylvestris*
Sundrops	*Œnothera fruticosa*
Floating Heart	*Nymphoidis lacunosum*
Shrubby Cinquefoil	*Potentilla fruticosa*
Dyers' Greenweed	*Genista tinctoria*
Sweet Clover	*Melilotus Alba*
Vetch	*Vicia sativa*
Dalabarda repens	*Dalabarda repens*
Bur Marigold	*Bidens cernua*
Pasture Thistle	*Cirsium pumilum*
Bittersweet	*Solanum Dulsaneara*
Figwort	*Scrophularia marilaudica*

Pearlwort.....*Sagina procumbens*
White Campion.....*Lychnis alba*
Cow Lily.....*Nymphæa advena*
Creeping Buttercup.....*Ranunculus repens*
Water Plantain Spearmint.....*Ranunculus alismæfolium*
Buckwheat.....*Fagopyruma esculentum*
Forked Chickweed.....*Anychia Canadensis*
Bur-reed.....*Sparganium simplex*

August Flowers

Golden-rod.....*Solidago nemoralis*
St. John's-wort.....*Hypericum Canadense*
Indian Tobacco.....*Lobelia inflata*
Mad-dog Scullcap.....*Scutellaria lateriflora*
Pearly Everlasting.....*Anaphalis margaretacea*
Sweet Pepperbush.....*Clethra alnifolia*
Roman Wormwood.....*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*
Hedge Hyssop.....*Gratiola aurea*
Aster.....*Aster umbellatus*
Sunflower.....*Helianthus divaricatus*
Golden-rod.....*Solidago lanccolata*
Ladies Tresses.....*Spiranthes gracilis*
Bush Clover.....*Lespedeza capitata*
Pennyroyal.....*Hedeonea pelegioides*
Hawkweed.....*Hieracium scabrum*
Purple Gerardia.....*Gerardia purpurea*
Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb.....*Polygonum arifolium*
Blue Curls.....*Trichostema dichotomum*
Hog-Peanut.....*Amphicarpæa monoica*
Spikenard.....*Aralia racemosa*
Willow-herb.....*Epilobium coloratum*
Golden-rod.....*Solidago rugosa*
Snake-head.....*Chelone glabra*
Fringed Orchis.....*Habenaria psycodes*
Live-for-ever.....*Sedum Telephium*
Low Cudweed.....*Gnaphalium uliginosum*
Smooth False Foxglove.....*Gerardia quercifolia*
Swamp Loosestrife.....*Decodon verticillatus*
Aster.....*Aster Novi-Belgii*
White Snakeroot.....*Eupatorium ageratoides*
Tick-trefoil.....*Desmonium nudiflorum*
Ladies Tresses.....*Spiranthes præcox*
Low Hop Clover.....*Trifolium procumbens*
Water Parsnip.....*Sium Carsonii*

Bush Clover	*Sespedeza procumbens*
Rattlesnake Plantain	*Goodyera repens*
Coral Root	*Corallorhiza multiflora*
Arrow-head	*Sagettaria latifolia*
Day Flower	*Commelina communis*
Climbing False Buckwheat	*Polygonium scandeus*
Wild Water Pepper	*Polygonum Hydropeperoides*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigeon Berry	*Phytolacca decandra*
Corn Spurrey	*Spergula arvensis*
Fleabane	*Erigeron ramosus*
Water Marigold	*Connata Beckii*
Wormwood	*Artemesia absenthium*
Wild Bergamot	*Monarda fistulosa*
Corn Mint	*Mentha arvensis*
Slender Gerardia	*Gerardia tenuifolia*
Water Hemlock	*Cicuta maculata*
Swamp Milkweed	*Asclipias incarnata*
Bastard Pennyroyal	*Trichostema dichotomum*
Sundrop	*Œnothera biennis*

September Flowers

Common Beggar-ticks	*Biden frondosa*
Aster	*Aster linariifolius*
Pine Sap	*Monotropa Hypopitys*
Golden-rod	*Solidago Canadensis*
Ladies Tresses	*Spiranthes cernua*
Closed Gentian	*Gentiana Andrewsii*
Sweet Golden-rod	*Solidago odora*
Golden-rod	*Solidago caesia*
Aster	*Aster acuminatus*
Bugleweed	*Lycopus Virginicus*
Peppermint	*Mentha piperita*
Golden-rod	*Solidago latifolia*
Hawkweed	*Hieracium Canadense*
Ground Cherry	*Physalis Virginiana*
Sow Thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Polygala	*Polygala verticillata*
Fireweed	*Erechtites hieracifolia*
Ladies Tresses	*Spiranthes Romanzoffiana*
Ground nut	*Apios tuberosa*
Aster	*Aster paniculatus*
Aster	*Aster longifolius*
Lion's foot	*Prenanthes serpentaria*

October Flowers

Fringed Gentian.....*Gentiana crinita*
Witch Hazel.....*Hamamelis Virginiana*

Ferns

Polypody.....*Polypodium vulgare*
Beech fern.....*Phegopteris polypodiodes*
Maiden Hair.....*Adiantum pedatum*
Brake.....*Pteris aquilina*
(Spleenwort) Lady Fern.....*Asplenium Filix-femina*
Ebony Spleenwort.....*Asplenium platyneuron*
Silvery Spleenwort.....*Asplenium acrostichoides*
Marsh Fern.....*Aspidium Thelypteris*
Massachusetts Fern.....*Aspidium simulatum*
N. Y. Fern.....*Aspidium Noveboracense*
Marginal Fern.....*Aspidium Marginale*
Crested Shield Fern.....*Aspidium cristatum*
Clinton Wood Fern.....*Aspidium Clintoianum*
Spinulose Wood Fern.....*Aspidium spinulosum*
Bladder Fern.....*Cystopteris fragilis*
Rusty Woodsia.....*Woodsia ilvensis*
Hay-scented Fern.....*Dicksonia punctilobula*
Sensitive Fern.....*Onoclea sensibilis*
Ostrich Fern.....*Onoclea Struthiopteris*
Royal Fern.....*Osmunda regalis*
Interrupted Fern.....*Osmunda Claytoniana*
Cinnamon Fern.....*Osmunda cinnamona*
Adder's Tongue.....*Ophioglossum vulgatum*
Botrychium.....*Botrychium ramosum*
Rattlesnake Fern.....*Botrychium virginianum*
Botrychium.....*Botrychium obliquum*
Common Horse Tail Fern.....*Equisetum arvense*
Running Evergreen.....*Lycopodium Selago*
Evergreen.....*Lycopodium complanatum*
Evergreen.....*Lycopodium obscurum dendroideum*
Evergreen.....*Lycopodium clavatum*

BIRDS OF PRINCETON

A list of birds of the Town of Princeton seen by Raymond J. Gregory. For convenience these abbreviations are used: —

C, Common
P.R., Permanent Resident
W.V., Winter Visitor
U, Uncommon
T.V., Transient Visitor
A, Abundant
R, Rare
S.R., Summer Resident
I, Irregular
( ) = read "formerly"
A, Autumn
S, Spring
X, Casual or accidental occurrence

2. Holbœlls Grebe, X.U.T.V. ..... *Colymbus holbœllii*
7. Loon, S.R. ..... *Gavia immer*
51. Herring Gull, X. ..... *Larus argentatus*
129. American Merganser, S.T.V. ..... *Mergus americanus*
131. Hooded Merganser, S.T.V. ..... *Lophodytes cucullatus*
132. Mallard, S.T.V. ..... *Anas platyrhynchos*
133. Black Duck, C.S.T.V., possibly a R.S.R. *Anas rubripes*
144. Wood Duck, R.S.R. ..... *Aix sponsa*
172. Canada Goose, C.T.V. ..... *Branta canadensis canadensis*
190. American Bittern, C.S.R. ..... *Botaurus lentiginosus*
191. Least Bittern, R.S.R. ..... *Ixobrychus exilis*
194. Great Blue Heron, C.T.V., possibly S.R. *Ardea herodias herodias*
201. Little Green Heron, C.S.R. ..... *Butorides virescens virescens*
202. Black-crowned Night Heron, U.S.R. .. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*
228. Woodcock, U.T.V. ..... *Philohela minor*
230. Wilson's Snipe, U.T.V. ..... *Gallinago delicata*
240. White-rumped Sandpiper, U.T.V. ..... *Pisobia fuscicollis*
261. Upland Plover (C.T.V.) R.T.V. ..... *Bartramia longicauda*
263. Spotted Sandpiper, C.S.R. ..... *Actitis macularia*
273. Killdeer, T.V. ..... *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*
289. Bob White, U.P.R. ( ) common ..... *Colinus virginianus virginianus*
300. Ruffed Grouse, C.P.R. ..... *Bonasa umbellus umbellus*
Ring-necked Pheasant, C.P.R. ..... *Phasianus torquatus*
315. Passenger Pigeon, ( ) abundant, now extinct ..... *Ectopistes migratorius*
331. Marsh Hawk, C.S.R. ..... *Circus hudsonius*
332. Sharp-shinned Hawk, C.S.R. ..... *Accipiter velox*
333. Cooper's Hawk, C.S.R. ..... *Accipiter cooperi*
334. American Goshawk, C.W.V. ..... *Astur atricapillus atricapillus*
339. Red-shouldered Hawk, C.S.R. ..... *Buteo lineatus lineatus*
343. Broad-winged Hawk, U.T.V. ..... *Buteo platypterus platypterus*

352. Bald Eagle, X., one seen on Wachusett Mt., 1912 ..... *Haliaëtus leucocephalus leucocephalus*
357. Pigeon Hawk, C.S.R. ..... *Falco columbarius columbarius*
360. Sparrow-hawk, C.S.R. ..... *Falco sparverius sparverius*
364. Osprey, U.T.V. ..... *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*
366. Long-eared Owl, R.P.R. ..... *Asio wilsonianus*
367. Short-eared Owl, R.P.R. ..... *Asio flammeus*
368. Barred Owl, U.P.R. ..... *Strix varia varia*
371. Richardson's Owl, R.W.V. ..... *Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*
372. Saw-whet Owl, R.W.V. ..... *Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*
373. Screech Owl, C.P.R. ..... *Otus asio asio*
375. Great Horned Owl, U.P.R. ..... *Bubo virginianus virginianus*
376. Snowy Owl, X., one seen winter of 1913–14 ..... *Nyctea nyctea*
387. Yellow-billed Cuckoo, U.S.R. ..... *Coccyzus americanus americanus*
388. Black-billed Cuckoo, C.S.R. ..... *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*
390. Belted Kingfisher, C.S.R. ..... *Ceryle alcyon*
393. Hairy Woodpecker, C.P.R. ..... *Dryobates villosus villosus*
394. Downy Woodpecker, C.P.R. ..... *Dryobates pubescens medianus*
401. American three-toed Woodpecker, X. ..... *Picoides americanus americanus*
402. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, U.T.V. ..... *Sphyrapicus varius varius*
405. Pileated Woodpecker, R.T.V. ..... *Phlœotomus pileatus pileatus*
406. Red-headed Woodpecker, R.T.V. ..... *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*
412a. Northern Flicker, A.S.R. ..... *Colaptes auratus luteus*
417. Whip-poor-will, C.S.R. ..... *Antrostomus vociferus vociferous*
420. Night Hawk, C.T.V. ..... *Chordeiles virginianus*
423. Swift, C.S.R. ..... *Chætura pelagica*
428. Hummingbird, C.S.R. ..... *Archilochus colubris*
444. Kingbird, C.S.R. ..... *Tyrannus tyrannus*
452. Crested Flycatcher, U.S.R. ..... *Myiarchus crinitus*
456. Phœbe, C.S.R. ..... *Sayornis phœbe*
459. Olive-sided Flycatcher, U.S.R. ..... *Nuttallornis borealis*
461. Wood Pewee, C.S.R. ..... *Myiochanes virens*
463. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, U.S.R. ..... *Empidonax flaviventris*
465. Acadian Flycatcher, U.S.R. ..... *Empidonax virescens*
466. Alder Flycatcher, U.T.V. ..... *Empidonax trailli alnorum*
467. Least Flycatcher, C.S.R. ..... *Empidonax minimus*
474. Horned Lark, U.T.V. ..... *Otocoris alpestris alpestris*
477. Blue Jay, C.P.R. ..... *Cyanocitta cristata cristata*
488. Crow, C.P.R. ..... *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*
494. Bobolink, C.S.R. ..... *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*
495. Cowbird, U.S.R. ..... *Molothrus ater ater*
498. Red-winged Blackbird, C.S.R. ..... *Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus*

501. Meadowlark, C.S.R., more every year. *Sturnella magna magna*
506. Orchard Oriole, U.S.R. ..... *Icterus spurius*
507. Baltimore Oriole, C.S.R. ..... *Icterus galbula*
509. Rusty Blackbird, C.S.R. ..... *Euphagus carolinus*
511. Purple Grackle, R.S.R. ..... *Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*
511. Bronzed Grackle, U.S.R. ..... *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*
515. Pine Grosbeak, I.W.V. ..... *Pinicola enucleator leucura*
517. Purple Finch, C.S.R., few C.P.R. ..... *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*
English Sparrow, P.R., not very common ..... *Passer domesticus domesticus*
528. Redpoll, U.W.V. ..... *Acanthis linaria linaria*
529. Goldfinch, A.P.R. ..... *Astragalinus tristis tristis*
533. Pine Siskin, I.W.V. ..... *Spinus pinus pinus*
534. Snow Bunting, I.W.V. ..... *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*
540. Vesper Sparrow, C.S.R. ..... *Poœcetes gramineus gramineus*
542. Savannah Sparrow, U.T.V. ..... *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*
546. Grasshopper Sparrow, U.S.R. ..... *Ammodramus savannarum australis*
554. White-crowned Sparrow, R.T.V. ..... *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*
558. White-throated Sparrow, U.S.R., C.T.V. *Zonotrichia albicollis*
559. Tree Sparrow, C.W.V. ..... *Spizella monticola monticola*
560. Chipping Sparrow, A.S.R. ..... *Spizella passerina passerina*
563. Field Sparrow, A.S.R. ..... *Spizella pusilla pusilla*
567. Junco, A.T.V., a few S.R. on Wachusett Mt. ..... *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*
581. Song Sparrow, A.S.R. ..... *Melospiza melodia melodia*
584. Swamp Sparrow, C.S.R. ..... *Melospiza georgiana*
585. Fox Sparrow, C.T.V. ..... *Passerella iliaca iliaca*
587. Towhee, C.S.R. ..... *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*
595. Rose-breasted Grosbeak, U.S.R. ..... *Zamelodia ludoviciana*
598. Indigo, C.S.R. ..... *Passerina cyanea*
608. Scarlet Tanager, C.S.R. ..... *Piranga erythromelas*
611. Purple Martin, R.S.R. ..... *Progne subis subis*
612. Cliff Swallow, R.S.R. ..... *Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*
613. Barn Swallow, C.S.R. ..... *Hirundo erythrogaster*
614. Tree Swallow, C.S.R. ..... *Iridoprocne bicolor*
616. Bank Swallow, U.S.R. ..... *Riparia riparia*
619. Cedar Waxwing, C.S.R. ..... *Bombycilla cedrorum*
621. Northern Shrike, U.W.V. ..... *Lanius borealis*
624. Red-eyed Vireo, A.S.R. ..... *Vireosylva olivacea*
627. Warbling Vireo, U.S.R. ..... *Vireosylva gilva gilva*
628. Yellow-throated Vireo, U.S.R. ..... *Lanivireo flavifron*
629. Solitary Vireo, C.S.R. ..... *Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*
636. Black and White Warbler, C.S.R. ..... *Mniotilta varia*

645. Nashville Warbler, U.S.R. ..... *Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla*
648a. Northern Parula Warbler, C.T.V. .... *Compsothlypis americana usneæ*
650. Cape May Warbler, U.T.V. ..... *Dendroica tigrina*
652. Yellow Warbler, U.S.R. ..... *Dendroica æstiva æstiva*
654. Black-throated Blue Warbler, C.S.R. .. *Dendroica cærulescens cærulescens*
655. Myrtle Warbler, A.T.V., a few P.R. .... *Dendroica coronata*
657. Magnolia Warbler, C.T.V. ..... *Dendroica magnolia*
659. Chestnut-sided Warbler, C.S.R. ..... *Dendroica pensylvanica*
660. Bay-breasted Warbler, U.T.V. ..... *Dendroica castanea*
661. Black-poll Warbler, U.T.V. ..... *Dendroica striata*
662. Blackburnian Warbler, U.T.V., a few S.R. ..... *Dendroica fusca*
667. Black-throated Green Warbler, C.S.R. . *Dendroica virens*
671. Pine Warbler, C.T.V. ..... *Dendroica vigorsi vigorsi*
672a. Yellow Palm Warbler, C.T.V. ..... *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*
674. Oven Bird, C.S.R. ..... *Seiurus aurocapillus*
675. Water Thrush, R.S.R. ..... *Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*
681. Maryland Yellow Throat, A.S.R. ..... *Geothlypis trichas trichas*
685. Wilson's Warbler, U.T.V. ..... *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*
686. Canadian Warbler, C.T.V., also S.R. .. *Wilsonia canadensis*
687. American Redstart, C.S.R. ..... *Setophaga ruticilla*
704. Catbird, A.S.R. ..... *Dumetella carolinensis*
705. Brown Thrasher, C.S.R. ..... *Toxostoma rufum*
718. Carolina Wren, X. ..... *Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*
721. House Wren, R.S.R. ..... *Troglodytes ædon ædon*
722. Winter Wren, R.T.V. ..... *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*
726. Brown Creeper, C.W.V. ..... *Certhia familiaris americana*
727. White-breasted Nuthatch, C.P.R. ..... *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*
728. Red-breasted Nuthatch, U.W.V. ..... *Sitta canadensis*
735. Chickadee, C.P.R. ..... *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*
740a. Acadian Chickadee, U.T.V. ..... *Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*
748. Golden-crowned Kinglet, C.T.V. ..... *Regulus satrapa satrapa*
749. Ruby-crowned Kinglet, C.T.V. ..... *Regulus calendula calendula*
755. Wood Thrush, C.S.R. ..... *Hylocichla mustelina*
756. Veery, C.S.R. ..... *Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*
758a. Olive-backed Thrush, T.V. ..... *Hylocichla uslulata swainsoni*
759b. Hermit Thrush, C.S.R. ..... *Hylocichla guttata pallasi*
761. Robin, A.S.R. ..... *Planesticus migratorius migratorius*
766. Bluebird, C.S.R., more in 1914 than for years previous ..... *Sialia sialis sialis*

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HARRINGTON (Rev. Timothy, A.M.),* A Discourse delivered at Princeton, on December 23, 1759, by Timothy Harrington, A.M., pastor of the First Church of Lancaster. Printed at the request and expense of the inhabitants of Princeton. Printed and sold by Edes & Gill in Queen St., Boston. 1760. Original in Lancaster Public Library. Reprint in Princeton Public Library.

RUSSELL (Rev. Joseph, A.M.),* A Sermon preached at Princeton, Massachusetts April 8, 1798, and occasioned by the death of Madam Rebecca Gill, Consort of His Honor Moses Gill Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who died March 19, 1798 Aetat, 70, by Joseph Russell A.M., pastor of the church in Princeton. Boston, printed by Rhoades & Langhton, Court St., 1798.

BANCROFT (Rev. Aaron, D.D.), A sermon preached on the execution of Samuel Frost, Oct. 31, 1793, for the murder of Captain Elisha Allen, of Princeton. Printed by Isaiah Thomas, Worcester, 1793.

MOORE (Rev. Humphrey), A Sermon at the funeral of Rev. Timothy Fuller, of Merrimack, N. H., July 4, 1805. Amherst, N. H. Printed by Joseph Cushing, 1805.

CLARKE (Rev. Samuel),* The Character and Reward of the Righteous. A sermon, occasioned by the death of John Adams. Preached in Princeton, July 16, 1826, by Rev. Samuel Clarke. Worcester; William Manning, Printer.

LAWRENCE (Rev. Edward A.),* Discourse at the Funeral of Rev. Leonard Woods, Andover, Aug. 28, 1854. Steel Portrait.

GOFFE (Joseph),* The result of an Ecclesiastical Council, published at Princeton, March 7, 1817; and the Protest of the Minority; with Re-

marks, notes and observations, by a member of the Council. Published by the author, Worcester, April, 1817.

BANCROFT (Rev. Aaron, D.D.),* A Vindication of the Result of the Late Council, convened in Princeton. By Aaron Bancroft, D.D. Worcester, June, 1817.

GOFFE (Joseph),* The Result of Council at Princeton incapable of vindication; or a Review of Dr. Bancroft's vindication of the Result, &c., &c. By a member of the Council. Worcester, August, 1817.

CHURCH OF CHRIST* in Princeton. Articles of Faith and Covenant, adopted Nov., 1810. Revised and printed for the use of the members, March, 1834. Boston. Printed by Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington Street.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,* Princeton, Mass. History, Articles of Faith Covenant and Standing Rules, with a Catalogue of Officers and Members, January 1, 1859. Worcester, Henry J. Howland.

PAUL REVERE BELLS,* including that in the belfry of the Congregational Church in Princeton.

CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY,* Catalogue of books, Princeton, May, 1841.

BAPTIST CHURCH * in Princeton. Articles of Faith and Covenant. Worcester, Printed by William Manning, July, 1822.

GARFIELD (J. F. D.),* History of the First Baptist Church, Fitchburg, Mass., a branch of the Baptist Church in Leominster, which was a branch from the parent church in Princeton.

EMERSON (William A.), Sketch of the First Baptist Church, Fitchburg, Mass., in Fitchburg, Past and Present. 1887.

Sketch of the Central Baptist Church, Leominster, Mass.; a branch of the Baptist Church in Princeton. In Leominster, Historical and Picturesque, 1888.

GILL (Moses),* Thanksgiving Proclamation, November 28, 1799.

TAVERN-KEEPERS', STAGEMEN'S AND TEAMSTERS' UNION BALL * at the Lancaster House, Lancaster, Mass. Invitation Wednesday evening, February 13th, at three o'clock, with fifty names and addresses of Managers. Lancaster, Feb. 5, 1835.

FROST (Samuel), The confessions and dying words of Samuel Frost. Also a poem. Massachusetts Spy Broadside, 1793.

REID (J. A. & R. A.),* Memoirs of Samuel Woods, of Princeton, Mass., and relatives. Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid, Printers. 1886.

CHURCH REVIEW,* Biographical Sketch of Rev. James Murdock, Reprinted from Church Review, Jan., 1857.

HEYWOOD (Ezra H.),* Uncivil Liberty. An Essay to show the injustice and impolicy of ruling woman without her consent. Princeton, 1872.

FAY (Annah Charlotte),* A Message to Woman, from Paul's Epistle. Worcester, F. S. Blanchard & Co., Printers, 1898.

ALLEN (Nathan),* Address before the Agricultural Club of Princeton.

POMONA GRANGE,* Programme for Pomona Grange, No. 74, P. of H. List of Officers and Members, 1913.

HART (Charles Henry),* Pamphlet article on Edward Savage the portrait painter and engraver, with a chronological catalogue of his engraved work, from Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., Second Series, vol. 19, 1905, pp. 1–19.

BLAKE (Francis Everett),* Scrap Books containing many old original Town papers, deposited with other valuable papers in the vault of the Town Library.

HARRIS HAWTHORNE WILDER Professor of Zoology in Smith College "History of the Human Body" and several other publications.

PORTRAITS * in the Princeton Public Library: THOMAS PRINCE, reproduction from engraving — MOSES GILL, reproduction from painting — WARD-NICHOLAS BOYLSTON, reproduction from painting — GEORGE WASHINGTON and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, original engravings by Savage — JOHN ADAMS, reproduction of engraving by Savage — EDWARD SAVAGE, reproduction from the Saint Memin Engraving — REV. JAMES MURDOCK, steel engraving — EDWARD A. GOODNOW, steel engraving — FRANCIS E. BLAKE, reproduction from photograph.

PORTRAITS in the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, by Copley. GOV. MOSES GILL, his first wife SARAH (PRINCE) GILL and his second wife REBECCA (BOYLSTON) GILL.

PORTRAIT in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, of Ward N. Boylston.

GOODSPEED COLLECTION of engravings and miniature paintings, by Edward Savage at the Worcester Art Museum.

LETTERS RELATING TO EARLY RECORDS OF RUTLAND

Boston, Mass., May 19th., 1884.

To the Town of Princeton, Mass,

In behalf of Mrs. Edwin Woods of Barre, I desire to place in the custody of the town, one book of records of the Proprietors of Rutland, being their *second* volume, embracing records of meetings 1737 to 1770.

This volume, of whose possible existence I learned some months since, has been finally secured only by persistent search, and but for the interest evinced by Mrs. Woods might never have been found.

As Hon. Chas. T. Russell informs me of his intention of presenting to the town the *first* volume of these records, it is gratifying to know that the two volumes, forming an uninterrupted record of the proceedings of the Proprietors from 1714 to 1770, have, after many years of separation, been brought together, and can be deposited in so secure a place for preservation, as that which the town now enjoys.

Esteeming it a pleasure to be the medium of this communication, I am,

Very truly yours,
Francis E. Blake.

Recorded in Town Records
Nov. 4, 1884.

Cambridge May 17, 1884

To the Town of Princeton

Many years ago, in making some historical investigations, I found one volume of the Records of the Original Proprietors of Rutland, which was kindly placed in my hands, where it has since remained. It seems to me very desirable that measures should be taken to preserve this volume, and I now desire to place it in the custody of the town, which, under the munificent gift of our townsman, Mr. E. A. Goodnow, now has such ample means to secure it against all loss or damage, and to preserve it, where it may be accessible to any one who may desire to consult it.

I very gladly, therefore, transfer to the town any title I may have to it, and request that it may be taken by the town, and carefully preserved with its other records and documents. —

TOWN HALL AND GOODNOW MEMORIAL (LIBRARY) BUILDING

The volume, by lapse of time or want of care, before it came into my possession, had become somewhat worn or injured. It has been carefully repaired by my friend Mr. F. E. Blake, and is now in very good condition.—

I am very truly yours,
Chas. Theo. Russell.

Recorded in the Town Records
Nov. 4, 1884.

Voted, to accept the gifts of the "Records of the Proprietors of Rutland" this day received from Hon. Chas. T. Russell and Mrs. Edwin Woods, and that the two volumes be placed in the custody of the Clerk, to be held as the property of the town forever. — that the letters accompanying them be recorded in full upon the (our) records, and the Clerk be directed in behalf of the inhabitants (now assembled) to acknowledge in a suitable manner, to Mr. Russell and Mrs. Woods, their hearty appreciation of the valuable gift, which places in their possession these original records of the township of which this town, Princeton, originally formed a part.

Voted, that the Committee appointed by the town, on the preservation of the town records, be given full power to have these volumes repaired and appropriately bound or to have a suitable case made for them, — or both, as may be deemed best for their preservation.

Goodnow Memorial Building. In 1882 Mr. E. A. Goodnow, a former citizen of Princeton, desiring to perpetuate the memory of his wives and family, bought a tract of land north of the Congregational church of Mr. John Brooks. Here he erected a beautiful and substantial edifice of Milford pink granite and brown stone trimming with a tower and clock.

The building was designed to be used both for library and school purposes. Mr. Goodnow stipulated that whenever the library outgrew its quarters the adjacent school rooms should be taken for library purposes. One of these rooms is already utilized. He also gave a substantial sum of money, the income to go towards the purchase of books and equipment for the library. A large fireproof vault for the preservation of town records was also provided. The building was completed in 1883.

Bagg Hall. After the burning of Boylston Hall, Sept. 9, 1883, Town Meetings were held in Beaman's Hall.

The question of a new hall was agitated and Mr. E. A. Goodnow the donor of "Goodnow Memorial Building"

offered $3000 if the citizens would subscribe an equal sum and the Town raise $9000 by taxation. He also stipulated that the building should be named Bagg Hall in memory of his wives who were daughters of Dr. Bagg of Princeton.

Plans were prepared for a brick building with brown stone trimmings by Stephen C. Earle, the architect of the Memorial Building, and the Town chose Isaac F. Thompson, Rufus Davis and Henry F. Sanborn a building committee. This committee had the plans revised, making a smaller building than first planned. The present building costing $12,000 — and $907 — for furnishings. The Hall was completed in 1885 and the first town meeting held in the new building was the annual meeting of March, 1886.

HISTORICAL DATA

"Lest we forget"

1632 — March. First mention of Mt. Wachusett. as seen by Gov. Winthrop and his party, from "Boston Rock" in Waltham.

1714 — April 14. First meeting of proprietors to consider establishing township of what is now Rutland.

1715 — Dec 24. Next meeting of proprietors voted, "that the contents of six miles square be surveyed and set off for the settlement of sixty two families", details of settlements, distribution of lots, etc. left to a committee to decide.

1722 — May 30. The town of Rutland was incorporated. Thereafter the proprietors had no control over the six miles square or "settlers part" the remaining land of the township was divided into sections, known as Northwest Quarter now Barre, The Northeast Quarter now Hubbardston, the east wing now Princeton, and the west wing now Oakham. The remainder with a portion of Leicester is now Paxton.

1742 — First settler in Princeton, Joshua Wilder came from Lancaster, locating in the east part of the town.

1750 — First public house in town was opened by Abijah Moore.

1751 — May. Robert Keyes removed with his family from Shrewsbury to Princeton.

1753 — Oliver Davis, early settler in Princeton built the first saw mill in the west part of the town, one half mile above the present site of Roper's mill.

1754 — First saw and grist mill built on or near the spot occupied by Osgood's mill, by Benj Wilson and Moses Garfield.

1755 — Oliver Davis built a grist mill on the site now occupied by the Roper Lumber and Box Company.

1755 — April 14. Lucy Keyes daughter of Robert Keyes disappeared, supposed to have been carried off by the Indians.
1757 — French and Indian War. Company under Capt. Peter Davis of Rutland, Marched to relief of Fort William Henry.
1758 — Dr Zachariah Harvey the first practicing physician came to Princeton from Shrewsbury.
1759 — First meeting of PrinceTown District held Dec. 24th at Tavern of Abijah Moore.
1759 — First preaching; Sermon by Rev Mr Harrington of Lancaster, at Abijah Moore's Tavern, Dec. 23.
1759 — First public school in town kept by Samuel Woods, in the house now occupied by Mr A. B. Wetherbee.
1761 — June 29, "Voted that Mr. Caleb Mirick's barn yard be a pound for the present year and that said Mirick be pound Keeper."
1761 — Robert Keyes chosen "Clerk of the Market" and Abijah Moore in 1765 — to same office. *Town records.*
1761 — Nov. 26. Edward Savage the distinguished portrait Painter born Nov. 26 in the western part of the town
1762 — June 3. Wachusett Hill sold for £65. The purchaser having one year in which to pay the purchase money.
1762 — June 30. Frame of meeting house raised.
1763 — May 30. The meeting house first used for town meeting. Previous to this date the meetings had been held at Capt. Abijah Moore's Tavern. *Town records.*
1764 — Aug. 12. First church organized in Princeton.
1765 — First Tythingmen 1765 and later.
1767 — March 2. Voted "to build a pound."
1767 — Sept. 9. Rev. Timothy Fuller ordained first minister in Princeton.
1768 — May 12. Voted "that ye pound be built with stone and that it shall be built thirty feet square within ye walls, also be six feet high from ye ground with a stick of Timber round ye whole upon ye Top. Each stick to be ten Inches thick." *Town records.*
1768 — The treasurer paid one shilling "for putting Irons on to the stocks." *Town records.*
1770 — David Everett the noted journalist and author born.
1771 — Town of Princeton Incorporated.
1772 — Aug. 10. Charles Dwiman of Princeton advertises in Boston Evening Post. to carry news papers weekly for six months as far as the Connecticut River. Terms; One Dollar for the six months: one half at delivery of the second paper and the remainder on delivery of the last.
1773 — Oct. 4. "Voted to request of Mr. Fuller ye Tax due upon the Great Hill." *Town Records.*
1773 — Oct. 11. "Voted to purchase weights and measures for ye Towns use." The cost of these was 11-8-10-2. *Town records.*

1774 — Treasurer paid "Wm. Thompson for Going to Northbury To Gitt a Plan of the Land Latly annext To this Town. 4s" *Town Records.* This probably refers to the unincorporated land annexed in 1771.

1775 — Jan. 12. Voted to appoint a "Committee to Receive Contributions for Boston & Charlestown and also to sell the grain and other provisions for the money & Return the money to Boston & Charlestown."

1775 — May 24. Voted "to receive 24 of the poor of Boston." *Town Records.* (Princeton's first city boarders.)

1775 — March. A Company of Minute-Men formed, Ebenezer Jones Captain.

1775 — Vote about use of Spirits at funerals. *Town records.*

1775 — April 19. Princeton Minute Men Marched to Lexington and Concord.

1776 — June 14. The town voted to "support independence if it should be declared."

1776 — July 14. News of Declaration of Independence reached Princeton.

1778 — Two Princeton citizens required as guards to captured troops of Gen. Burgoyne.

1778 — Oct. 19. Voted "to Robert Cowden for Serving as Town Treasurer four years (the first person ever paid for that service in this Town) £10." *Town Records.*

1779 — Sept. 1. Boaz Moore advertises for his servent Frederick Gibbs who has run away. 16 years old. $10. reward.

1779 — March. Lease of farm of Capt. John Bowen absentee. Sold at auction to James Bowers of Westminster who resold to Joshua Everett May 30. 1781.

1779 — July. Furniture, leather bottom chairs, books &c. at house of John Bowen Gentleman. (Probate Court records.)

1780 — Seven of Burgoyne's men take Oath of Allegiance and are naturalized.

1781 — Jan. 9. Town meeting — Chose moderator and then adjourned "for one Quarter of an hour to the house of Lt. Caleb Mirich." As Mr. Mirick "kept tavern" not far from the town (meeting) house the reason for this adjournment and many others may be readily surmised.

1781 — "The Company in England for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England" held lands in Hubbardston and Princeton, and was relieved by the General Court from paying taxes.

1782 — Land on meeting house hill reserved for a road ten rods in width.

1783 — — On Saturday the 23rd of September 1783 Samuel Frost killed his father, and was acquitted by jury, on the supposition of insanity.

1783 — Governor Hancock visited Princeton during the summer for his health.

1785 — Feb. 2. Paid Silas Fay for Jury box, 1 shilling. Now on exhibition at the Library.

1786 — Homestead of Edwin Goodnow built, afterwards "Goodnow Inn."

1786 — Ebenezer Parker was paid for "making the stocks."

1786 — Stove put up in the first Meeting house.

1787 — First church choir in First Meeting house.

1787 — Silent Wilde of Shutesbury, a news carrier, settled in town.

1787 — Wed. Feb. 1. Capt Henry Gale arrested while attending town meeting and imprisoned for participation in the Shays Rebellion.

1787 — May 11. Capt Henry Gale convicted of high treason and sentenced to death, later reprieved and finally pardoned.

1788 — Thomas Gleason advertises for his servant boy who has run away, in the 17th year of his age, one shilling reward.

1790 — Abel Willard was paid a bounty for "a full grown wolf and wolf's whelp."

1792 — Sept. 18. The town refused "to give Liberty to Doctor Wilson to Inoculate such persons as are disposed to take the small Pox in this town." Sept. 29, also refused Dr. W. liberty to "erect a Hospital in any part of the Town, and to Innoculate such persons as shall be disposed to take the small pox." *Town records.*

1793 — March 4. "Voted Six pounds to be assessed and expended in a Singing School." *Town records.*

1793 — July 18. Notice in Spy of murder of Capt. Elisha Allen by Samuel Frost Frost described as "5 ft 4 in high, rather slenderly built and very strong. He had a peculiar way of tossing or twitching his head and his countinance was very unpleasant."

1793 — Aug. 18. Robbery of silver plate at the Moses Gill Mansion.

1793 — Oct. 31. Samuel Frost was executed in Worcester for murder of Elisha Allen. — just ten years since he Killed his father — then acquitted on ground of insanity — A sermon preached and he was present. He was ready to go "as he was to go it had better be soon over." 2000 spectators. A Sermon preached on Saml. Frost *1792* by A. Bancroft and poem with dying words and confession. (*Spy Broadside Am Ant Soc.*)

1795 — Second Meeting-house built.

1795 — Survey of Town. Paid John Watson £1.10 David Rice carrying chain 3½ days 0–14–0 John Dana 4 days measuring and surveying 0–16–0.

1796 — A plan of town made by John Roper.

1796 — Charges for cartage from Boston to Princeton were 2^s 6^d per cwt.

1797 — May 15. The town directed the Treasurer "to pay to such Inhabitants as shall kill and bring in the whole bodys of Crows & Hen Hawks within one year from this day one shilling each, provided they are killed within the town." *Town records.*

The Treasurers books show many payments under this order.

1798 — First stove for heating schools placed in North District schoolhouse.

1799 — Dog tax was in force.

1799 — Joshua Everett and others petitioned the General Court to be sat off to Westminster, and were unsuccessful.

1800 — Jan. 21. "Voted that the Desk and such parts of the meeting house as shall be thought proper be put into mourning" and Authorized the purchase of black velvet for that purpose. Rev. Mr. Russell to be requested "to deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion" on the 22nd February next. In honor of Pres. Washington who died Dec. 14, 1799.

1800 — April 7. It was voted that the "Velvet purchased by the Committee to dress the Pulpit on the 22nd of February last" — "be made into a Burying Cloth."

1800 — May 20. Lieut. Gov. Moses Gill, native of Charlestown, and long time resident in Princeton, died in Boston, aged 67.

1801 — March 2. Annual town meeting "the town made choice of Deacon Hobbs to wait upon the reverend Mr. Russell requesting him to give his Attendance and open the meeting with prayer, which he did accordingly, after prayers the Clerk read the Laws against Profane Swearing for the due observance of the Sabbath, and sundry other Laws, the town then proceeded to the choice of town officers."

1801 — Trustees of Grafton Indians gave to Hannah Brown wife of Thomas Brown, daughter of Mary Thomas from Aaron Ball 9 acres in Princeton N.E. side Quinnepoxit. (trails there now and a cellar hole.)

1802 — $30. for Singing School.

1805 — Painted meeting house and provided curtains and trimming for pulpit.

1805 — Wood bought for ministerial purposes $8. per cord.

1805 — Rev. Timothy Fuller First Minister in Princeton died at Merrimac, N. H. aged 67.

1808 — Nov. 8. Samuel Woods First Schoolmaster in Princeton Native of Chelmsford, Mass. died aged 86.

1808 — Allowed Nath. Reed $100. for failure of Crops.

1812 — Thompson Lodge F. & A. M. named in honor of Rev. James Thompson of Barre, at that time D. D. Grand Master, located in Rutland. Jurisdiction over Princeton, Sterling,

Holden, and Hubbardston, constituted in 1812 and closed labor 1826.

1812 — West Burying Ground established.

1812 — First Post Office established, Samuel Stevenson first appointed Postmaster.

1813 — Dec. 21. David Everett Native of Princeton, Teacher and Journalist, died at Marietta Ohio, aged 43.

1813 — The "Washington Benevolent Society of Westminster and Princeton" was formed. The object appears to have been to encourage benevolence and to stimulate its members to a study and cultivation of the virtues of George Washington.

Along the provisions of its by-laws was the following, "Any member of the Society essentially departing from the moral or political character of Washington, shall be reprimanded, suspended or expelled." *Town files.*

1817 — July 6. Edward Savage, native of Princeton, celebrated Painter and Engraver died aged 56.

1818 — Clark Mirick contributed $30. for singing school.

1819 — Stove first placed in the 2^{d} Congregational Church, the gift of Ward N. Boylston, Esq.

1820 — Presbyterian church formed and small house of Worship built. The approximate size was 40 × 50 feet, it had no steeple and no galleries.

1820 — First stage Route established.

1822 — Joseph Mason gave $35. for singing and town allowed $25. more.

1822 — July 31. Baptist church organized.

1823. — Residence of Edward Goodnow opened as an Inn.

1823 — A petition to General Court December 1823 about a toll gate near John Davis's (just beyond Slab City mill, on the turnpike).

1825 — Mrs. John P. Rice the first person to reach the top of Mt. Wachusett on horseback. Previous to that time Phineas Gregory had been to the summit with an ox team.

1825 — Voted that a Singing School be set up to keep afternoon and evening for the space of one fortnight and at expiration of that time an evening school Kept till the money is expended" $25. appropriated.

1825 — March 4, Mt. Adams celebration. Attempt to change Name of Wachusetts Mountain to Mount Adams.

1826 — North burying ground established.

1827 — Voted "as the sense of this meeting that the town Resolve as *individuals* that they will use all reasonable and prudent means to suppress the evil of Intemperance and other injurious practices."

1828 — English and classical school (The Academy) established.

1828 — The First Baptist Church built of brick.

1829 — Mrs. Alicia Boylston gave the town a fire engine. (Kept between Blake's store and Thomas Gill's.) It was sold in 1839.

1829 — Could not get interest & harmony in Singing School. Voted to indefinitely postpone subject & distribute money appropriated among the three religious societies for singing purposes.

1829 — "We will use all proper means to suppress the immorderate use of ardent spirits." *Town vote.*

1830 — Princeton Declaiming Society, and The Wachusett Moral Society for Mutual Improvement formed, both organizations connected with the English and Classical School.

1830 — Amos Merriam, Surveyor, made a map of Princeton for the State.

1831 — Town appropriated $30. for singing school.

1831 — Dr. Brooks and Dr. Smith allowed $36. for vaccinating inhabitants of Princeton.

1831 — East Burying ground established.

1833 — Jan. 20. Store and tenement building owned by Capt. Edward Goodnow, burned. The store was occupied by his son, Erasmus D. Goodnow whose stock of goods was consumed. The tenements were occupied by E. D. Goodnow and family, Mr. C. Meriam and Mr. Bigelow mechanics, with their families and several boarders. The thermometer was 9 degrees below zero, and many were frost bitten. Capt. Goodnow's loss on building, was $1531, E. D. Goodnow's stock and furniture $1025.61, Asa K. Meriam, tools, furniture etc. $416.86. Gilbert Bigelow tools, furniture, etc. $101.91, Miss. Hunt, clothing $20, Rufus Fessenden $10, Edward A. Goodnow $40. J. W. Watson $30, Eunice Bagg $50, Moses Bullard and one of his daughters living with Mr. E. D. Goodnow's family $50

1833 — Universalist Society formed.

1835 — 36 — County road from A. B. Wetherbee's to Roper's mill, built.

1835 — Muster in field "opposite Boylston's."

1836 — Voted to oppose annexation of No town.

1836 — The second Baptist church building built.

1837 — Committee appointed to buy poor farm & bought in 1838 & "work house" established.

1838 — Ebenezer Parker, Jr. sold To inhabitants of the Town of Princeton farm of 138 acres, with buildings thereon for a poor farm. Consideration, $3,350.00 Reg. Deeds. Vol. 331,– p. 418.

1838 — Annexation of a portion of Notown.

1838 — Union Congregational Church built at the head of the Common.

1840 — Methodist Church was formed. Church edifice dedicated Feb. 13, 1840.

1841 — Feb. 18. The anti slavery society of Worcester county, north division held its annual meeting at Princeton at ten o'clock A. M. Mr. W. L. Garrison was present and delivered an Anti-slavery lecture.

1841 — First chair shop in Princeton operated by Benjamin & Joseph Stuart.

1842 — Boylston Hall built. The Town House on the hill was used until the new Hall was completed.

1842 — Sept. 28th. Quarterly Meeting Worcester County South Division, Anti-Slavery Society held in Worcester. Joshua T. Everett of Princeton and William B. Earle of Lancaster committee to request of Gov. Davis permission to publish a letter to him from Hon. W. C. Preston, dated Dec. 1839, respecting alleged threat to hang any abolitionist found in the state of South Carolina.

1843 — Not much excitement in Princeton in times of Millerism.

1846 — "Joseph Ballister, Charles Russell, Newton Carpenter, Charles, T. Russell and their successors" incorporated as Wachusett House Co. for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a Hotel and the buildings and improvements connected therewith on some convenient site in the town of Princeton provided that said Co. should not carry on the business of Hotel keeping and that they "shall not permit the sale of intoxicating drinks in their house."

1848 — South Burying Ground, near Brooks Station established.

1850 — May 29. Mr. John Brooks, son of Enoch late of Boston and formerly of Princeton, Mass., was drowned in attempting to swim across the Chagres River. He was on his way to California.

1852 — Woodlawn cemetery established.

1858 — Feb. 3. Mr. Charles Chandler of Princeton, swindled by a Fertilizer agent, who sold him a town right and took his signature with blank paper above which he filled in, so as to make a promisory note for $16.00 which he sold at a neighboring store.

1859 — First published Report of the Princeton School Committee, April 1. 1859–April 1. 1860.

1860 — Capt. Boyles and John Brooks, W. B. Goodnow and others, organized about 1860 an Agricultural Club.

1860 — The annexation of a strip of land from Westminster formerly a portion of Notown.

1860 — Oct. 18. Luther Crawford the first person to reach the top of Mt Wachusett with a horse and carriage.

1860 — Wachusett made a Coast Survey station.

1860 — Baptist Church was sold and soon after converted into a hotel. The Prospect House, now the Princeton Inn.

1861 — Mar. 13. The town had been accustomed to give the office of treasurer and collector to the lowest bidder who

could give the requisite bonds. Usually the town had paid upwards of fifty dollars to the person who has held the office, but this year, owing to some local feelings and prejudices, the bids were still lower and now the gentleman holding the office (Mr. John Brooks Jr.) paid ten dollars and a half for the privilege.

1861 — July 4. Big bonfire on summit of Mt. Wachusett.

1861 — Chair shop of James and William H. Brown burned.

1862 — July 3. William Ward Merriam, missionary to European Turkey shot and killed by robbers near Constantinople.

1862 — Oct. 1. Lieut Samuel Brooks Beaman presented with a sword, belt, sash and pistol, by citizens of Princeton at Boylston Hall.

1864 — Jan. 20. The chair shop in East Princeton owned by Wm. H. Brown, together with his grocery store adjoining it, was consumed by fire about three o'clock Saturday morning. The conflagration was distinctly seen from Fitchburg.

1865 — Feb. 13. The dwelling house of Jacob Sawin of East Princeton took fire in the ell part on the night of the 13th. House and furniture destroyed, corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, etc. Ins. $700.

1865 — July — Carpenter shop of Silas Harthan opposite the parsonage struck by lightning and burned.

1866 — Good Templars organized continued but a short time.

1869 — Aug. 4. John Dana Mirick Post G. A. R. instituted.

1869 — Sept. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, recently Secretary of War, spent a few weeks at the Wachusett House, Princeton, for the benefit of his health.

1870 — First stone Summit House built by W^m^. G. Morse.

1871 — Road from T. H. Skinner's to East Princeton built.

1873 — House of John Brooks burned Feb. 24.

1874 — Wachusett Mountain Co., incorporated.
Wm. H. Brown — Levi Goss — Joseph Collins.
for the purpose of purchasing, improving, and disposing of land upon and near Wachusett Mountain in the town of Princeton, restricted to not more than 800 acres. Authorized to build hotels, roads &c. Capital not to exceed $300,000. The company that year built a road to the summit

1875 — First Summit House and barn were built by the Wachusett Mountain Company.

1877 — Chair shop of William H. Brown burned.

1879 — Summit House enlarged and bowling alley built.

1883 — Sept. 9. — The Town Hall, better known as Boylston Hall and a small wooden building near by, owned and occupied by William H. Felton of Clinton, as a variety store, were totally destroyed by fire about one o'clock this morning. The fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin started in Felton's store, and spread to the town house.

The loss to the town is $5000.00 and no insurance. Mr. Felton had a small insurance on his property. The site of the fire is nearly opposite the new Goodnow Memorial building, but owing to the direction of the wind, that was not threatened. The fire was distinctly seen from Worcester, and the sight when the building fell was grand.

A reward of $300 was offered by the selectmen for the detection of the parties who set the fire.

The Princeton Cornet Band lost, by the burning of Boylston Hall, property to the amount of $250, including drums, music, cymbals, uniforms, etc. The farmers of Princeton decided not to hold their fair this fall; their equipments were all destroyed at the fire.

The burning of Boylston Hall afforded Mr. E. A. Goodnow the opportunity of making the following proposition, which was accepted by the town; viz.: If the town would have the church and horse-sheds moved over to the site of the old town-house, and purchase the lot on the hill adjoining the library, for a town-house and hall, he would give $5000.00 towards the building. (*Massachusetts Spy, Sept. 14, 1883.*)

1883 — Goodnow Memorial Building given by E. A. Goodnow, built of Milford pink granite with brown stone trimmings by Norcross Brothers of Worcester at a cost of $25000, contains Library, Reading Room and two school rooms.

1883 — Chair shops of Thurston & Eugene R. Buck burned.

1884 — Congregational Church moved from common to former site of Boylston Hall.

1884 — County road from Mountain House to Wachusett Lake built.

1884 — Dec. 20th. Voted to accept gift of Records of Proprietors of Rutland, received from Hon. C. T. Russell and Mrs. Woods, which places in their possession these original records of the township of which this town (Princeton) originally formed a part. Deposited with our town records in a fire-proof safe.

1884–5, Three story "Summit House" built by P. A. Beaman & Son.

1885 — First publication of Princeton Town Clerk's Report was for the year ending Feb. 13, 1886.

1886. — March 8. $300.00 appropriated for tablets in Bagg Hall in memory of our soldiers.

1887 — July 7. Cong'l Chapel, East Princeton dedicated.

1887 — Sept. 6. Dedication of Goodnow Memorial Building and Bagg Hall.

1891 — High School established.

1892 — June 14. Methodist Church struck by lightning and burned.

1892 — Sept. — Howe Pump and Engine Co. exhibited chemical and water engines for extinguishing fires.

1892 — Nov. 8. Town voted to purchase two Howe chemical and water engines, one for East Princeton and the other for the center of the town, also two sets of hooks and ladders, trucks buckets etc.

1892 — Dec. 24. Town accepted E. A. Goodnow's gift of a lot of land for a park and $1000, in money to keep it in repair

1892 — Dec. 24. Town accepted gift of a Chickering Upright Piano for use of the High School, from Mrs. Lois R. Hastings.

1892 — Town received by will of the late Eli Kilburn of Sterling $1000 the income to be expended annually on books of a good moral character, such as Histories, Biographies and Scientific works.

1899 — Chair shop of John H. Temple burned.

1899 — September. "Grand View House" burned.

1900 — Wachusett Mountain taken over by the state as a reservation.

1905 — Forestry work begun and carried on to the present time 1915, at the State Reservation, quite extensively, about 150 acres planted to white pine and spruce.

1908 — Present Summit House designed and built by J. C. F. Mirick. As the state would not appropriate money for this purpose it was done from the county funds, requiring the greater part of three years appropriations to complete the building.

1908 — Nov. 4. The Davis and the Heywood houses destroyed by fire.

1910 — A fire watch established at the Summit House observatory, Mt. Wachusett, a big factor in the reduction of forest fires.

1910 — Summit House Annex built.

1910 — July 26 The "Temple Stuart" chair shop burned.

1910 — Nov. 28. "Wachusett House" burned.

1912 — Summer Prison Camp on Wachusett reservation established by the County.

1913 — First woman chosen to serve on the school board; Miss Ethel R. Mirick.

1914 — A macadam road completed from the county road at the base of Wachusett to the summit.

1914 — July 11. Mountain house burned.

INDEX

Abbot, Joseph, 203.
Abbott, Isaac, 81, 203, 228.
Adams, Rev. Daniel, 158, 159.
Edwin N., 261.
John, 283.
John of Princeton, 360.
John Quincy, 279.
Rev. S. W., 177.
Agricultural products, 3.
Alden, John, 41.
Aldrich, Fred R., 199.
Allen, Rev. Benjamin, 60.
Daniel, 87.
Ebenezer, 28.
Elisha, 85, 196, 205, 212.
Ephraim, 76–78, 94, 97, 100, 180, 185, 218.
Rev. George, 296.
John, 42.
Jonas, B., 358.
Lucy, 321.
Dr. Nathan, 279.
Obadiah, 225.
Simeon, 232.
Willard, 173.
William, 27, 29, 203.
Ammunition chest, 244.
Ancient Order of United Workmen, 377.
Anderson, Theodore N., 261.
Andrews, Rev. Elisha, 174.
Nathaniel, 86, 258.
Andros, Gov., 15, 16.
Animal products, 3.
Appleton, Dorothy, 283.
Appropriations, 6; for schools, 211.
Arch, James, 242, 243.
Area of town, 1.
Arnold, James A., 363.
Assets, 7.
Associates' names, 18, 19.
Atkinson, Rev. Kinsman, 177.
W. H., 177.
Ayers, Charles, 261.

Babcock, Amos, 232, 236.
Babcock brook, 2.
Bagg, Harriet, 300.
Bagg Hall, 403.
Bailey, Jonathan, 172.
Joseph, 240.
Rev. S. R., 177.
Baker, Frederick M., 193.
James, 144.
Joseph, 87, 213.
Luke, 213.
Baker's meadow, 2.
Ball, Aaron, 86, 225.
Daniel, 81.
Rev. Mason, 175.
Martin V., 191.
Micah R., 198.
Moses, 225.
Nathan, 228.
Samuel, 228, 241.
William F., 198.
Bangs, Josiah, 86.
Baptists, 171–176.
Baptist church sold, 176.
Barber, Andrew, 225, 228.
Barbour, Albert L., 217.
Barker, Andrew, 228.
John, 81, 196, 202, 225, 228.
Barnard, George, 81, 141, 142.
Sarah, 141–143.
Barnes, Silas, 172.
William, 213.
Bartlett, Charles A., 364.
John, 76, 85, 86, 244.
Mary, 139, 141.
Samuel, 144, 235, 258.
Barre, 23, 30.
Bassett, ———, 360.
Bay Path, 12.
Baxter, Charles, 261.
Joseph, 87.
Moses, 204.
Richard, 81, 87, 225.
Baxter's Quarter, 212.
Beaman, Alfred, 190.
A. T., 191, 192, 350, 351.
Ephraim, 142.
Gamaliel, 172, 173, 190.
Henry C., 191, 192, 351.
Jonas, 85, 91, 190, 196, 212, 228, 235, 241.
Nabby, 177.
Phineas, 81, 85, 90, 204, 225.
Phineas A., 191–193, 326, 350–352, 354, 368.
Samuel B., 261.
Silas, 87.
Bell made by Paul Revere, 165.
Bellows, Elijah, 85.
Bemis, Jonathan, 36.
Timothy, 96.
Bernard, Francis, 56, 78.
Nathaniel, 225.
Bible, 148.
Bibliography of Princeton, 396–402.

BIGELOW, Abraham G., 261.
Elizabeth, 143.
G. A., 199, 364.
Rev. Increase B., 177.
Samuel, 81, 232.
BILL, Richard, 26, 27, 30.
BILLINGS, Nathan, 57, 81.
Silas, 228.
Timothy, 201, 204.
BIRD list, 392–395.
BIXBY, Hannah, 39, 143.
Samuel, 81, 130, 138.
BLACKSMITH'S shop, 90.
BLAGROVE, Nathaniel, 41, 44.
BLAGROVE'S farm, 41.
BLAKE, Pynson, 167, 358, 359.
BLAKE & Allen, 359.
BLANCHARD, C. A., 199.
BLISS, George L., 198, 351, 357.
BLOOD, Robert, 27, 30.
BORDMAN, William, 228, 258.
BOSTON Rock, 10.
BOUNDARIES, 106.
BOUNTY, 221, 222, 237.
BOWEN, John, 31, 41, 51, 81, 204, 228, 238.
BOWKER, Martin, 327.
Micah, 81, 232.
BOWMAN, Solomon, 232.
Thaddeus, 81, 202, 232.
BOYD, F. A., 354.
BOYDEN, Jabez, 232.
BOYER, John K., 364.
BOYLES, Charles E., 261.
Frederick W., 261.
Henry, 192, 193, 379.
Henry C., 261.
BOYNS, Philip, 204.
BOYLSTON, John Lane, 171, 174, 190, 197.
Nicholas, 272.
Rebecca, 272.
Thomas, 272.
Ward Nicholas, 190, 192, 193, 278–280, 326, 358.
BRAGG, H., 213.
BRAMAN, H. C., 357.
BRATTLE, Rev. William, 45.
BREWER, Joseph and Edward, 353.
BRIANT, Isaac, 232.
BRIDGE, Rev. H. M., 177.
Robert, 43.
BRIGGS, Rev. W. T., 171.
BRIGHAM, Abner, 14, 212.
Asa, 244, 258.
Betty, 139, 141.
John, 225, 228.
Joseph D., 191.
Moses, 228.
Stephen, 76, 86, 94, 97, 100, 130, 138, 140, 141, 196, 201, 212.
BRIGHAM & Derby, 354.
BRINLEY, Francis, 26, 27.
BRINTNAL, Thomas, 28, 67.
BROOKS, Aaron, 203.
Dr. Alpheus, 193, 214, 364.
Alphonso, 191, 192, 194.
Charles, 81, 86, 88, 190, 192, 203, 204, 212, 219, 224, 228, 235.
David, 86, 89, 163.
Enoch, 81, 86, 90, 159, 192, 193, 196, 202, 213.
Hannah, 336.
Job, 202.
John, 170, 182, 192, 194, 197, 198, 211, 214, 244, 267, 350, 358.
John Jr., 198.
John H., 190.
Jonas, 88, 177, 190, 196, 212, 228.
Jonas Jr., 190.
Mary, 88.
Orville C., 261.
Reuben, 197, 358.
Samuel, 177, 190.
Thomas J., .
Wendell A., 193.
William S., 191.
BROOKS Station P. O., 364.
BROWN, Benjamin, 30, 36.
James, 85, 89, 212, 213, 244, 373.
Jesse, 89, 218.
William H., 191, 193, 373.
———, 47.
BRYANT, George, 262.
John, 193.
William H., 191.
BUCK, Eugene R., 19, 198, 199.
BUCKMINSTER, Rev. Mr., 140, 142.
BULKLEY, John, 27, 30.
Peter, 19, 27, 30.
BULLARD, John, 36.
Jonathan, 96, 202, 205.
Moses, 190.
Moses H., 191, 351.
Samuel C., 351.
BURGOYNE captives, 242, 243.
BURRIEL, Ebenezer, 47.
BULLOCK, Calvin, 190, 359.
BURIAL Ground, first, 369.
BURKE, Thomas J., 262.
BUSH, Abial, 81, 201.
BUSS, Fortunatus, 359.
BUTLER, Mary, 335.

CADWILL, Rev. John W., 177.
CALAMINT Hill, 205.
CALDWELL, Catharine B., 301.
CALLAHAN, William, 262.
CANDIDATES for preaching, 145.
CARE of meeting house, 133.
CARY, Ezra, of Sterling, 326.
CEMETERIES, 369–372.
CENTRE District, 206, 207.
CHAIR manufacturing, 373, 374.

CHAMBERLAIN, Ebenezer, Jr., 81.
Eustis, 82, 225.
CHANDLER, Gardner, 38.
John, 85, 224, 233.
Leonard, 193.
CHAPMAN, Adam, 172.
CHASE, Abel, 251.
C. H., 191.
Josiah, 86, 258.
CHEEVER, Bartholomew, 86, 167, 213, 225, 229, 235.
Daniel, 86, 233, 244, 258.
Jacob, 229.
Moses D., 192–194, 364.
Richard, 76, 96, 190, 203.
William D., 192, 197, 203.
CHENY, Tristram, 96, 101.
CHILDS, Benjamin, 81.
CHITTENDEN, Isaac, 86, 88.
L., 213.
CHOATE, John, 47, 54.
CHOIR, 134.
CHURCH organization, 4, 135.
CIVIL War, 260.
CLAP, Daniel, 81.
CLARK, Anthony, 81, 204.
Norman, 87, 196, 213, 224, 228, 229.
Willis H., 361.
CLARKE, Francis, 94.
Rev. Samuel, 169, 174, 214.
CLASSICAL Schools, 211.
CLIMATE, 2.
COBB, Samuel, 213.
COBB brook, 2.
COLBURN, Ebenezer, 81, 203, 225.
COLE, Rev. John W., 177.
COLTON, Micah, 262.
Thomas, 262.
CONANT, Samuel, 81.
CONGRESSES, revolutionary, 227.
CONNECTICUT Path, 11.
COOK, Rev. Albert A., 177.
Cyrus, 209.
COOLIDGE, 36.
COPELAND, Asa, 225.
Eliphalet, 87, 172, 173.
Moses, 359.
COPLIN, Eliphaz, 244.
CORBETT, Michael, 262.
COVENANT, 137, 147.
COWDIN, Elizabeth, 88.
John, 81.
Robert, 76, 94, 97, 100, 130, 180, 183, 190, 192, 196, 203, 204, 218, 229, 235, 239, 356, 357.
COWLES, Rev. John P., 170.
CRAFTS, Thomas, 85, 160, 235.
CRAWFORD, Luther, 192.
CROSBY, Harry D., 378.
CUNNINGHAM, Rev. Orlando, 175.
CURTIS, James, 192, 225, 228, 229.
Mary, 85.
CUSHING, Rev. Stephen, 177.
Thomas, 47.
CUSHMAN, Levi, 191, 198.
CUTTER, Benjamin, 229.
Josiah, 229.
Nathaniel, 81, 225.
Nathaniel, Jr., 229.
CUTTING, Josiah, 86, 89, 190, 197.

DADMAN, Samuel, 85, 89, 190, 212.
DAIRY, 3.
DANA, Caleb, 107, 192, 197, 214.
John, 89, 190–192.
DANFORTH, Theodore W., 262.
DARLING, Timothy, 229.
DARROW, Alicia, 278.
DAVENPORT, Addington, 19.
DAVIDSON, George, 229.
Joseph, 225.
DAVIS, Austin, 197.
Clarence W., 191.
Daniel, 359, 364, Mrs. Daniel, 368.
David, 258, 297–299.
Ephraim, 244.
Isaac, 229.
John G., 197.
Rev. Joseph, 136, 140, 357, 358.
Josiah, 81, 87, 88, 212, 225, 356, 357.
J. P., 213.
Mary, 143.
Micah, 229.
Oleon, 185, 229.
Oliver, 76–78, 87, 94, 97, 100, 130, 180, 190, 196, 203–205, 213, 218, 225, 240, 258, 374.
Peter, 218.
Rufus, 170.
Rufus Jr., 191, 193.
Samuel, 87, 88, 205, 229.
Simon, 61, 190, 205, 212.
Solomon, 86, 162, 196.
Wayland C., 191, 193, 351, 357.
Wilkes, 262.
DAY, John E., 351.
DEAD Mare meadow, 29.
DE AULANY, Duc., 43, 111.
DEAN, Francis, 225.
DECLARATION of Independence, 221.
DECORATION of meeting house, 164.
DEMOND, Rev. Elijah, 170.
DERBY, Gilbert A., 351, 357.
DEER, 4.
DELANO, Henry C., 191, 378.
"DINNERING the minister," 126.
DIRE, Nathan, 85.
DISTANCES from Princeton Centre, 377.

DISTRICT of Prince Town, 8, 92.
DISTRICT meeting, first, 181.
DISTRICTS, 202.
DOBBS, Rev. Abram S., 177.
DODD, John, 173, 197.
Rufus, 196.
William, 81, 84, 85, 190–192, 196, 199, 208, 212, 214, 225, 229, 258, 356, 357.
DOHERTY, George E., 351.
DOMESTIC animals, 3.
DONNELLY, Patrick, 262.
DOOLITTLE, Benjamin C., 191, 198, 199.
Ephraim, 228.
P. C., 361, 368, 369.
DOORLATCHES made by James Ellis, 243.
DRAMATIC Club, 378.
DRESSER, Moses, 143.
Oliver, 81, 203, 233.
DROUGHT, John, 262.
DRURY, Daniel, 64.
DUBLETT, an Indian, 17.
DUDLEY, Paul, 19, 21, 27, 29.
William, 19, 21, 30, 47.
DUMMER, Gov., 63.
DUNCAN, Charles, 94.
DUSTIN, Alexander, 376.
DUNHAM, Rev. Howland C., 177.
DWELLY, Alexander, 208.

EAGER, F., 233.
George, 262.
Moses, 81, 203.
Paul, 81, 204.
EARLY settlements in Massachusetts, 9.
settlers, 74.
EARTHQUAKES and lightning rods, 112.
EASTERBROOKS, Samuel, 81.
EAST Wachusett Brook, 2.
EAST Wing, 23, 102.
EASTERLY District, 203.
ECCLESIASTICAL history, 122.
EDDY, Jonathan, 225.
EDGEL, William, 204.
EDGELL, John, 360.
EDSON, Marshall A., 217.
EDUCATION, 200.
EDWARDS, Alfred, 262.
Joshua, 27, 30.
ELECTRIC lighting, 5, 369.
ELEVATIONS, 1.
ELLERY, Elizabeth, 87.
ELLIOTT, Eben S., 262.
Erastus, 262.
ELLIS, James, 85, 242, 243.
EMERSON, Rev. John H., 177.
ENGLISH and Classical High Schools, 211, 214.
ENVELOPES, invention of, 363.
ESTABROOK, Alvin E., 262.
Edward C., 262.
Joseph T., 262, 268.
J. Wheeler, 262.
Samuel Jr., 233.
Washington, 357.
EUSTIS, Chamberlain, 228, 229.
EVELETH, Abishai, 90.
Albert J., 199.
David, 76.
Ephraim, 172.
George M., 262.
Joab, 322.
John, 236, 244.
Joseph, 76–78, 81, 86, 94, 97, 100, 126, 131, 158, 180, 190, 192, 193, 196, 202, 203, 235.
Joshua, 89, 172, 190.
Nabby, 322.
Widow, 213.
William H., 263, 268.
EVERETT, Alvin, 173.
David, 133, 203, 225, 228, 229, 280–293.
Erastus, 332, 333.
Rev. F. A., 177.
EVERETT, Israel, 172, 192, 193, 206.
Joshua, 85, 90, 233.
Joshua, Jr., 172, 244.
Joshua T., 172, 190, 192, 193.
Mandell G., 263.
Samuel, 172.
Susanna, 87.
William, 90, 172, 173, 190, 244.
William Stillman, 173, 192.
EXPLORATION, 10.

FAIRBANKS, Henry, 360.
FARMERS' Club, 379.
FARMS, 3.
"FARMS adjoining," the, 34, 95.
FARNSWORTH, John, 19, 30.
FARRINGTON, Elijah, 225, 229.
Ichabod, 240.
FARRAR, Nathan, 205.
FARROW, Mathew, 203.
FASSET, Jonathan, 233.
FATHER Ralles war, 24.
FAY, Arthur, E., 193.
B., 198.
John B., 192.
Myron H., 263, 268.
Silas, 85, 176, 196, 212, 225, 233, 357.
S. Jr., 213.
FAYERWEATHER, Hannah, 27, 29.
FELTON, John, 87.
FERGUSON, Rev. Edwin C., 177.
Patrick, 263.
FERNSIDE, 354.
FERRINGTON, Samuel, 228.
FESSENDEN, Timothy, 172.
FIRST Parish, 170.
FISHER, Gideon, 76, 78, 180, 183, 185.
Ichabod, 82, 86, 213, 225, 228, 229.
Jesse, 87, 228, 229, 240, 258.

FISK, Rev. Franklin, 177.
FISKE, Jonathan, 97, 205.
FITCH, Thomas, 19, 28.
FLORA, 380–391.
FOLGER, George, F., 191, 193, 197, 198, 364.
FOOD prices, 162.
FORBES, Robert, 203, 218.
FORBUSH, Robert, 76, 94, 97, 100, 204.
FOSKETT, Asaph, 172.
Daniel, Jr., 172.
David, 172.
Simon, 172.
FOSTER, James, 172.
John, 30.
Joseph, 14, 18, 27, 28.
William, 82, 202.
FOWLE, Curtis, 225, 228, 229.
John, 229, 238.
FRANKLIN, Viah, 244.
FREE mail delivery, 363.
FREEMASONRY, 375.
FRENCH War, 31.
FRENCH and Indian War, 218.
FROST, John, 38, 41, 76, 101, 201, 204, 229.
FRUIT trees, 3.
FULLER, Elizabeth, diary of, 302, 362.
Rev. Timothy, 61, 82, 86, 146, 149–156, 192; 202, 322, 325.

GALE, Abraham, 190, 225, 228, 229, 246, 247, 356, 357.
Amos, 233, 258, 356, 357.
Betty, 255.
Elisha, 57, 82, 196, 202, 224, 239, 258, 269.
Elizabeth, 255.
Henry, 36, 82, 96, 229, 246, 248, 249, 251, 253.
Jonas, 255.
Josiah, 258.
Luther, 143.
GARDNER, Rev. Andrew, 37, 38, 63.
Daniel, 38, 82, 229.
Stephen P., 361.
GARDNER'S farms, 37.
GARDNER'S brook, 39.
GARFIELD, Moses, 38, 76.
GATES, Aaron, 213.
GEARY, David, 85.
Jonathan, 82, 224, 228, 229, 238.
GEOGRAPHICAL position, 1.
GEOLOGY, 5.
GEORGE, Rev. Nathan D., 177.
GEROULD, Jabez, 82, 225, 229, 240.
Mary (Everett), 281.
GERRISH, Joseph, 47.
GIBBS, Daniel, 225, 229.
Elisha, 225.
Hannah, 142.
Joseph, 76–78, 94, 97, 100, 130, 138–140, 142, 180, 183, 189, 196, 203, 205, 218, 225, 229, 356, 357.
Theodore, 258.
William, 76, 141, 201, 202, 213.
GIBBONS, Maj., 42.
GIFTS to church, 171.
GILL, Charles W., 263.
Emery W., 193, 198, 263, 268.
John, 86.
Micah, 86, 192, 213, 247.
Michael, 233, 356, 357.
Moses, 30, 82, 85, 91, 96, 131, 135, 147, 156, 163, 192, 194, 197, 202, 213, 239, 270–277; Inventory, 274; 326, 357, 364, 369.
Rebecca, 272.
Sarah Prince, 272.
GILL, town of, 277.
GLEASON, Addison, 263.
Dexter F., 263.
Elizabeth, 139, 141.
Ezra, 76, 213.
GLEASON, Jesse, 225, 229.
John, 86, 88, 202.
Mrs. John, 233.
Thomas, 87, 89, 196, 213, 225.
GODDARD, Asa H., 191–193, 198.
Warren, 214.
GOING, Rev. Jonathan, 174.
GOLDSMITH, Rev. Alfred, 171, 358.
GOODNOW, Anne, 139, 142, 143.
Edward, 87, 196, 213, 233, 357.
Edward Augustus, 190, 299–301.
Erasmus D., 191, 360.
Lois, 89.
Lieut., 34.
Moses C., 192, 352.
Peter, 76, 96, 130, 138, 142, 144, 183, 184, 192, 196, 202, 213.
Timothy, 82, 225, 229.
William B., 191, 192, 193, 198.
William F., 263.
GOODNOW Memorial Library, 403.
GOODRICH, Rev. Hezekiah, 161.
GOODRIDGE, Sewall, 144.
GOODWIN, Rev. John, 177.
GORE, the, 31.
GOULD, Moses, 244.
GRAHAM, Mary, 205.
GRAND Army Post, No. 99, 268.
GRAND View House, 351.
GRANT, Thomas, 229, 238.
GRAVES, Rev. Frederic B., 177.
GRAY, Daniel, 230.
GREEN, Abel, 263.
Bartholomew, 65.
Thomas, 45.
GREEN Dragon Tavern, Boston, 21.
GREENWOOD, John, artist, 116.

GREGORY, Charles, 240.
C., 213.
Elisha, 90, 204.
David H., 191, 192; letter, 267; 364.
D. H. Company, 364.
Isaac, 233.
Josiah D., 191, 364, 372.
Phineas, 82, 86, 90, 196, 204, 213, 225, 228, 230, 236.
Phineas E., 192, 198.
Raymond J., 191, 364, 392.
GRIFFIN, John, 215.
Joseph, 172.
Warren, 356.
GRIMES, Edwin, 168, 353.
GRIMES House, 353.
GROTTE, Heinrich, 263.
GROUT, Edgar H., 217.
GUILD, David, 173.
GUILLO, Henry, 263.
GUY, Clifton, 199.

HADLEY, Joseph H., 193.
HAGER, Abraham, 85, 233.
HALE, Reuben, 88.
HALLOWELL, Benjamin, 278.
Mary (Boylston), 278.
HANCOCK, John, 251.
HANNAFORD, Rev. Joseph L., 177.
HAPGOOD, Joel, 359.
Thomas, 225, 230.
HARDING, Rev. Willard M., 171, 352.
HARDY, Elijah, 225.
Simon, 172.
HARMON, Thomas, 125, 184.
HARRINGTON, Abel, 225, 230.
Abijah, 82, 85, 90, 91, 135, 190, 204, 212, 224, 228, 230, 235, 239.
A. L., 354.
A. R. E., 353.
Benjamin, 190, 192, 244.
HARRINGTON, B., 213, 244.
Isaac, 230.
Jonas, 96, 201, 204.
Joseph C., 193, 353.
Moses, 82, 85, 225, 230.
Simon, 122, 123.
Stephen, 80, 82, 196, 204, 225.
Uriah, 230.
HARRINGTON Farm, 353.
HARRIS, Asa, 82, 87.
John D., 244, 263.
Levi, 244.
Luke, 230.
Zachariah Jr., 233.
HARTHAN, Charles H., 263, 268.
HARTWELL, Edward, 71.
Edward E., 379.
Ephraim, 82, 94, 100, 192, 196, 203, 204, 224, 226, 228, 230, 240.
Isaac, 87.
James, 190, 191.
Jonas, 193.
Joseph, 192, 240.
HARTWELL'S farm, 68.
HARVEY, Zachariah, 45, 76, 77, 80, 96, 127, 130, 131, 139, 142, 180–189, 191–193, 233, 237, 239, 355, 356.
HASTINGS, Anne, 139, 141.
Charles, 230.
Elias O., 191, 193, 263.
Ezra, 244.
James, 86.
Rebecca, 322.
Samuel, 77, 86, 96, 135, 138, 140, 162, 163, 181, 182, 183, 190, 196, 197, 208, 220, 224, 225.
Samuel, Jr., 196, 213.
Solon S., 191–193.
HATCH, Estes, 26, 28, 30.
Samuel, 27.
HAVEN, Rev. Moses, 157.
HAWES, Daniel, 240.
David, 228.
HAY scales, 359.
HAYMAN, Nathan, 44.
HAYNES, Aaron, 235, 236.
Joseph, 82, 87, 138, 146.
Josiah, 192, 196, 202.
Samuel, 87.
HEALTH, 4.
HERRON, William, 263.
HEWES, Alpheus, 225.
HEY, James S., 263.
HINDS, Eli, 87.
HISTORICAL Dates, 404–414.
HOAR, Adonijah, 235.
G. F., 346.
John, 346.
HOBBS, Ebenezer, 244.
Elisha, 82, 86, 91, 135, 190, 196, 204.
Elisha Jr., 196, 225.
John, 213.
John H., 191.
Micah, 351.
Moses, 190, 193.
Samuel, 198.
Silas, 87.
HOGG, John, 263.
HOGNEY, George, 244.
HOLBROOK, David, 86.
HOLDEN, Benjamin, 82, 87, 88, 130, 193, 196, 203, 205, 213, 218, 220, 226, 230, 235, 240, 241, 258.
Henry, 263, 268.
Joel, 244.
HOLDEN'S Quarter, 212.
HOLLAND, John, 250.
HOLMAN, Charles, 263.
"HONEST Lawyer," the, 281.
HORNE, Charles E. and Thomas, 355.
HORSE sheds, 135.
HOSLEY, Joseph, 225, 230.
HOSMER, John G., 263.
HOUGHTON, Abel, 87.
Benjamin, 38, 61, 73, 82, 92, 96.
Charles A., 193, 198.

HOUGHTON, Ezra, 101.
Herbert P., 191–193, 369.
Joel, 96, 204.
Silas, 82.
Thankful, 89.
HOW, Abner, 82, 85, 90, 135, 138, 140, 190, 192, 202, 213, 224.
Adonijah, 82, 85, 90, 145, 147, 156, 162, 163, 168, 190, 193, 226, 228.
Antipas, 87, 89, 203, 212.
Artemas, 190, 191, 193, 213.
Daniel, 82, 192.
Eliphalet, 77, 78, 94, 96, 100, 126, 130, 131, 180, 185, 189, 203, 205, 218, 326.
Eunice, 21.
Ezekiel, 205.
Isaac, 85.
Lucy, 139.
Moses, 21.
Peabody, 78, 82, 86, 88, 94, 97, 100, 190, 208, 224.
Sarah, 139.
Thomas, 18, 19, 21, 27, 29.
William, 172, 173, 190.
HOWARD, Asa, 172.
Josiah, 172.
Nathaniel, 19.
Nelson S., 191, 352.
HOWE, Abner, 196, 224.
Albert C., 191, 193, 215, 357, 379.
Daniel, 351.
David, 225.
Rev. George M., 171.
Joseph M., 264, 268.
Josiah D., 358.
Levi H., 360.
Luther B., 264.
Nathan B., 198.
N. R., 191, 198.
Oscar, 198.
William R., 191, 264, 352, 354.
HOWARD House, 352.
HOYT, Asa, 225.
Benjamin, 87.
David, 87, 212, 244.
HUBBARD, Charles H., 368.
Ephraim, 205.
Rev. Ebenezer, 150.
Rev. George, 157.
Lucy, 177.
T., 94, 96.
W. B., 199.
HUBBARDSTON, 23, 30.
HUDSON, Reuben, 230.
HUNT, John, 244.
HUTCHINSON, Arthur E., 217.
Thomas, 19, 20.
HUTCHINSON, see Barre.

ICE business, 368.
INCORPORATION, 92.
INDIAN deed, 14.
INDIAN massacre at Rutland, 66.
INDIAN tribes, 10.
INGERSOLL, Mr., 47.
INNHOLDERS and taverns, 355.
INSTRUCTION in schools, 208.

JACKSON, Herbert A., 361.
JARDNER meadow, 2.
JEWETT, Samuel, 82.
Samuel J., 198, 199, 364.
Zenas, 172.
JOHNSON, Edward, 68, 69.
Rev. Charles T., 177.
Rev. Elias, 174.
Joseph, 70.
William, 70, 240.
William 2d, 264.
JOHNSON'S farm, 68.
JONES, Ebenezer, 77, 96, 104, 130, 135, 138, 140, 144, 190, 193, 196, 202, 219, 220, 224, 230, 235, 238, 355.
Elisha, 203.
Ephraim, 225, 230, 235.
JONES, Isaac, 96, 202.
John, 82, 89, 96, 193, 202–204, 220, 224, 226, 228, 230; letter to wife, 242.
Jonathan, 96.
Lemuel, 36, 96.
Nathan, 87, 225, 230.
Thomas, 196.
JONES meadow, 2.
JOSLYN, Silas, 87.
JOYNER, Edward, 38, 82.
William, 38, 77, 96, 101.
"JOY rides," 350.

KELLY, Daniel S., 264, 268.
KENDALL, Flora, 217.
Isaac, 225, 228, 230.
J. Warren, 264.
Samuel, 225.
Warren, 215.
———, 158.
KEYES, Amos H., 198.
Anna, 329.
Atwood B., 191, 198.
Cyprian, 82, 196, 233, 258.
David, 225.
Ephraim, 212, 244.
Ezra, 359.
Ezra S., 191.
George E., 264.
Henry F., 193, 198.
Israel, 86, 212, 230, 236, 258.
John, 85, 212.
Jonas, 90, 141, 172, 201, 224, 230, 235.
Jonathan, 196.
Lucretia, 141.
Lucy, 326–337.
Patience, 139, 143.
Patty, 329.
Peabody, 230, 258.
Prudence, 143.
Robert, 77, 85, 96, 126, 130, 131, 138, 139, 183, 190, 201, 204, 325, 327, 329; petition to General Court, 331–334.
Silas, 205, 212.

KEYES, Solomon, 196.
Thomas, 233.
Timothy, 78, 82, 94, 97, 100, 130, 138–140, 142.
KILBURN, Calvin, 87, 88, 212, 233, 236.
KING Philip, 346.
KIRBON, John, 361.
Michael, 215.
Thomas, 215.
KNEELAND, Samuel, 64.
KNEELAND'S farm, 64.
KNIGHT, Jonathan, 100.
KNOWLES, George H., 217.

"LABORER'S Friend," newspaper, 5.
LACK, James, 242, 243.
LAKIN, Abel, 361.
LAMB, Major, 358.
LAND, 3.
LAND purchases, 12.
LEE, Henry, 26.
LEVALLY, Godfrey, 264.
LEWIS, Dr. E. S., 369.
George, 176.
Rev. Joseph W., 177.
LIBRARY, 4.
LIGHTING, 5, 368.
LIGHTNING strokes, 177.
LINCOLN, George W., 264.
LITCHFIELD, Rev. Paul, 157, 159.
LITTLE Wachusett, 1.
LITTLEJOHN, Hannah, 139, 141.
Marah, 143.
Thomas, 335.
Tilly, 77, 96, 131, 135, 138, 140, 183, 190, 201, 204, 224, 333, 335; epitaph, 337; chronology, 338, 339.
LIVERMORE, Aaron, 244.
Jonathan, 125, 184.
LOKER, Andrew J., 264, 268.
Loren, 264.
LORING, Charles E., 264.
Rev. Israel, 45.
LORING, Joseph, 264.
Leander, 264.
LOST child, 326–337.
LOTHROP, Isaac, 47.
LOVE, Rev. Archibald S., 171.
Charles T., 264.
LOVELL, Rev. Nehemiah G., 175.
LYCEUM, 378.
LYON, Alanson, 85.
Asa of Hubbardston, 172.
Seth, 85.
Simeon, 82.

MAHAN, Thomas, 264.
MALCOLM, William, 264.
MALEY, John E., 198.
MANUFACTURES, 4.
MARBLE, John, 85.
MARCOU, J. B., 193, 369.
MARINI, Paul, 264.
George, 265.
MARKERS for Soldiers, 235.
MARKET wagons, 359.
MARTIN, George, 265.
MASON, Henry A., 193, 368.
James, 265.
John, 244.
John B., 191.
Joseph, 190, 192, 193.
Lemuel, 172.
Sadey, 77, 78, 87, 88, 94, 97, 100, 130, 180, 183, 185, 190, 192, 193, 196, 201, 203, 205, 218, 220, 241, 258.
Samuel F., 326.
Silas, 87, 173, 213.
Thomas, 77, 78, 87, 88, 94, 97, 100, 130, 180, 192, 196, 203, 205, 212, 228, 230, 236.
William, 196.
MATTHEWS, Foster E., 373.
Franklin E., 265.
Francis E., 265, 268.
Joel, 141.
John, 244.
MATTHEWS, Lucy, 139, 141, 143, 145.
Paul, 77, 86, 96, 135, 141, 158, 183, 190, 202, 230, 244.
MAYFLOWER, 4.
MAYHEW, Experience, 59.
MAYHEW'S farm, 58.
MAYNARD, Artemas, 82, 233.
Azor, 196.
Charles H., 265, 268.
Jabez, 230, 240.
Joe, 360.
MCALLESTER, Reuben, 230.
MCKERNAN, Michael, 265.
MCKINLEY, David, 265.
MCMALLEN, William, 230.
MCMILLAN, Samuel, 230, 238.
MCQUADE, Thomas, 265.
MCWILLIAMS, George, 265.
MEAD, Jabez, 77, 230.
MEADOW land area, 2.
MEADOW lots, 28–30.
MEETING house, 162, 163.
first, 123, 128.
MELLEN, Rev. Mr., 140.
MERIAM, Amos, 86, 162, 163, 190, 193, 212.
Clark, 198.
J. Edwin, 193.
Joel, 172.
John N., 265.
Joseph, 192.
Marchal, 192.
Nathan, 192.
Widow, 213.
MERIAM family, 60.
METHODIST church, 176, 177; burned, 177.
MEXICAN War, 260.
MIDDLE District, 202.
MILES, Nabby, 321.
MILBURY, Mr., 47.
MILLER, Edward P., 265.
John, 172.
Joseph, 125, 184.
MILLER place, 206.

MINES, 3.
MINOT, ———, 202.
MINUTE men, 223, 224.
MIRICK, Caleb, 77, 86, 89, 96, 104, 125, 126, 130, 133, 138, 140, 142, 154, 183, 185, 190, 192, 196, 202, 224, 226, 244, 258, 356, 357.
Caleb S., 191, 192.
Charles, 88, 190, 193, 194, 197, 213, 214, 244.
Charles A., 191.
Clark, 190.
Dorothy, 86, 139, 141.
Ephraim, 72, 85, 90, 143, 190, 192, 193, 213, 225.
Ephraim Jr., 90, 173, 190, 192.
Ethel R., 217.
Eunice, 139, 141.
E., 2d, 213.
George, 265.
George L., 265.
George Waldo, 265.
Harvey C., 265, 268.
James, 19, 193, 196, 202, 230.
James Jr., 82, 96, 130, 138, 139, 183, 190, 356, 357.
John, 36, 86, 96, 172, 174, 184, 190, 196, 202, 230, 244.
John Jr., 172, 173, 190.
John A., 191.
John D., 268.
John W., 190.
Josiah, 82, 196, 202, 225, 228, 230.
J. C. F., 191, 355.
Lucretia, 322.
Pamelia, 322.
Paul M., 191, 193.
Ruth, 86, 89.
Sewall, 190, 192, 215, 225.
Sewall G., 192.
Stephen, 90, 162, 172, 190, 212, 233, 236, 244.
MIRICK & Russell, 361.
MIRICK, John D., G.A.R. Post 99, 268.
MITCHELL, Thomas, 242, 243.
"MONADNOCK," Whittier's poem, 348–349.
MOODY, George B., 265.
MOORE, Abijah, 77, 96, 126, 138, 140, 181, 183, 184, 189, 192, 230, 327, 355.
Boaz, 77, 87, 94, 97, 100, 104, 126, 130, 190, 191, 192, 194, 203, 204, 218, 219, 226, 228, 230, 236, 241, 244, 248, 356.
Eunice, 139, 141.
Humphrey, 82, 87, 192, 204, 228, 230.
Jacob, 196.
John, 193.
Widow Mary, 213.
Molly, 88.
Uriah, 86, 162, 196, 230, 236, 258.
Willard, 226, 230.
MOORE'S tavern, 181.
MORSE, Rev. Appleton, 175.
Jacob, 82, 203, 225, 228, 230, 247.
Joshua, 230.
William G., 354, 357.
MOSMAN, Abel, 225, 231.
Joshua, 38, 225, 231.
Oliver, 225, 231, 238, 245.
Samuel, 135, 138, 140, 189, 196, 201, 204, 225.
Timothy, 238.
Timothy Jr., 201, 233.
William, 204.
MOUNT Adams, celebration, 347.
MOUNT Pleasant House, 352.
MOUNT Wachusett reservation, 354.
MOUNTAIN House, 351.
MOUNTAIN laurel, 4.
MUDGE, Joseph, 233.
MUNDON, Ephraim, 173.
MUNJOY, Benjamin, 173.
John, 85.
Nathan, 244.
MUNROE, Reuben, 89.
Timothy, 234.
MURDOCK, Henry E., 199.
Rev. James, 167, 208.
J., 213.
MURRAY, Joshua, 185.
MUSCOPAUG pond, 14, 15.
MUZZY, Benjamin, 45, 46, 327.
Ephraim, 205.
William, 77, 78, 94, 97, 100, 130, 180, 190, 193, 196, 203, 234.
MUZZY'S farm, 45.
MYNAN, Jabez, 228.

NAME, 5.
NATURAL products, 3.
NAPPER, Thomas, 228, 231.
NEEDHAM, Everett W., 355.
NEWSPAPER, 5.
NEW Way, 11.
NEWTON, Artemas, 258.
Charles, 86, 88.
Joel, 244.
Jonathan, 231.
Uriah, 82, 87, 196, 203, 205, 212, 225, 228, 231, 258.
NICHOLS, 82, 96, 183, 196.
NICKLIN, Rev. Charles, 177.
NIPMUCK Territory, 12.
NIPNET or Nipmuc country, 9.
NOON, Rev. John, 177.
NORCROSS, Ephraim, 231, 241.
Isaac, 204, 225, 231.
Jacob, 85, 224, 231.
Joseph, 82, 138, 140, 202.
Noah, 138, 140, 204.

NORCROSS, Ruth, 139, 141.
Sarah, 139, 141.
NORTHEASTERLY District, 204.
No Town, 107.
NOURSE, Joshua, 218.
NUSUCK, Ruth, an Indian, 60.
NUTTING, David, 225.

OAKHAM, 23, 30.
OAKS, Sylvanus, 83, 225, 231.
OLDHAM, John, 11.
OLIVER, A., 103.
T., 96.
ORDINATION of Mr. Murdock, 168.
ORGAN, 171.
OSBORN, Jonathan, 231.
OSGOOD, David, 205.
Ephraim, 83, 90, 193, 204.
Houghton, 90, 215, 244.
Oliver, 191, 193.
OULTON, Jonathan, 28, 29.

PACKARD, Eleazer, 225, 228, 231.
PADGHAM, Edward A., 353.
PAGE, George E., 265.
PAINE, Rev. Benjamin, 176, 177.
PAINT for meeting house, 133.
PARK, Benjamin, 86.
Daniel, Jr., 225.
PARKER, Abner G., 108.
Daniel, 190.
David, 77, 203, 204.
Ebenezer, 190–192, 234, 236, 258, 356.
Ebenezer, Jr., 190, 192.
Francis, 57.
Frederick, 191–193.
George R., 265.
George W., 265.
Henry A., 265, 268.
Isaac, 224, 228, 231.
PARKER, John, 86, 88.
Levi, 231, 241.
Moses, 19, 27, 29, 30.
Nehemiah, 234, 236.
Philemon, 86.
Quincy, 196, 197, 244.
Solomon, 204.
Solomon P., 83, 244.
Thomas, 85, 356.
William, 193, 212.
W. K., 364.
PARKER Burial Ground, 371.
PARKHURST, Daniel, 231.
George, 83, 196, 202, 231.
William, 225, 231.
PARMENTER, Charles, 83, 87, 97, 204.
Levi, 143, 286.
Luther, 86, 225, 231, 238.
Reuben, 83, 86, 213, 226.
PARSONAGE, 167.
PARTRIDGE, Daniel W., 266.
Dr., 353.
Lyman, 374.
Lyman F., 266.
Warren, 192.
PATTERSON, Andrew, 83, 225, 234.
PAXTON, 30.
PEDER, D. A., 199.
PEMBERTON, James, 30.
PENSIONS, 236, 237.
PERKINS, John, 361, 379.
PERRY, Aaron, 77, 86, 96, 130, 196, 203, 213, 322.
Anna, 322.
Elisha, 172.
Nathan, 172, 213, 321, 322.
Silas, 321.
PEWS, chosen, 131; sold, 164.
PEW owners, 130.
PHELPS, James, 190.
Joseph, 83, 203, 212, 224, 356, 357.
PHILLIPS, Rev. Alonzo, 80, 170.
PHILLIPS, Jonathan, 225.
PIERCE, Jonas, 225, 231.
Samuel, 125, 184.
PINE Hill, 1.
PINE Hill House, 353.
PINKHAM, George R., 217.
PITACUM, Indian, 14, 15.
PLAISTED, Thomas, 47, 48, 57, 59.
PLYMPTON, Silas, 203.
POLLS, 6.
POMPOMAMAY, Indian, 14.
PONDS, 2.
PORTER, Rev. George, 176.
POPULATION, 4.
POSTAGE rates, 362.
POSTMASTERS and Post-offices, 361.
POTASH farm, 46.
POUTWATER, 24.
POWERS, Amos, 83, 94, 96, 183, 202.
John, 213.
Jonathan, 96, 201, 204, 225, 231.
POWNALL, Gov., 96, 103.
PRATT, Antemas E., 198.
Charles F., 364.
George E., 191, 198, 379.
Harriet, 353.
I. E., 191, 193.
H. V., 364.
Joel, 376.
John D., 376.
PRATT'S Cottage, 353.
PRENTICE, Henry, 167, 190, 213, 244.
PRESBYTERIAN Church, 169.
PRESCOTT, Benjamin, 27, 30.
Jonathan, 21.
PRESTON, John, 266.
PRINCE Library, 117.
PRINCE, Rev. Thomas, 26, 27; gift to, 28; biography, 109–121.
PRINCETON established, 102.
PRINCETON Club, 378.

PRINCETON Inn, 176, 351.
PRINCETON Plan, 33.
PRINCETON Post Offices in U. S., 365.
PRINCETON as a summer resort, 350.
PROSPECT House, 176, 351.
PROTEST, 97, 131.
against town action, 78.
against Dr. Harvey, 180.
PROUT, Mr., 47.
PSALMS, 113.
PUAGASTION, Indian, 14.
PURCHASES from the Indians, 13.
PUTNAM, William, 45.

QUARRIES, 3.
QUEEN Anne's War, 15.
QUINAPOXET pond, 2.
QUIGLEY, Thomas, 266.
QUINCY, Edmund, 47.
QUINLAN, Jerry, 266.
QUOTA, 237.

RAILROADS, 365–368.
RAINFALL, 3.
RAISING of meeting house, 126, 164.
RALF, Edward, 87.
Stephen, 86.
RALLE, Father, 63.
RALPH, Susanna, 89.
RAMER, John, 85.
Thomas, 85.
RANDALL, Joseph, 266.
Samuel, 178.
RAWSON, Edward, 69.
RAY, Abel, 38, 77, 96, 138, 140, 183, 201.
Asa, 234.
RAYMOND, Daniel, 231.
William, 83, 203.
RAYMORE, E., 212.
Edward, 91.
James, 231.
John, 231.
Jonas, 231.
Thomas, 83, 91, 231.
REBELLION, recapitulation, 261.
RECORDS, lost, 179.
REDEMPTION Rock, 345; purchase by G. F. Hoar, 346.
REED, Benjamin, 87.
Charles W., 191, 373.
Joel, 213.
Joseph A., 197, 356.
Joseph P., 266, 268.
Nathan B., 191, 193.
N., 213.
REEVES, Rev. Charles E., 171.
REJOINDER, 98.
RELIGIOUS Freedom Act, 170.
RELIGIOUS organization, 4.
RESOLUTIONS, revolutionary, 219.
REVOLUTIONARY War, 218.
RICE, Asa, 87, 172, 205.
David, 86, 90, 190, 192, 247, 356.
Elijah, 87.
Henry, 83.
Isaac, 244.
Joel, 85, 202.
Jonah, 172.
Luther, 225.
Mary, 89.
Solomon, 86, 247.
William, 85.
RICHARDS, Belcher, 83, 205.
Mary, 161.
RICHARDSON, H. C., 191.
Josiah, 172, 244.
Lucy, 172.
Moses, 234.
Peter, 357.
Samuel, 85, 197, 240, 244.
Sewall, 192, 193.
William, 52, 58, 83, 86, 189, 190, 196, 213, 214, 355, 358.
RIDER, Eleazer, 225.
RILEY, James, 266.
ROBBINS, Philemon, 225, 231.
Samuel, 87.
Samuel, Jr., 225, 228, 231.
ROBINSON, Charles, 266.
James, 204.
ROGERS, Eliphalet, 83, 85, 225, 231.
ROLPH, Rev. John, 212.
Solomon, 89, 172, 225.
Stephen, 77, 204.
Susannah, 280.
ROPER, Benjamin, 85, 234.
Edward R., 266, 268.
Francis, 266, 268.
Ephraim, 225, 228, 231.
Eugene D., 193.
John, 192, 234, 244.
Manasseh, 225.
Samuel, 374.
William M., 191, 217.
Wilson, 351, 354.
ROPER Lumber and Box company, 374.
ROWAN, James, 241.
John, 241.
Thomas, 241.
ROWLANDSON, Joseph, 14, 18, 27, 29.
Mrs., 324, 345.
ROYAL Exchange Tavern, 26.
ROZER, Robert, 83, 97, 203, 204, 234.
RUGG, Amos, 231.
David, 228, 231.
George, 217.
Joseph, 77, 78, 87, 130, 138, 139, 180, 183.
Reuben, 58.
RUGGLES, Timothy, 56, 57, 201, 240, 356.
RUSSELL, Charles, 191, 192, 199, 214, 361, 364.
Charles T., 402.
John, 85, 90, 246, 356, 357.
Rev. Joseph, 161, 162, 167.
Thomas H., 326.
RUTLAND, East Wing, 8, 22.
Indian massacres, 24, 66.
name, 17.

RUTLAND, plan, 20.
records, 30, 402.

SALTER, William, 27, 30.
SAMSON, John, 36.
SANATORIUM, 380.
SANBORN, Henry F., 193.
SARGENT, Amos, 189, 213, 225, 244.
Daniel, 86, 234.
Elizabeth, 139, 143.
Epes, 61.
Joseph, 89, 156, 226, 246, 355, 356.
Joseph Jr., 224.
SAVAGE, Abraham, 203, 204, 225.
Edward, 294, 297.
Jacob, 205, 225.
Seth, 83, 87, 196, 203, 204, 212, 218, 234, 236.
SAVERY, Thomas, 231.
SAWEN, Ezekiel, 85, 234.
Joel, 225, 228, 231.
John, 172.
J., 234.
Paul, 172.
SAWYER, Elisha, 70.
Evander E., 266.
James, 231, 238.
Rev. Porter R., 177.
SCHOOLS, 4.
expenses, 211.
first, 205.
houses, 206.
items, 213, 214.
location, 215.
SCHOOL Grants, 215, 216.
Superintendents, 217.
SCHOOL master, first, 200.
SCHULTZE, Ernest, 266.
SCOTT, Isaac E., 266.
John, 34, 55.
SEATS in meeting house, 132.
SEWALL, Joseph, 118.
Samuel, 17, 18, 30.
SEVER, Asabel R., 172.
SHAYS rebellion, 246.
SHELDON, Edward W., 364.
SHERMAN, Charles, 266.
SILVER service, 147.
SILVERTHORNE, Rev. William, 177.
SIMONS, Lois, 172.
SITUATION, 1.
SKINNER, Antemas H., 266.
Charles E., 266.
Charles P., 197, 198.
Ephraim, 204.
G. O., 191–193, 359.
Harlow, 174, 190, 193, 197, 198.
Thomas H., 193, 198, 199.
William, 83, 203, 234.
SMITH, Addison, 193, 198.
Amasa, 354.
Benjamin, 225.
Braddyl, 96.
Chandler, 173, 214.
Charles, 173.
Cyrus, 357, 358.
David F., 198, 361.
Ebenezer, 191, 192.
Ephraim, 225.
Francis H., 197, 198, 266.
Hugh, 234.
George, 94, 97, 100, 203, 205.
Isaac, 86.
John, 266.
Jonas, 89, 196, 212, 213, 258.
Jonathan, 83, 203.
Joseph, 85.
Nathan, 83, 87, 88, 203, 225.
William, 213.
SNOW, John, 57.
Warren, 83, 203.
SOIL, 3.
SOLOMON, Peter, 231.
SOSOWONOW, Indian, 14.
SOUTH Wachusett brook, 2.
SOUTHERLY district, 203.
SPARHAWK, Nathan, 226.
SPOONER, Joshua, 57.
SPRING, Amos, 36, 77, 96, 183, 225, 234.
SPRING, Henry, Jr., 36, 96.
James, 77.
Jonathan, 96.
Thomas, 234.
STAGE lines, 360.
STAIRS in meeting house, 32.
STANDLEY, Ichabod, 83, 203, 224, 225.
STATE reservation, 2.
STEARNS, Benjamin, 231, 241.
Eli, 225, 231.
Jonas, 88.
William, 172.
STEVENS, Cyprian, 14, 18, 27–30.
Fred R., 199.
Isaac, 66.
Jacob, 19, 21, 27, 29.
Jonas, 86.
Joseph, 66.
Rev. Nathaniel F., 177.
Phineas, 68.
STEVENS farm, 65.
STEVENSON, Samuel, 190, 193, 213, 240, 361, 364.
STEWART, John, 231.
Joseph M., 197.
STICKNEY, Moses, 225.
STILES, Joshua, 225, 231.
STILLRIVER, 2.
STIMPSON, J. H., 199.
STOCKS, 160.
STODDARD, Anthony, 30.
STONE, Rev. William R. 177.
STOUGHTON, William, 12.
STOVE in meeting house, 134, 165.
STOVES, 206.
STRATTON, Isaac, 83, 202, 234.
Jabez, 77, 202, 225.
John, 215.
Samuel, 87, 190, 212, 231.
STREAMS, 2.
STREET lighting, 5, 368.
STUART, Benjamin, 172.
B. & Son, 373.

STUART, James, 242, 243.
Ralph Rice, 172.
STUDY, course of, 16.
ST. GEORGE, Alexander, 198, 199, 364.
SUIT against town, 156.
SUMMIT House, 354.
SUMMER resort, Princeton as a, 350.
SUMNER, Daniel, 83, 96, 196, 204, 225.
Joel, 232.
SUNSET rock, 126.
SUPPLIES for pulpit, 157, 158.
SUPPLIES for soldiers, 238–240.
SUMPAUGE pond, 15.
SURFACE, 1.
SWEENEY, James, 266.
SYMONDS, I., 213.

TABLET, memorial, 268, 269.
TAINTER, Benjamin, 83, 130, 190, 196, 234.
Joseph, 143.
TAME, Joseph, 242, 243.
TAVERNS, 355.
TAYLOR, Ezra, 52.
William, 19, 27, 29.
TAX list, 88.
TEACHERS, 209, 210.
TELEPHONE service, 5, 368.
TEMPERATURE, 3.
TEMPLE, Charles B., 192.
John H., 373.
Joshua, 190.
Lydia, 177.
Samuel, 240.
Willard, 359.
TERRILL, Joseph, 266.
THACHER, John, 234.
Obediah, 83, 86, 88, 234, 244.
Thomas, 234.
Rev. Peter, 154.
THAXTER, Samuel, 47.
THIRD church edifice, 170.
TH OMAS, saiah, 376.
THOMPSON, A. G., 191, 193, 198.
THOMPSON, Charles H., 191, 193.
Frederick G., 267, 268.
Isaac, 83, 86, 203, 213, 225, 228, 236.
Isaac F., 350, 351.
James, 77, 78, 94, 97, 100, 126, 180, 185, 232, 241, 297.
John, 90.
Joseph, 235.
Samuel, 224, 232, 287.
William, 190, 193, 201, 203, 204, 220, 222, 356.
TILLOTSON, Jonathan Jr., 232, 238.
TITLE worthless, 16.
TILTON, Joseph, 86.
TORGER, Orvin L., 267.
TORREY, William, 69.
TOWER, Ambrose, 83, 96.
Isaac, 235.
Jeduthan, 235.
Jonathan, 235.
Joseph, 83, 96.
TOWN erected, 104.
TOWN, meetings, 134.
number of, 199.
fund, 179.
officers, 189–199.
TOWNSEND, Penn, 28, 30.
Peter, 19.
TRAINING land, 223.
TRASK, Indian, 14.
John, 225, 232, 238.
TREADAWAY, Benjamin, 225, 232.
TREATING, 259.
TROWBRIDGE, John, 361.
TWEDEL, Edward, 267.
TUTTLE, F. L., 199.
Joseph, 196.

UNDERWOOD, Israel, 86.
Joseph, 83.
Lois, 321.
UNION Congregational Church, 170.
UNIVERSALISTS, 178.

VALUATIONS, 6.
VANCE?
VANES, William, 232.
? William, 232.
VAUDREIL, Gov., 63.
VINTON, Rev. Porter M., 177.
VOSE, John, 193.

WACHUSETT mountain, 1, 324.
WACHUSETT Mountain Company, 325, 354.
WACHUSETT pond, 2.
WACHUSETT House, 350.
WALDO, Cornelius, 28, 29.
Samuel, 28, 30.
WALES, Abigail, 85.
WALKER, Rev. John, 174.
WALTON, C. S., 191.
Mary (Brown) Bartlett, 215.
WANANACAMPAN, Indian, 14.
WARD, Nahum, 47.
WARE river, 2.
WARNER, M. H., 364.
WATSON, Jacob W., 167, 190, 359.
John, 86, 89, 165, 190, 212, 213, 215, 247.
John W., 178, 192, 193, 197.
William A., 267.
William W., 197.
WATSON'S Quarter, 212.
WATERTOWN Farms, 34.
WAY, Frank, 215.
WELCH, Henry H., 267.
J. Wilder, 267.
WEST, Benjamin, 294.
Ellen, 215.
Sarah A., 301.
WETHERBEE, George F., 364.
Jonathan Z., 191, 193.
Josiah, Jr., 83.
WHEELER, Adam, 250.
Ephraim, 83, 94, 97.
Isaac, 77, 78, 83, 94, 97, 100, 180, 185, 218, 235.
Isaac Jr., 94, 100, 180.
WHITAKER, William, 85, 87, 163, 232.
WHITCOMB, Asa, 41, 87, 190, 192, 235, 336.
John, 88, 125, 184.

WHITCOMB, Joseph, 191–193, 198, 364.
J. Anson, 198.
Warren H., 364.
William H., 267.
WHITE, Benjamin, 242, 243.
Rev. Charles A., 171.
George E., 267.
John, 30.
Joseph, 19.
S., 103.
WHITNEY, Andrew, 85, 89, 190, 212, 213, 235, 236, 244.
Augustine, 267.
Edward C., 352.
Harry C., 352.
John, 178, 192, 194, 197, 199, 240.
Jonathan, 192.
Joseph, 225.
Samuel, 232.
Silas, 83, 96, 183.
WHITTAKER, Charles A., 191, 352.
WHITTEKER, William, 224, 228, 244.
WHITTELOW, Mathew, 232, 238.
WHITTEMORE, Isaac, 96.
Jeremiah, 36, 96.
WHITTEN, Matthew, 232.
WHITTIER'S poem on Monadnock, 348–349.
WICKES, Rev. Henry, 171.
WILCOX, Benjamin F., 267.
WILD animals, 4.
WILDE, Abigail, 90.
WILDER, Elisha, 83, 96, 138, 140, 201, 204, 224, 232.
WILDER, Ivory, 358, 364.
Jonas, 226.
Jonathan, 101, 336.
Joseph, 49, 101.
Joshua, 71, 72, 76, 77.
Louisa, 143.
Mark, 198.
Mehitable, 139, 141.
Nahum, 190, 197, 205, 213.
Thomas, 190, 192.
WILDER'S farm, 71.
WILDS, Elijah, 244.
WILLARD, Aaron, 244.
Adam, 19, 26, 27.
Artemas, 85, 244.
Benjamin, 14, 18, 64, 83.
Brothers, 14.
Daniel, 18, 27.
Elizabeth, 19.
Henry, 14, 18, 27.
John, 18, 27, 29.
Jonathan, 18.
Joseph, 18, 27, 28, 30, 61–63.
Josiah, 18, 27, 30, 71.
Mary, 19, 27.
Phineas, 58.
Samuel, 26, 28, 129.
Sarah, 19.
Simon, 17, 18, 27, 30, 34.
Solomon, 86.
WILLARD'S farm, 61, 62.
WILLINGS, Rev. ———, 158.
WILSON, Benjamin, 38, 83, 94, 97, 100, 201, 204.
Edward, 38, 39, 83, 101, 183, 201.
Ephraim, 87, 89, 162, 235.
George W., 267.
WILSON, Hamilton, 192.
Louis, 87.
White E., 213.
Dr. ———, 168.
WINN, Edward F., 267.
WILLETT, Hannah, 28.
WINSHIP, Charles N., 267, 364.
WINSLOW, Edward, 43.
Isaac, 30.
WINTHROP, Adam, 30.
John, 10.
WINTHROP'S Journal, 9.
WISER, Indian, 14.
WOODLAND Cottage, 353.
WOODLAWN Cemetery, 371.
WOODS, Mrs. Edwin, 402.
Leonard, 212.
Otis, 193.
Robert Jr., 218.
Samuel, 83, 87, 88, 156, 192, 202, 220, 232, 258.
WOODSON, Ephraim, 246, 247.
WOODWARD, Jason, 240.
WOODWARD Swamp, 21.
WOOLEY, David, 87, 225.
Joseph, 202.
WOOLSON, Edward, 232.
Ephraim, 83, 133, 158, 190, 191, 193, 202, 219, 239, 356, 357.
WORK, Robert, 83, 94.
WOSLEY, Joseph, 83.
WRIGHT, Samuel, 21, 22.
WYMAN, Charles, 83, 203.
John, 232, 238.
Levi, 225, 228, 232, 238.
Thomas, 85, 244.

ZELIE, Rev. John S., 171.

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